Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1861.

The Pittsburgh Post Commending John Quincy Adams.

We are glad to witness hopeful signs of reformation in our long-benighted neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Post*. Is it not something to hear JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and WILLIAM H. SEWARD spoken of approvingly in the columns of that pro-slavery journal. Mr. SEWARD is in a hopeful way, it says, and Mr. ADAMS is pronounced "mild and gentle" compared to those who hold similar views at the present day. The *Post* should recollect that times have changed since then, and as Mr. ADAMS was ahead of his generation in his Anti-slavery views, so it is probable he would be up with the farthest did he live in this stirring age. The *Post* quotes approvingly a fine passage of the "Old Man Eloquent," from a speech delivered in 1831. We beg leave to present for the admiration of our cotemporary, the following striking passages from speeches of Mr. ADAMS, delivered some years later:

It was as early as the 25th of May, 1836, that Mr. ADAMS first expounded what he called "The war power and treaty-making power of the Constitution." Then it was that he declared:

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of Slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of the State burdened with Slavery to a foreign Power."

Again, on the 7th of June, 1841, after many years of reflection, and added experience in public life, he terrified slavemasters by showing that universal emancipation might be accomplished through this extraordinary power.

Afterward, on the 14th of April, 1842, for the third time he stated the doctrine in the House of Representatives, and challenged criticism or reply. An extract will suffice:

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, Slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from it being true that the States where Slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancipation of slaves."

And then again he asks in words applicable to the present hour:

"If civil war come, if insurrection come, is this beleaguered capital, is this besieged Government, to see millions of its subjects in arms, and have no right to break the fetters which they are forging into swords? No! *The war power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf.*"

If the *Post* will publish these pregnant extracts, with commendation, we shall think its reformation is an assured fact.

Yancey and Mann Among the Fishmongers.

It appears that Yancey and Mann were not the invited guests of the London Fishmongers' Company, as was at first supposed from the account given by somebody anxious to make as much rebel capital out of that dinner as possible. The real state of facts seems to have been such that the "Honorable Corporation of Fishmongers" must have regarded them pretty much in the light of intruders. We find the following letter addressed to the editor of the London *Daily News*:

"SIR—My attention has been drawn to your animadversions on the presence of Messrs. Mann and Yancey at the Fishmongers' Company's dinner on Lord Mayor's day.

"I have not seen your report of the matter; but I have that of the *Globe*, which gives Mr. Yancey's speech at length, as received with repeated cheers all through, and says nothing more.

"It is true there were repeated cheers, but there was also repeated clamor and interruption, arising, I think, a good deal from the impatience of those who could not hear, *but also from some disapprobation and wonder that these gentlemen were there, and want of sympathy with them, and a reluctance to appear as being mixed up with their cause.*

"I may add that they were not there in any official capacity, nor, I believe, were they invited by the Court, but were only present as the guests of some individual member or members of the company.

"I am, &c., WILL. WANSEY.

"*Bognor, Nov. 19.*"

A NATIONAL ARMORY AND FOUNDRY.—We commend the able articles of our correspondent, on this subject, to the attention of our readers. There can be no doubt that if a site for an Armory in the West is selected on the simple merits of the advantages of position, Pittsburgh will be the chosen spot. There is really no comparison between the advantages it presents, with those of any other place in the West. Here is every thing needed for the manufacture of arms and cannon, and all needed facilities for conveying the arms to their destination. Nothing but jealousy, or a desire to favor some more Western site can prevent the selecting of Pittsburgh, provided her unrivalled facilities are ably presented to Congress. If any other site is chosen it will be at a great annual loss to the Treasury. We would also direct the attention of our citizens to the call issued for a citizen's meeting, on Monday afternoon, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to take any action which may be thought necessary, in this reference.

MORE TREASON!—The statement of Capt. Rowland in relation to the conduct of the Captain of the United States ship Iroquois, will cause one universal thrill of indignation. The Captain of the Iroquois had the pirate Sumter in his power; she was in sight, his officers wanted to fight, but the traitor Captain *said it would be unpleasant, as Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter, had been his school-mate, and his superior officer!* A ship should be sent for the traitorous scoundrel immediately to bring him home in irons, where he should be hung at the shortest possible notice. Probably it would be as well to hang him to his own yard arm, as a warning to other traitors.

