Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1861.

The News from England.

The intelligence from England, by the Jura, is still of a belligerent character. The tone of the press and of the public sentiment would seem to indicate that war was considered unavoidable. It is surprising that such a hurricane of passion and folly could have been aroused on so small provocation. We do not despair still that peace may be preserved. A good deal will depend on the nature of the immediate demands of the London Government. If these are such as can be subjected to discussion and arrangement, the flurry will blow over, for our government does not desire war with England if it possibly can be avoided on any principle short of national dishonor. It becomes the Government, however, to be on the alert, and not trust too much to its sense of British justice. England is gradully assembling a large fleet in American waters, on one pretense or another, and she may strike a blow quite too soon for us, if she is resolved to go to war. The iron clad frigate Warrior is coaling for a trip to our coast, and we may have a taste of her quality sooner than desired. What is to hinder her steaming up to Philadelphia, or Washington, and paying her respects with Armstrong guns.

The Warrior is completely equipped. Her armament consists of eight guns on her upper deck, viz: two 190-pounder, four 40-pounder, and two 25-pounder Armstrong guns—and thirty-six guns on her main deck, ten of which are 100-pounders and the remainder 68-pounders, which throw shells filled with molten iron. With her steel armor on she weighs nine thousand tons, draws twenty-six feet of water, and can do sixteen and a half miles an hour. Her engines have nearly six thousand horse power, and she is built in compartments, each of which is both air and water tight.

Rather an ugly customer to be hovering about our waters, with a War impending. Then, there are several others of these formidable vessels, all ready for sea—four of them carrying one hundred and twenty-six of the heaviest Armstrong guns.

We have the strongest hopes that a War with England may be avoided, but we cannot disguise the fact that there is imminent danger of collision, and we pray the Government to be on its guard.

Exclusive Privileges.

There was considerable discussion in the House of Representatives on the bill to enable the Government to accept troops in Kentucky for one year's service. It passed, however, and is now before the Senate. Whether the Senate will concur in the views therein, of the expediency of conceding a privilege to Kentucky which is denied to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the other States, is not yet of course ascertained. True, we have several intimations from correspondents of the press, that the Senate is not expected to prove so docile in yielding this and some other demands to certain influences, as the House has been. For our own part, we shall rejoice if the event shall prove this anticipation to be correct. It has been asked, without any good answer being found—why put the Kentucky troops on any different footing from those raised in other States, for the defense of the Government? If it has been deemed prudent to require so prolonged a term of enlistment as three years, in the rest of the States, why in the name of common sense and common justice, *privilege* the State of Kentucky, exclusively, with a shorter term of enlistment? Why should the loyal sons of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania be required to pledge their services to the Government, in bearing arms against the enemies of their country, for three years, if the war should contique so long—while Kentuckians, professing to be equally loyal, and whose own borders are now actually invaded by the traitor hordes of Buckner, Marshall and Zollicoffer, wish to shrink from the fatigues, dangers and inconveniances of a longer term of enlistment than one-third that of their fellow-citizens of other States?

Strange insensibility to shame, we think, is the most notable feature of this Kentucky demand for an exclusive privilege in this matter. Would it be ill-natured or unjustifiable, under all the circumstances, to ask the gentlemen of Kentucky, who are seeking this exclusive privilege from Congress, whether they are already meditating a return to their original "neutrality" position—as soon as they can conveniently do so? A term of twelve months would no doubt be an excellent pre-arrangement for carrying out such a plan. Kentucky being in the meanwhile delivered from the rebel marauders who are now wasting her fields, could, in the opinion of these gentlemen, at the end of a year or so, resume her first-chosen attitude of "neutrality," and offer to mediate between the more obstinate combatants, who would not, like her, stipulate for just one year's fighting!