Our Navy is disgraced by this pirate vessel roving the seas so long unmolested, and we cannot prevent the suspicion that a good many of our ships are commanded by officers whose sympathies are with the rebels; hence, why has not the Sumter or the Nashville been caught?

THE New York *Evening Post* says that Thaddeus Stevens denies the story which has been put in circulation, concerning his speech at the Republican caucus in reference to McClellan.

Shuffling Loyalty,

Is the very appropriate name given by a Cincinnati paper to the late course of the Louisville *Journal*. Besides the half-frantic editorials, in which so much assumption and self-estimation were displayed, and of which we take it for granted that our readers have already had quite enough, the tone and substance of some recent correspondence of the *Journal* may deserve a passing word of notice. Yesterday we quoted the letter of a correspondent in Woodford county, who assured the *Journal* that for the last few days it "had been quite popular there with the *Southern sympathizers*, and all loyal men endorse its course." That is to say, of course, *loyal men in the Kentucky sense of the term "loyal."* The correspondent goes on to "hope to be able to send a good many new subscribers soon"—such patrons, we may well suppose, being sought among the '*Southern sympathizers*' and '*loyal men*' aforementioned.

But this flagrant and unblushing evidence of the *Journal's* sympathies, and their due appreciation in the right quarter, just because it is bold and unmistakable, is not so much to be deprecated as the following from the Frankfort correspondence in a late number of the *Journal*. The writer, speaking of the probable action of the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, which, he says, "will unmistakably demonstrate the position of Kentucky on national affairs," thus continues: "It will be shown that, while she is ready to reaffirm most solemnly her loyalty to the Union and the Constitution, she, at the same time, is resolutely opposed to any action on the part of the Federal Government looking to the enfranchisement of slaves or the weakening of any State right in slavery as an aim, object or consequence of the war."

On this the Cincinnati *Gazette* very justly remarks: "According to this, Kentucky will affirm her loyalty to the Union, provided the consequences of the war shall not weaken Slavery in any State, but Kentucky loyalty is not equal to the suppression of the rebellion if it is going to result in any injurious consequences to Slavery in the rebel States. We do not suppose that either the *Journal* or the *Democrat* is at this time a very good representative of the Union sentiment in Kentucky; if they were, we might express the general conviction of the supporters of the Government that the country has already paid dearly enough for Kentucky Unionism, in the sacrifice of the cause and of the loyal men of Tennessee to her neutrality, and is not disposed to make any new conditions for it."

But the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, a truly loyal paper,—one that is so, without an 'if' or a 'but' conditioning its loyalty,—gives (like a skillful *family* physician, who has known the idiosyncracies of the patient for many years) the following diagnosis and prognosis of this case:—

"The editor of the Louisville *Journal* seems to have argued himself into a perfect frenzy over the President's message, but, so far as we can learn, his diatribes have had no effect upon any one else. He commenced his lectures upon a telegraphic mistake, but he is so exorted and elated over his wonderful articles that he has not time to discover his mistake, and probably, if he should discover it, making the proper correction would be too humiliating at this time, before the ink in which his denunciations are recorded is dry. We think he had better go ahead, and not stop this side of the Confederate lines."

The Feeling in England.

The little information we have received of the manifestation of feeling in England, in relation to the capture of Mason and Slidell, is not of a very alarming character. The meeting of merchants in Liverpool was the result of the heat excited by the first news, and was considered ill-advised when passion had time to cool. The London *News*, which has hitherto stood our friend, is somewhat violent, mainly because it cannot well afford to appear otherwise, without danger of being charged with too great leanings to Americanism.

The cool, astute *Times* is very quiet and cautious, and does not commit itself rashly. It even admits that the British Government has established precedents which tell against her. True, it says these precedents were made when England was fighting for existence, and did then what she would not now permit others to do. Well, are we not in the same condition—fighting for existence—resisting the most gigantic rebellion the world ever witnessed? The precedents would seem to be all in our favor. The *Times* also admits that we should have been justified in bringing the vessel in for legal adjudication. If we had done so, we must have brought Mason and Slidell along, and imprisoned them while the matter was pending. We do not see that the argument helps the case of the *Times* much.

The matter will doubtless be a subject of protest, and an exchange of notes, and there it will end. England is not herself clear, and has a bad case in her treatment of the rebel steamer Nashville. There is no danger of her increasing her difficulties by rushing into a war with us, and thus indirectly allying herself to slavery. No government in England could stand the unpopularity of such a conflict.

THE WORLD MOVES SURELY.—The old conservative *National Intelligencer* advertises a series of lectures at the Smithsonian Institute, in which such "radicals" as Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher and Ralph Waldo Emerson, are to take part! March, march, tramp, tramp, goes on the triumphant step of freedom. Next there will be a public meeting called, most probably, to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. Onward rolls Freedom's ponderous car—slowly, but surely. Those who dare stand in its path will be ground to powder.

MR. SUMNER'S ELOQUENT EULOGY OF COL. BAKER, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. FORNEY, in his letter to the *Press*, says:

Mr. Sumner, in his splendid eulogy on Baker this morning, uttered a stupendous thought when, in commenting upon the unfortunate reconnoissance at Ball's Bluff, he scoffed at the idea of an investigating committee to ascertain where the blame could justly be charged, and said that the great criminal stood before the country and the world, and that criminal was slavery. You will have his words in print, and can judge of this point for yourselves. I confess that it thrilled me like an electric shock.

From Cairo.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated Dec. 11, says:

A force of 100, 2d Cavalry, under command of Major Mudd, and two companies of infantry under Lieutenant Col. Rhodes, 8th regiment, was this morning despatched from Bird's Point to rescue two Federal prisoners taken by Jeff. Thompson's men near Charleston last night. The rebels were overtaken at Bertrand, eight miles from Charleston, and were attacked by our force, who completely routed them, capturing sixteen prisoners and a number of horses and arms. The Federals lost one killed. The number of the enemy killed not known.

The Mason and Slidell Affair in England.

Letter From the Purser of the Trent.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Panic in the London Money Market.

American Government Buying Salt Petre.

The Boarding of the Trent.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

The purser of the Trent sends the following letter to the *Times*:

"*To the Editor of the Times*:

SIR: I hasten to forward you some particulars of the grievous outrage committed to-day against the English flag by the United States steam sloop San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer Theodora, having on board the Commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving savely in Havana. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position and intended movements. Mr. Slidell, the Commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his Secretary, Mr. G. Eustis, with his wife; Mr. Mason, the Commissioner for England, being accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. McFarland. It was well known in Havana that berths were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamship for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the English flag which they had already received from that of Spain.

"We left Havana yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. This morning, about half past 11, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a nearer approach found she was hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, abreast of Paredon Grande lighthouse. As soon as we were well within range, we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approch she fired a shell from a swivel gun of large calibre on her forecastle, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leward.

"We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing shotted guns, coutrary to usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat on board of us. This was immediately followed by a boat pushing off from the side of the San Jacinto, containing between twenty and thirty men heavily armed, under the command of the first lieutenant, who came up on the quarter-deck, and, after asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers. As his 'right of search' was denied, the information required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and McFarland were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himsef came forward and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag under which they were sailing for protection.

"The lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the San Jacinto by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand; immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession of the quarter-deck; these, however, he ordered down on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Captain Williams, R. N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then, in the name of her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against this piratical act. During the whole of this time the San Jacinto was about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned, directly bearing upon us.

"Any open resistance to such a force was, of course, hopeless, althougr, from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Captain Williams' protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, *I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order.* Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was, therefore, considered sufficient that a party of marines with bayonets fixed should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing.

"A most heart-rending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin father was, resolved to defend him where her her life, till, on the order being given to with the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his government responsible for this outrage.

"If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outrage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied, 'Certainly not,' and, secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board his ship, and a second for Captain Moir to move the Trent closer to the San Jacinto. Of course, not the slightest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THE PURSER OF THE TRENT.

"Royal Mail Steamship Trent, at sea, November 8."

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SEIZURE.

The following comments upon the Trent affair, appear in the *Times* of Nov. 28:

"It requires a strong effort of self restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer, sailing under the British flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overhauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out, and carried off as prisoners, claiming, and vainly claiming, as they were being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. We put out of sight the accident that *the four gentlemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the courts of Europe*, and also the peremptory menner in which the federal frigate acted in making her seizure. The intention of the federal government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done, the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. If a rude fellow claims his rights coarsely, we must yet give him his rights; and if we would not find ourselves in the wrong, we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill manners.