But Kentucky is not truly represented, we hope and believe, by the men who are asking this miserable privilege in her name. We trust there are tens of thousands in Kentucky who will feel humiliated and mortified, as good and true men ought to do, when they learn that such a demand has been made on Congress and the Government by Kentuckians. Will they not now, at once, indignantly demand that the progress of this measure shall be arrested in Congress—and save themselves and their children the shame and reproach which the passage of it must bring upon them? We cannot think we would appeal to them on this question in vain. But, be this as it may, we agree with a contemporary, who says:

"It is difficult to see any good reason for putting the Kentucky troops on any different footing from those raised in other States for the defense of the Government. A war against treason and civil war should rather raise the standard of loyalty than lower it. We have already had too much of different degrees of allegiance for different latitudes, and an indication that when the Government gets as far south as South Carolina it may come down to State sovereignty. The cause is demoralized thereby. If Kentucky has not confidence enough in the National Government to unite her troops to those who are now sacrificing their lives in her defense, let us try to carry on the war with the troops of those States who are willing to furnish them to the Nation, and to have them regarded as National troops."

The First Minnesota Battery has been ordered from Fort Snelling to report forthwith at St. Louis. They were to leave Fort Snelling on Monday, together with two companies of cavalry, which go to the same destination.

Vallandigham Wanting to Help His Secesh Friends.

The New York *Times*, in an article showing that this country is averse to a war with England unless it is absolutely necessary, and suggesting means honorably to divert the storm, says:

"We make these suggestions on the assumption that the American people do not desire a war with England—that none but Secessionists, and those who sympathize with them, are disposed to a needless rupture of our friendly relations with any foreign power—and that every loyal, reflecting, patriotic citizen will cordially assent to any action on the part of the Government which shall avert a war, without any derogation of our national dignity, or any surrender of national honor. We believe this assumption to be perfectly true. In direct opposition to the impression of the British press, and to the suspicions of British public men, we do not believe there is any, the least, desire on the part of our people for a war with Great Britain.

"And we find a striking confirmation of this belief in the proceedings of Congress, yesterday, upon this very subject. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—an open sympathizer with secession, a man who up to the very last moment, when it could be done without making himself amenable to the law of treason, vindicated the action of the rebels and defended their cause on the floor of Congress, offered a resolution intended avowedly to close the door to conciliation on this very subject. He did it in the language of a demagogue and in the spirit of a rebel. And the House put its foot very effectually upon the firebrand which he thus threw into it, by sending his resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the decisive vote of 106 to 16. We are not surprised to learn that the President's views on this subject are decidedly averse to any rupture which can be avoided with honor;—and in this position we are confident he will be fully sustained by Congress and the country."

The Commander of the Iroquois.

The friends of Capt. Palmer, commanding the steamer *Iroquois*, who, it is alleged permitted the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape, deny indignantly that there is any truth in the report. They assert that there is not a more true or loyal man in the service. He is a brother of Gen. Palmer, of the United States Army, and was born in New Jersey.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. Palmer, in which he minutely relates his movements, in his attempt to capture the *Sumter*, and exculpates himself from all blame. His statement, in substance is as follows:

He found her coaling at St. Pierre and anchored near, but being apprised by a French man-of-war lying in port, that he could not, by international law, leave until for twenty-four hours after the Sumter, nor blockade or capture her at less distance than three marine leagues from shore; got under way at once and stood off and on for several days at the required distance.

The French commander and the Governor of the Island indirectly gave him to understand that to do otherwise would be to bring on war with France. The people as well as authorities seemed to be on the side of the Sumter. Capt. Palmer, however arranged with some loyal persons, who on a dark night gave signal that the Sumter had started southward. The Iroquois made all speed in that direction, but a signal was made from a small vessel as she approached, doubtless to the Sumter, which escaped, as Capt. Palmer expected. He says there was no bay, but an open roadstead, fifteen miles across, with lofty headlands, the whole impossible to be watched by one vessel.

Manassas Dismantled.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"It is generally supposed that the enemy's strong position is at Manassas Junction, and those who are dissatisfied with the inaction of the army are urging an advance upon that point, and arguing learnedly to show that the true policy is to strike the enemy where he is strongest, &c., &c. I am able to assert that this is an error. It will be discovered in due time that the *works at Manassas have been dismantled, and that the rebels have prepared a labyrinth of fortifications at and near Centreville*, which they have taken great pains to conceal. They have been expecting the Nationals to rush 'On *towards* Manassas,' and thus involve them at Centreville in unexpected destruction. Be assured that I am not mistaken in this."

Is it necessary for an army to "rush on" anywhere? We should suppose that an army would feel its way, and and know what it was about before it "rushed on." If Gen. McClellan does not know where the enemy's fortifications are, and the general situation of affairs in the enemy's camp, he is less fitted for his high position than we give him credit for. He doubtless does know, and the enemy knows every defense we have erected.