"Is it, then, true that every officer of the American navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and can take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens of the United States or officers of the Confederate government? If we were to admit the federal view of their own position, it would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight. Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have, in stopping our mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports, and sweeping their little navy from the seas. They would, according to their point of view, not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship and take Mr. Smith O'Brien out of her. But this assumption of the Federal Government has been disallowed. *The world, generally, has refused to see in this disruption and reconstruction of the North American Republic a mere rebellion, We have recognized both republics as belligerent states. We declare neutrality between them as between two warring powers.* We mete out a precise degree of equal consideration for the ships of war of each. In everything but our diplomacy, we bear ourselves exactly equal between them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence, we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically, as we already do *de facto*. This is the test applied by all writers on international law. To support a claim to enter into the comity of nations, the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the government, for the time being, of England, or France, or Italy, but only to their own ultimate ridicule. We have already recognized these Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and we shall, when the time comes, recognize their government. Therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a Power neutral between two belligerents.

"*Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves established a system of international law which now tells against us.* In high-handed and almost despotic manner we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at different times banded all the maritime powers of the world against us. We have insisted even upon stopping the ships of war of neutral nations and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jefferson in his Memoirs in which two nephews of Washington were impressed by our cruisers as they were returnining from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decision of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being confederations and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at sea. Owing to these facts *the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels, to be disputed.* 'The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations, known to the law of nation,' said Lord Stowell, in the celebrated case of the 'Maria,' 'is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it.' Again, Lord Stowell, in the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all the English law on this subject, says, 'Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestible right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the right of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is poperty that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to this right refer to it as pre-existing, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it.' The great American authority, Kent, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says: 'The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The doctrine of the English Admiralty Crurts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognised in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country.' So far as the authorities go the testimony of international law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.

"We quote these authorities because it is essential that upon a matter so important as that now before us the public mind should be well ieformed. But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest wers unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days. Moreover, if we gave full scope to all this antiquated law it remains still to be asked whether the men who have been taken from beneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States. They were diplomatic envoys, wanting only in some formalities to be ambassadors to England and France. We do not say that there is any provision in the law of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of the mission; but, on the other hand, we are not aware of any authority which will show that these envoys were contraband of war. If we had recognized the Confederate States, we apprehend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these Ambassadors on board our own vessels of war, and bringing them to England without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were necessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is we believe, the opinion of very eminent jurists that *this was not a question to be adjudicated on by a naval officer and four boats' crews.* The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port and to ask for her condemnation, or for the condemnation of the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the same, but if the proceeding was irregular we have surely a right to demand that these prisoners shall be restored.

"When such tremendous interests are at stake we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. *Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to inflame—the* *general indignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told.* We cannot yet believe, although the evidence is strong, that it is the fixed determination of the Government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the Powers of Europe. We hope therefore that our people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand, we appeal to the reasonable men of the Federal States—and they have some reasonable men among them—not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and it always has been, vain to appeal to old folios and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and every Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. Seward, himself, must know that the voices of the Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and Paris than they would have been if they had been heard at St. James's and the Tuileries. Questions of this kind in countries where the people exercise power pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of a community."

EFFECT ON THE LONDON MONEY MERKET.

The extraordinary effect of the news upon the London Money market is thus stated in the city article of the *Times* of Nov. 28:

"The news of the aggression upon the royal company's steamer Trent by the United Stases ship of war San Jacinto, produced indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and, after a few moments, during which it was deemed almost incredible, *the result on the funds was a fall of one per cent.* From this there was a reaction of nearly a half per cent., but the market closed with a very unsettled appearance, although the full details of the act, which are calculated to influence to an intense point the feelings with which it must be regarded, had not up to that hour been published. The opening quotation of Consols was 92⅝ ex dividend. At one o'clock the notice from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and a rapid fall ensued to 91⅝. An impression was encouraged that the particulars of the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and, as several of the persons by whom speculative sales had been effected, were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued of 92 to ⅛.

* * * "The Liverpool cotton market this afternoon closed in the midst of great uncertainty and agitation, the possibility of events that may lead to a speedy raising of the present very imperfect blockade of the cotton ports being among the contingencies recognized by the operators.

"Great attention has been aroused in Mincing Lane to-day by the fact of the news of the attack on the Trent having arrived at a period when the market for saltpetre had been singularly affected by some recent transactions on American account. Since Friday last about three thousand tons of saltpetre have been purchased on terms which have caused a rise of from 37s. to 40s. per hundred weight. This quantity is about equal to the entire stock in London; and, as there was nothing in the position of the article to lead to the expectation of any particular movement, the affair caused surprise and curiosity. The buyers gave out that, enormous as the quantity was, no portion of it was likely to be thrown back upon the market, and it now appears that they were all taken for the federal government. As the whole could not be procured on the spot, a portion had to be bought for arrival; but the greatest urgency has been manifested to obtain immediate delivery of as much as possible, and about one thousand tons are understood to be at this moment loading from London, while shipments are likewise being hurried on from Liverpool. Meanwhile a further advance has occurred, and the price now asked is 43s. Looking at the state of affairs now known, the remark this afternoon has been that such a sudden and, under ordinary circumstances, improvident mode of dealing, seems to denote that the intention of offering an outrage to England, such as might render it difficult to obtain supplies hereafter, was the cause of the hasty despatch of this extraordinary order. Under any circumstances it is now assumed to be likely that the British government *will summarily prohibit the clearance of such contraband of war.* It has since become known that for several months past large quantities of rifles and other firearms, amounting to some hundred thousand, have been shipped hence to the United States under the designation "hardware," and that the business is still going on. Henceforth, however, the public will not be satisfied unless the most stringent measures are taken to prevent this breach of neutrality in favor of the northern belligerents.

"At Lloyd's to-day, in consequence of the news by the La Plata, war risks of five guineas, were demanded on vessels for New York."

A RUMOR.

The London *Star* has this statement:

"The event has not been unanticipated. It was, indeed, expected to have come off on this side of the Atlantic. It is notorious that federal ships have left our own ports to watch for the mail steamer, with deliberate intention, of taking from her the commissioners. The opinion of the law officers of our Crown has been taken on the subject, and we are assured that it is clearly in favor of the right assumed by the United States government."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Allegheny county, at No. 232 L.S. December Term, 1860.

In the matter of the Trust of John S. Hamilton, now deceased.

And now, to wit: Nov. 2, 1861, on petition of Thos. B. Hamilton, Esq., Trustee of John D. Miller Hamilton, and by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, I will expose to sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all that certain piece of ground situate in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the corner of Lewis street and Miller alley, in John D. Miller's plan of lots, running thence south 4 degrees 38 minutes, west 94 feet 9¾ inches to the corner of Lewis street and Miss Maria Boggs' line; thence along the line of the said Maria Boggs north 89 degrees and 29 minutes west, 290 feet 4¼ inches to the old Washington Road; thence along said road 26 degrees 57 minutes east, 125 feet 1 inch to the corner of said road and Miller alley; thence along said alley south 85 degree 22 minutes east, 243 feet 1¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 102 perches and 92 hundredths of a perch.

Terms cash. THOMAS B. HAMILTON,
de14:1tda3twF Trustee.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students enter at any time, and attend either day or evening classes.

Instruction given in all branches of a practical education. de14:1txr

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ELIZABETH BAOT YARDS TO RENT.—The well-known and long established BOAT YARDS at Elizabeth, with Saw-Mills, Mulays, Sheds and everything complete, will be rented for a term of years. Possession given immediately.—For particulars enquire of James H. Maffett, Esq., Elizabeth, or C. H. Love, Esq., Pittsburgh.

de14:1wd JAMES A. EKIN.

[Chronicle, Dispatch and Post copy and ch. Gazette.]

IF YOU WISH to know how to Exterminate

RATS, MICE,
RATS, MICE,
RATS, MICE,
RATS, MICE,
ROACHES,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
And procure a box of RAT PASTE.

☞ Warranted in every case. de14

WALL PAPER, CEILING PAPERS AND WINDOW PAPERS in great variety for sale cheap for cash, at No. 107 Market street.

de14 JOS. R. HUGHES.

WOOD AND MARBLE IMITATIONS ON WALL PAPER, for Halls, Dining Rooms and Vestibules, for sale at No. 107 Market street.

de14 JOS. R. HUGHES.

CHEAP SATIN AND BLANK WALL PAPERS in extensive variety, for sale at No. 107 Market street. de14 JOS. R. HUGHES.