A Little Story for Political Military Men.

A correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal* writes from Washington that not a few high military officers, especially in the regular army, are under the impression that they are called there to direct the politics of the nation; and by way of illustration he tells the following little story:

Two officers in the regular Army, took their seats at the table at Willard's a few days since opposite to Senator Wilson and a friend. The conversation turning on slavery and the emancipation of slaves, one of the officers said he would never fight for the damned abolitionists: "There's Senator Wilson," he said, "I met him the other day, he offered to shake hands with me, but I had such a contempt for him that I refused." "I am Senator Wilson," quietly remarked the person opposite, "and you're a liar." The other officer observed to his comrade in a low tone: "That's a hard thing to take." They both retired shortly afterward leaving their dinner unfinished. Senator Wilson was soon after accosted at the door with the remark, "Sir, you grossly insulted me." "I hope I have; I intended to," was the reply. The Senator then advised him to attend to his legitimate business, and reminded him that there was a body holding its session at the other end of the Avenue which had charge of some of these delicate little questions which our epauleted gentlemen think it no trouble to settle over their wine any day—a mere after-dinner pastime.

HOW THE WAR SHOULD BE CARRIED ON.—A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Carry on the war against the rebellion as war *should* be carried on; determinedly—relentlessly. No kid glove business—but a stern, remorseless war. We have been too soft, gentle and considerate already.... Southerners laugh at us—war means ruin, destruction. They would destroy us if they could. Who is to be destroyed *first?* This is the question. It is idle and puerile to 'mince matters'—to talk of war against rebels and yet prate of a strong Union party where only a feeble one exists. The music must be faced—and in warring against the rebels we must regard the South, as a general thing, traitorous and hostile."

We will come to this at last, when we have wasted millions of treasure, and months of precious time. What we want above all things is the terrible earnestness of the rebels.

Rebel Preparations for the River Fleet.

Our grand river fleet is now preparing to sail from Cairo. For the reception of this fleet the rebels have made immense preparations along the Mississippi from Columbus, a few miles below Cairo, to Memphis. These preparations are of four kinds. First, to prevent our fire in the rear, they have a large land force, which they claim amounts to sixty thousand men at Columbus alone. Secondly, they have river batteries heavily mounted, and forts at all the main strategic points on the river. Third, they have a fleet of six gunboats at Columbus to meet ours, and further below they now have Hollins' ram, which, we learn, has again got its hose broke some way or other. And fourth, it is believed they have sunk or are ready to sink, old hulks at different points in the channel of the river, near Columbus, so as to prevent the passage downward of our flotilla. Columbus itself is now fortified as strongly as it can be, probably as strongly as Manassas. Indeed, the rebels call it the "Manassas of the West." A little northward of the town, upon a ledge of chalk bluffs, they have extensive earthworks and fortifications, and below the town also they have earthworks immediately on the bank of the river. The high bank of the Mississippi here offer great natural advantages of defence against attack by the river. Columbus is the northermost point on the Mississippi possessed by the rebels; and was the first place they seized on Kentucky soil when she declared her neutrality. It will be remembered how neatly Fremont checkmated their hopes of making it a point of aggression by seizing Paducah as soon as they had seized Columbus.

The rebels have also batteries thrown up at New Madrid, at the great bend of the river; and they claim that these alone can destroy or drive back any flotilla the Yankees may attempt to send down. Some fifty miles above Memphis again is Fort Wright, situated on what are known as the Chickasaw Bluffs. It is said to have ten guns, mounted. Fort Randolph, further down, is an immense series of earthworks and fortifications; and it is here that the celebrated Gen. Pillow was said to have stretched a chain across the river to prevent the descent of our gunboats. Fort Harris, ten miles above Memphis, has a parapet eight feet in height, and is said to mount eight 32-pounders. Immediately to the north of the city of Memphis, is Fort Pillow, which mounts six cannon and two mortars. The cotton bale barricades erected by Pillow in the streets of Memphis, of whose great strength we heard so much half a year ago, have now been removed; and the city itself, in its own immediate vicinity, is not very strongly defended. Fort Pickens, below the city, is of no strength.

One can form some idea from these details, and by looking at the map, what an amount of work has to be done before our Western boys can reach Memphis by the Mississippi. But yet our Western Generals and soldiers, who know all these things thoroughly, say that they expect to spend their New Year's day in Memphis. And if we may judge of the plan of attack from certain recent movements in Kentucky, we should not wonder if they did.

Action of Congress Needed.

The curious proclamation of Gen. Phelps, in command at Ship Island, shows once more the absolute necessity for the government to adopt and carry out some general plan of action in this war. Gen. Phelps occupies the old abolition stand-ground; General Halleck acts on the equally old pro-slavery principles; General Sherman wastes property of the government for fear of employing negroes; and in place of marching on the enemy at Charleston, sends out messengers to inquire about Union men. Thus precious time is lost in settling the principles of action; the public mind is confused by a variety of contradictory proclamations, and our Generals, instead of co-operating to one end, are permitted to bring their personal views into the war, and in fact seem to carry it on, each for his own ends and in his own ways.

The only remedy for this very serious evil is the passage of an act by Congress definitely instructing all military officers that war must be carried out on war principles; that all property of the enemy must be confiscated, all slaves of the enemy freed, and every means used to put an end to the insurrection. Among these means, we believe, proclamations will be found by able Generals, the least effective.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Feeling in Wall Street.

EFFECT OF THE WAR RUMORS.

Wall street has a much brighter look today, the fright of yesterday having in a measure subsided. The bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange are beginning to look for something else to turn up, and all sorts of conjectures are afloat as to the probable action of the cabinet at Washington on the arrival of the English despatches by the Europa. The detention of the Africa until Friday (her regular day of sailing being Wednesday) has also given rise to much speculation relative to the first steps of Lord Lyons when he receives official instructions by the Europa.

Speculators in all sorts of merchandise likely to be affected by a foreign war are already manipulating the various articles of prime necessity. Our commercial reports will show the nature of the changes in prices; the rise in cotton, saltpetre, bicarbonate of soda, brimstone, and other articles, being already very great, and holders asking still higher prices. Further news from England is anxiously awaited, though the private letters by the Europa will enable persons concerned to act more deliberately and intelligently.—*N. Y. Eve. Post, of Tuesday.*

Commodore Dupont at Work--Operations against Savannah and Charleston.

By the arrival of the transport steamer Connecticut, at New York, the *Evening Post* obtains the following information. Her dates are to December 12:

On the way to this port from Key West the transport steamer Connecticut stopped at Tybee Island and Port Royal. The news from these localities is very interesting, but we are not permitted, for prudential reasons, to develop some of the points. But the general statement may be made, which comes from very high authority, that before many days Savannah and probably Charleston (all that remains of it) will be in possession of our troops.

Tybee Island is occupied by a considerable force, estimated at one thousand men, who are to throw up batteries with which to operate against Fort Pulaski, *if they should ever be needed*; but we have a telegraphic report today of the evacuation of that post by the rebels. It is understood that Pulaski and Savannah will not be approached in this direction. The details of the operations around Charleston have not been so fully developed.

The war steamer Savannah and three or four gunboats lay off Tybee, within two miles of Pulaski, when the Connecticut was off Tybee.

EXPEDITION AGAINST FERNANDINA.

An expedition had been fitted out and had sailed from Port Royal for Fernandina. It consisted of the Bienville and another gunboat, and the transport Baltic, which carried one thousand troops. The fortification at Fernandina, consisting of a battery of five guns, and manned by two or three hundred rebels, would, it was believed, fall into the hands of our forces after a very brief struggle.

Charleston Harbor Probably Closed --Operations of the Stone Fleet.

A private letter from Beaufort tells us that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed, in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston.

It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor; and this was to be done on Saturday last. The plan was to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:

In this way it is supposed the harbor is already permanently sealed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

"Ah! I am very sorry for this rebellion; it prevents my going South," said an Englishman the other day, dining at a club in Philadelphia by invitation. "They tell me," he continued, "that the American gentlemen is only to be found at the South. How is that, pray? Can you explain it?" "I cannot," replied his host; "it is no more to be explained than the statement so often made that there are gentlemen in England, but that none of them ever come to this country."

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Senator Wilson's bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, was prepared with great care, and after much consultation. Its provisions meet the approbation of the Cabinet officers, and a number of members of both Houses, and several military men high in position. Should it become a law, other measures leading in the same direction may follow.