NOTICE.—If ISAAC McNABB, formerly of Paradise, Lancaster county, Pa., will send his address to Mr. JACOB ZIMMER, No. 704 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa., he will hear of something to his advantage. de14:3td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Remove its Tracks from a portion of Liberty street, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WHEREAS, The occupation of that portion of Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, extending from Grant street eastwardly to the line between the Fifth and Ninth wards of said city, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for its tracks and roadway, renders the use thereof for all other and ordinary purposes of travel exceedingly dangerous and inconvenient, and

WHEREAS, Penn street and Liberty street constitute the best and most practicable outlet eastward from the said city, it is deemed imperatively necessary to again secure the free and unobstructed use of that portion of Liberty street, so occupied by said Railroad Company. And

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is willing to purchase the premises and lots of land situate on the south side of Liberty street and Quarry street from the line between the Fifth and Ninth wards aforesaid, to Washington street, whereon its tracks can be laid and business transacted, thereby enabling said Company to restore to the city that portion of Liberty street now occupied by it,

Therefore, Be it it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

SECTION 1st. That in pursuance of the power delegated to them by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the fifth day of April, A. D., 1860, they do hereby vacate and surrender to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the following streets, alleys, passage ways and foot way in the city of Pittsburgh running through and adjoining the premises and lots of land intended to be purchased and occupied as aforesaid by the said Railroad Company as follows, to wit:

All those portions of O'Hara, Factory, Adams, Walnut, Mechanics and Harrison streets lying on the south side of the present south curb-line of Liberty street.

Also, all that portion of Elm street lying on the south side of the present south curb line of Libery street to its point of intersection with Faber street.

Also, all that portion of Quarry street from the point of intersection with Elm street eastwardly to the line between the Fifth and Ninth wards aforesaid.

Also, all that footway or pavement, twelve feet wide, lying on the south side of Liberty street and extending from the east line of Washington street to the line between the Fifth and Ninth wards aforesaid.

Also, all public alleys and passage ways located or being in or upon the squares or blocks bounded by the streets and footways hereby intended to be vacated and surrendered.

Provided nevertheless that no street, alley, passage way or footway, or portions thereof herein mentioned shall be closed or obstructed until said Railroad Company has obtained possession of the property or lots of ground respectively fronting or abutting thereon.

SECTION 2d. That in consideration of the vacation and surrender as aforesaid, the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall and will immediately upon the passage of this ordinance, proceed to obtain in legal and proper manner possession of the premises and lots of ground fronting on the said streets, alleys, passage ways and footway, as specified and included in the preceding section, and shall and will continue diligently to obtain as aforesaid the possession of the same, and shall and will so soon as the possession of the lots fronting on the streets and alleys hereby vacated is secured, remove its rails and tracks from Liberty street, between Grant street and Outer Depot, re-pave and repair said street at the cost of said Company and under the direction of the Street Committee and Recording Regulator, or other proper officer of said city.

Provided nevertheless that whenever the lots of ground and premises to be acquired as aforesaid by said Railroad Company, shall, after such acquisition by it, cease to be used, owned and occupied by it for railroad purposes; that then the streets, alleys, passage ways and footway hereby vacated and surrendered shall again revert to the city of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 3d. That the right is hereby reserved to the city of Pittsburgh by its proper officers, agents and employees to enter in and upon that portion of O'Hara street authorized to be vacated for the purpose of repairing, improving, removing or otherwise adjusting the water pipes underlying said street, and at all times to have free access thereto for that purpose, and the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall, under the direction of and to the satisfaction of the Superintendant of the Water Works, construct and keep in perpetual repair, good condition and free from water, an arched tunnel of hard brick or stone, not less than five feet in width and seven feet in heighth in the clear, as and for a covering and protection for the city water pipes, with means of convenient access secured with plates of proper strength and approved pattern.

SECTION 4th. That all loading and unloading to and from the cars of said Railroad Company shall be done within the lines of the property hereby vacated and surrendered, and said Company shall, within six months after obtaining possession of said property, cause to be erected, at its own expense, a substantial wall of brick or stone, not less than eight feet in heighth from the level of Liberty street, and extending along said street within the limits above described.

SECTION 5th. That before this ordinance shall go into effect, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall file with the City Controller a properly authenticated copy of a Resolution of the Board of Directors accepting all the terms and conditions thereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 12th day of December, A. D., 1861.

JAMES McAULEY,
President 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. de14:2td

AN ORDINANCE Creating the Office of Gauger or Inspector of Oil in and for the Borough of Temperanceville.

We, the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Temperanceville, ordain and enact the following Ordinance:

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Temperanceville, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the Council of the Borough aforesaid shall be authorized and empowered to appoint a Gauger or Inspector of Oil in and for said Borough, who shall be a resident of the Borough aforesaid.

SEC. 2d. It shall be the duty of the Gaugur or Inspector appointed as aforesaid to gauge or inspect all Oil rectified, distilled, refined or manufactured within the limits of said borough, or any Oil which may be offered for sale within the limits aforesaid, and the said Gauger or Inspector shall demand and receive for each and every barrel he shall gauge or inspect any sum not exceeding five cents, and no more in full for his fees for gauging or inspecting and marking the same, accompanied with a certificate to the owners, if required; said fees to be paid by the owners or persons desiring the Oil to be gauged.

SEC. 3d. It shall be the duty of said Gauger or Inspector to enter or cause to be entered in a book, to be provided by him, each and every barrel of Oil gauged or inspected by him as aforesaid, and the person or persons names for whom it was gauged or inspected; and it shall further be the duty of said Guager or Inspector to settle his account with the Council of the Borough once every three months, and at the same time pay into the Borough Treasury 20 per centum of the fees which he shall have received or which shall have been received by any person or persons for him during the aforesaid time.

SEC. 4. The Gauger or Inspector appointed as aforesaid shall enter into bonds with one or more sufficient sureties, in any sum which the Council shall think proper, (provided it shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars,) faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and well and truly to account for all moneys which he shall have received or which shall have been received by any person or persons for him.

SEC. 5th. Any person or persons who shall guage or inspect any Oil within the limits of said borough not being duly authorized by the Council or Gauger or Inspector of said borough to gauge and inspect Oil, and who shall be convicted of the same before the Burgess or a Justice of the Peace of said borough, shall forfeit and pay a fine to the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, for the use of said borough, of not less tha $20 nor more than $50, together with the cost, for each and every offence, and in default of payment of such fines and costs the said Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, shall commit such person or persons to the common jail of Allegheny county for any period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 6th. It shall be lawful for the Gauger or Inspector appointed as aforesaid to enter any refinery, storehouse, dwelling or any place within the borough limits where Oil may be stored, for the purpose of gauging or inspecting the same, and any person or persons who may interfere with or obstruct the Guager or Inspector aforesaid in the lawful discharge of his duties as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction of the same, before the Burgess or a Justice of the Peace of said borough, forfeit and pay a fine to the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, for the use of said borough, of not less than $25 nor more than $50, together with the costs, for each and every offence, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, shall commit such person or persons to the common jail of Allegheny county for any period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 7th. Any person or persons rectifying, distilling, refining or manufacturing Oil within the limits of said borough who shall sell or attempt to sell the same without being gauged or inspected as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction of the same, before the Burgess or a Justice of the Peace of said borough, forfeit and pay a fine to the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, for the use of said borough, of not less than $3 nor more than $5, together with the costs, for each and every barrel sold or offered for sale by either them or their agents, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, shall commit such person or persons to the common jail of Allegheny county for any period not exceeding twenty days.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 12th day of December, A. D., 1861.

GEORGE R. COCHRANE, Burgess.
Attest: S. H. FRENCH, Clerk. de13:1td

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:mxtf

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DIARIES—1862—Every size and style from the plainest to the most elegantly bound. The most complete assortment ever brought to this city. For sale at

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.'S,
Stationery Warehouse, No. 57 Wood street.

FRESH EGGS—12 bbls. fresh Eggs just received and for sale by

FRANK VAN GORDER,
de14 No. 114 Second street.

PETROLEUM WANTED—3000 bbls., to fill orders. Apply to the

SOLAR OIL WORKS CO.,
de14 No. 3 St. Clair street.

BROOM HANDLES—5,000 in store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FOURTH ARRIVAL

OF

New Goods,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

NEW CALICOES,
NEW MOUS DE LAINES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW FLANNELS,
ROB ROY PLAID,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
BLEACHED HAMILTON CANTON FLANNELS,
UNBLEACHED do do do

☞ Call soon and get bargains, as goods are advancing every day in price. de13

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.

de12:mxwT

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:mxwT 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.

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.