THE CONWAY-FOUKE DIFFICULTY.—So far, nothing serious has resulted from the dialogue between Messrs. Conway and Fouke in the House. Gen. Jim Lane acts for the former, and maintains that it is for Mr. Fouke to challenge. None has, however, yet been received. Mr. Conway's original allusion to the battle of Belmont is believed to have been purely accidental.

SOME of the rebel prisoners in Fort Warren evidently have confidence in the ultimate success of the rebellion, and they amuse themselves by singing, to the tune of "Dixie," a lot of doggerel in which are the following lines:

"We have no fleet, we have no navies,
But we put our trust in old Jeff. Davis."

IN answer to an inquiry addressed to us on the subject, we are enabled to say, that in excepting the volunteer services of the *French Princes* in the staff of the General-in-Chief, an oath of allegiance was not required of them, and that they decline to receive any pay.—*National Intelligencer.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 18th, 1861.

SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are requested to meet at the Office of the Company, corner of Pike street and the Canal, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

By order of the President pro tem.

JAS. GIBSON, Sec'y.

de18:dtd

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

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

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

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

no30:2:2td

TO ALL CONCERNED—Take notice that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1861, entitled "An Act Relative to a certain Burial Ground in Allegheny City," the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny Union Cemetery Company for the disinternment and removal of the bodies of dead persons buried in the grave-yard situated on the South and West Commons of said city, and for the re-interment of the same in the Mount Union Cemetery, in accordance with the requirements of said Act.

GEORGE LEWIS, Chairman of Committee on City Property.

de12:30td

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH:

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

WILLIAM LITTLE.

no21:mwtf

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 14th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, payable to the Stockholders forthwith.

SAM'L REA, Secretary.

de16:1wd

SIMON DRUM will be a candidate for re-election to the MAYORALTY of Allegheny City, subject to the Republican nomination. de16tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

STATEMENT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, Dec. 1st, 1861	$418,744 95
Dividend " " "	11,442 74
Contingent Fund, December 1st, 1861	20,920 93
Surplus Account	102 00
	$451,216 62

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$322,421 84	
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	76,975 63	
Bills Receivable	23,945 91	
Cash on hand	26,873 24	
		$451,216 62

The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1st.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, December 6th, 1861.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the six months ending November 30th, 1861, and that they have examined the Assets, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, and Cash on hand, and find the same to be correct, and to correspond with the said Report.

JNO. B. M'FADDEN,
JAS. B. D. MEEDS,
ISAAC WHITTIER.

PITTSBURGH, December 4th, 1861. de18-2tdttwF

SUNDRIES TO THE TRADE.

3000 bus. new kiln Dried Peaches,
5000 " " " " Apples,
300 bbls. choice Green " "
250 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese,
1500 bbls. choice Ky. White Wheat Flour,
300 " " Rye " "
150 " Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
125 " No. 3 large " "
100 kegs assorted brands Tobacco,
500 bbls. choice Plantation Molasses,
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. assorted Refined Sugars,
150 " " " Syrups,
115 doz. " " Corn Brooms,
350 bbls. prime to choice Rio Coffee,
75 chests Young Hyson and Black Teas,

In store and for sale by

McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
de16 No. 255 Liberty street, near Wood.

IN THE MATTER of the application for the widening of Virgin alley, in the city of Pittsburgh, No. 40, January Term, 1861.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the 19th day of January, A. D. 1861, the Court appointed Thomas Bakewell, Nathaniel Holmes, John Bissell, William J. Howard and William Barnhill, Sr., as viewers under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 11th of April, A. D. 1859, for the purposes therein mentioned. From the Record.

BY THE COURT.

de17:1w

AT COST.

The largest stock of

CLOCKS

In the city, closing out at COST.

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

MINCED MEAT FOR THE HOLIDAYS—2 barrels Spiced Minced Meat in bulk, just received and for sale wholesale or by the pound cheaper than it is sold elsewhere in the city, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
de18 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

MALTBY'S OYSTERS received fresh every day, in cans and half cans, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
de18 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls. fresh Roll Butter just received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,
de19 Corner Market and First streets.

EAR AND SHELLED CORN.
875 bus. old Yellow Shelled Corn,
285 " " " Ear "
167 sacks new " " "

For sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,
de19 Corner Market and First streets.

OIL BARRELS—32 new Oil Barrels for sale by,

JAMES A. FETZER,
de19 Corner Market and First street.

BURNING OIL—50 bbls. A No. 1 Refined Oil for sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
de19 Agents Reserve Oil Company.

FLOUR—300 bbls. choice Ky. White Wheat—warranted to families.

HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.
de19

1700 BBLS. FLOUR, all of the best make in store and for sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
de19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK LEDGER, FOR 1862.

The LEDGER has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the LEDGER has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence, in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put *merit*, or *premium*-into the paper itself, and in that way give every reader more than ten papers that have offered premiums have been thing to do with that sort of thing is sure to die.—*They are not conducted on sound business principles.*

The following are the names of some of our leading contributors for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an army of distinguished and popular names:

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, A. OAKLEY HALL, JOHN G. SAXE, GEORGE P. MORRIS, N. P. WILLIS, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT, WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, T. S. ARTHUR, F. HAMILTON MYERS, COL. WALTER B. DUNLAP, MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, FANNY FERN, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, ALICE CARY, MARY FORREST, MISS E. A. DUPUY, MARY STANLEY GIBSON, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our *corps* of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select THE VERY BEST.

The LEDGER's great success is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies, $3; four copies, $6; eight copies, $12. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1,50. The party who sends us $12 for a club of eight copies will be entitled to a copy *free*. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞We employ no traveling agents.

Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, *Publisher*,
de18-1td No. 44 Park Row, New York.

BEFORE HAVING YOUR PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN,

USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM.

This elegant preparation renders the skin soft and fresh, imparting to it a marble purity.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
And Dealer in choice Family Medicines,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

A full assortment of Rouge (liquid and dry) Face Powders, Chalk Balls, Hobbs' Genuine Meen Fun, &c., always on hand. de16

IF YOU WISH to know how to Exterminate RATS, MICE, ROACHES, RATS, MICE, RATS, MICE,

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

☞Warranted in every case. de14

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

BOOKS,
ALBUMS,
GAMES, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

FOR

Holiday Presents,

Now ready, new and fresh from the East, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city, at HUNT'S Book, Stationery, Magazine and Newspaper Emporium, Masonic Hall, Fifth street. dec17

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.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

McCORD & CO.,

131 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Are now receiving a very large addition to their stock of

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDRENS' FURS,

Embracing every quality and style.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FUR GLOVES, CLLLARS AND CAPS.

de17

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

3000 barrels Mass Mackerel—large, and medium size Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in assorted packages.
50 barrels prime No. 1 Halifax Salmon.
1000 do Economy Mess Shad.
4000 do superior No 1 Herring,
Consisting of different brands, Labrador, Halifax, Bay of Island and Eastport, &c.
5000 boxes Scaled and No. 1 Smoked Herrings,
1000 quintails George's and Grand Bank Codfish,
Which we now offer at the lowest cash prices, and solicit a call before buying.

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

REMOVAL.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that she has removed her stock of Pianos, Melodeons, Music, etc., to her new store, No. 43 Fifth street, second door from Wood street, Patterson's new building, where she would respectfully invite her friends and the public generally to give her a call.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
de17 No. 43 Fifth street, 2d door below Wood.

PETROLEUM—85 bbls. just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES

Now is the time to make selections.

We have a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Just the thing for Christmas Gifts.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.
de17

CHENILLE,

CORD AND CROCHET HEAD NETS.

Elegant styles in all colors.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Supplied at low prices by

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
de17 No. 17 Fifth street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

OVER 300 REAL SCOTCH BALMORAL SKIRTS

On hand and to arrive.

Sold wholesale and retail by

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
de17 No. 17 Fifth street.

A NOVELTY IN HOOP SKIRTS,

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

"*CHINOLINE DRAPERIE*."

This is really a new French skirt, to which we invite the attention of the ladies.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
de17 No. 17 Fifth street.

STEEL BUTTONS,

FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS.

100 gross of six handsome styles just received by

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
de17 No. 17 Fifth street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

SILKS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

CHAS. GIPNER'S,

NO. 78 MARKET STREET.

Having very recently returned from the East, I am now happy to inform my customers and the public generally that I am now prepared to offer them the

Handsomest and Cheapest

Stock of Goods

IN THE CITY.

EMBROIDERIES.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
FROM 37½ CENTS TO $5,00.
Embroidered Collars,
FROM 12½ CENTS TO $5,00.
Embroidered Sets,
FROM 50 CENTS TO $10,00.
Embroidered Mourning Handkerc'fs.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Muslin Bands.
Embroidered Skirts.
Infants' Emb'd Caps and Waists.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.

WOOLEN GOODS.

WOOLEN HOODS,
NUBIAS AND SONTAGS,
WOOLEN SCARFS,
WOOLEN SLEEVES,
CHILDRENS' MUFFATEES,
GAITERS AND ARMLETS,
WOOLEN YARNS—ALL COLORS.

Gloves and Gauntlets.

KID GLOVES,
SILK GLOVES,
LADIES' WOOLEN GLOVES,
SILK GAUNTLETS,
FLEECY-LINED GAUNTLETS.
WOOLEN GAUNTLETS.

HOSIERY.

White Woolen Hose,
Drab Woolen Hose,
Black Woolen Hose,
Fleeced White Cotton Hose,
Fleeced Drab Cotton Hose,
Fleeced Black Cotton Hose.
Silk and Merino Hosiery.

Dress Trimmings.

SILK TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS, VELVES RIBBONS,
GUIPURE LACE,
SILK BUTTONS,
VELVET BUTTONS,
STEEL BUTTONS.
FRENCH CORSETS FOR 62½ CTS.,
MECHANIC CORSETS,
UGENIE BODICES.
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
&c., &c., &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
&c., &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY BOXES, BERLIN WIRE FORTMONNAIES, LEATHER CASES, LEATHER BASKETS, NEEDLE BOOKS, SHELL COMBS, &c.

☞All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined not to be undersold.

CHARLES GIPNER,
de17:mwT 78 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY NOTICE.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

EMBROIDERIES

AND

Lace Goods,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Gauntlets, Hosiery, &c.

PRICES MARK'D DOWN,

AT

HORNE'S

Trimming Store,

No. 77 Market Street.

We are now offering great inducements to persons who wish to purchase HOLIDAY GIFTS. Our assortment of

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS ranges in price from 25 cents to $3,50.
LACE TRIMMED HDKFS. AT COST.
GOOD LINEN do 37½ cts.
WIDE HEMMED, REVERSE-BORDERED, COMBINED BORDERED and SCOLLOPED HANDKERCHIEFS.
FRENCH WORKED SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND CAPS.
GRENADINE, BERAGE AND TISSUE VEILS.
GUIPURE LACE COLLARS FOR 12½ cts.
LACE CAPES AND BERTHAS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

In all colors and at all prices.

HOOP SKIRS AND CORSETS of all qualities.
HAIR NETS AND HEAD DRESSES.
LADIES' AND GENTS', MISSES' AND BOY'S GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
GLOVES FOR SOLDIERS, } VERY CHEAP.
SOCKS do do }

WOOLEN HOODS.

SKATING CAPS,
TON TON CAPS,
WAFFLE SOSTAGS,
SCARFS,
SLEEVES,
CLOUDS and FIRELIGHTS.
MEN'S ARCTIC COATS.

A new and fine assortment of
PORTMONNAIES AND CABAS.
LADIES' LEATHER BAGS,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
SHELL TUCK COMBS.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

JOSEPH HORNE,
de17:1wmwwF No. 77 Market Street.

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

SKIRTS

OF ALL KINDS, AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.
de14:mwT

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

CALL AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS—cheapest in the city.
EMBROIDERED SETS—from $1,00 upwards.
LACE SETS—cheapest in the city.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—cheap.
LINEN AND CRAPE do do
MOUS DE LAINES 25
DRESS GOODS 25
CALICOS—new styles.
HAMILTON CANTON FLANNELS.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENING.

☞Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

de16:mwT

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
TICKING AND CHECKS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLE SHAWLS,
BLACK AND WHITE;
NEW STYLE CLOAKS;

DRESS SILKS

CLOSING OUT AT A SACRIFICE!

FRENCH MERINOS—all colors,
at 50 cents and upwards;
NEEDLE-WORK AND HOSIERY—very cheap;
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS