Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1861.

The Trent Difficulty Settled, and the Rebels Surrendered.

The telegraph brings us the confirmation of the rumor that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and their Secretaries, have been surrendered at the demand of the British government. It is a relief to know that a war with England has been staved off for the present, and that the rebel government has lost the advantages it would undoubtedly have derived from such a conflict. We may thus appease any chagrin we may feel, until a fitting time arrives to test our spirit, what temper it is of—whether we will return evil for evil, or do better in following a wiser counsel and a higher example.

It cannot be said that the decision of the Government has taken the country by surprise. From the first it was understood that the President for one, and on him the chief responsibility of course devolved, had satisfied himself that the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was both irregular in point of form and unjustifiable in point of law. In this view it was thought he had little or no support in his Cabinet, for there appeared to be no qualification in the terms of praise used by the Secretary of the Navy when referring to the act of the commander of the San Jacinto. It is certain, however, that there has been entire unanimity between the President and his Cabinet, in regard to a question which lay behind this one of the Trent, and which has also determined it, with the issue of releasing the captured rebels. The question we refer to is that of the *status* of the Southern Confederacies—whether our Government shall acknowledge them as "belligerents," or refusing such recognition, treat them everywhere and always as "rebels." This latter, spite of considerable dissatisfaction in some quarters, chiefly on account of the barrier thus raised to the exchange of prisoners, the Government has from the first kept firm to its purpose to do, and, hitherto, by no act has it committed itself to deal with them otherwise than as rebels.

Of course, in coming to this determination, the relative gain and loss, the convenience and inconvenience—in a word, both sides of the account were summed up and considered. The difficulties in the way of exchanging prisoners were the first obvious disadvantages of the position of the Government. These have been got over to some extent, and the Generals have been permitted, in an informal way, to make exchanges of prisoners; but still the inconvenience is far from being removed. The issue of the Trent question may now be added, as another instance in which we are placed at a disadvantage by this non-recognition of the rebels as "belligerents."

On this, then, the question of the Trent hinged—that our Government insisted on regarding the "Confederates" as *rebels*, and consequently gave them the character of *political refugees*,—in which character they were exempt from capture when under the flag of a Foreign Power. This is the "right of asylum," the sacredness of which has always been maintained by the American Government—even with more unswerving energy and consistency than any other nation. We have, under all circumstances, and against all odds, insisted on the strict observance of the law which guarantees this "right of asylum."

Here is the severest test of the sincerity and consistency of our Government in carrying out their principles, when applied against themselves, that has ever yet been encountered in our history. England has had the ungracious part of Shylock to perform in this drama of diplomacy; but while she insists, in the terms of the bond, on her "pound of flesh"—well she must see that even in getting all she can or dare demand, she shall have only gained a poor recompense—not flesh, but carrion—in the four renegades who shall return to her protection.

—We have said that this demand for the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL has been a severe test of our sincerity and consistency,—because compliance with it, as regards those traitors, obliges us to make such an application of our own principles against ourselves, as does terribly thwart our natural inclinations and disappoint our just resentment. But while history will record the fact as a moral triumph, for the sake of which the nation checked, as it were, the "natural course and current of its blood,"—what record will the same impartial history make of the generosity and good faith of that Government, which, when domestic treason and armed rebellion held us in a life-and-death struggle like the present, seized the opportunity to bring up and press a doubtful claim, with accompanying circumstances that imply, even if official words in the smooth phrases of diplomacy suppress, the magnanimous threat of joining our enemies—the Southern slaveholders, whom civilized England has hitherto regarded as only fit allies for the King of Dahomey?

With another Douglas than her own, America may exclaim, in reference to this conduct of England:

"Ere yet my arm had mastered Randolph's sword,
The villain came behind me!"

But at least this danger is averted, and the nation may now devote its undivided energies to the work of suppressing the rebellion and crushing the foe at home, before taking up the gauntlet of any foreign enemy that can anyhow be persuaded to await our convenience. This may be done, and easily done too, unless indeed it is true, what some affirm, that England in her envy and jealousy of our growth and prosperity, has said in her heart: "America's danger is England's opportunity!"—If so, *Perfide Albion!* shall not the fate of the ungenerous and the faithless be thine?

THE story which came from a correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, about the escape of Col. Corcoran, from Charleston, is discredited by the fact, that no such person as Hurd has been heard of at Fortress Monroe. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* at that place, states positively that the reputed author, or bearer, of this tale has not been among the arrivals under flag of truce, as reported.

An Advance Towards Charleston.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following despatch from its correspondent at Port Royal, under date of December 22:

"The advance guard of General Sherman's army, consisting of a battalion of the forty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Welsh, have advanced and taken possession of Fennwick Island, extending our lines to the south bank of the South Edisto river, thirty-five miles from Charleston."

British Feeling Towards America.

However the present negotiations with the British Government may terminate, the difficulty has revealed a vast amount of jealousy and hatred towards this country, the existence of which we never suspected. If there had been that kindly feeling towards this country which has been proclaimed and accepted as truths, there could not, under any provocation, have been such an outpouring of bile. During the whole controversy, from its beginning, the American press has not engaged in any vituperation, nor has it manifested any ill-will. The law of the case has been argued with such lights as we have, by the press and by distinguished publicists, and the conclusion has been invariably reached that the act of Com. WILKES was defensible, but not a hard word was said of England. Now, even admit that England believes us wrong in this act, what occasion was there for such a display of passion, and even malignity? We can hardly help believing that the War Party in England are afraid that we will yield to their demands, and that they desire by insult and menace to drive us to refuse.

The rebel envoys may be given up, and the present storm blow over, but the irritation consequent on it will long rankle in the American heart. It will not easily be forgotten how England took advantage of an accidental circumstance, in the time of our weakness and trouble, to make demands which she would not have made under similar provocation had this rebellion no existence; and then to add to that demand an outpouring of malice which the world has seldom seen equalled.

Whatever our Government may do, we expect it will take care that our flag is not dishonored. If we cannot hold the rebel ambassadors on the clearest principles of international rights, send them back—they are individually of no consequence whatever—they would do us no more harm in London than in Fort Warren. But nothing outght to be yielded to England, because she is a Great Power, and can do us immense harm, which we would not yield to a sense of justice to the weakest power on earth.

It will be sufficiently galling to our national pride to accede to the demand made of us in the existing circumstances, in any way the matter may be arranged, and the Government will need a strong case to present to the people. We trust they will have it. It would certainly be a great calamity to have a war with England at this time, and the Government does well to avoid it, if possible, without national dishonor. We fear, however, that other complications will arise before the rebellion is subdued, which will render it difficult for us to maintain peace with a government which does not seem averse to war. We may humiliate ourselves for nothing, if the conduct commented on the following article is to be tolerated and sustained by the British Government. Nassau, New Providence, the place spoken of, is a British colony:

NEUTRALITY IN NASSAU.

A private letter received in this city from such authority in Nassau, N.P., as leaves not the slightest room to doubt its perfect accuracy, states some interesting facts. "Secession," says the writer, "is rampant here now, and events clearly bear him out in that assertion. The steamer Ella Manly, late the Isabel, had recently arrived from Charleston, direct, bringing 1,000 bales of cotton, which she was discharging. On the morning the letter was written, the 10th inst., the steamer Theodora had again come in from Charleston, bringing also a cargo of cotton, which she also was landing. The day before, the British steamer Gladiator arrived from London, deeply laden with arms and ammunition, destined for the Southern States. It may, perhaps, be asked—how is this to get in? To which it may be pertinently answered—how did the Ella Manly and Theodora get out? But this is one side of the story from Nassau. The other is equally significant.

The U. S. Consul at that port has recently received a consignment of several cargoes of coal, sent there by order and on account of the United States. The arrival of these vessels had created some excitement among the merchants of the place, who declared that their cargoes should not be reshipped in any United States vessel of war; and at length notice was actually served on the American Consul by Governor Nesbitt, that he might "land the Government coals, but only on condition that they should not be put on board any vessel of war of the United States navy during the hostilities now unhappily existing in America." We are not informed of the ground of this prohibition of the British Governor, but presume it to be the same as the objection of the merchants—that to land and reship the coals on a United States naval vessel would be "to infringe the neutrality laws." It would be quite gratuitous to ask if the permission to make Nassau a port of asylum for vessels that had broken the blockade, and vessels that meant to break it, one landing cotton, and the other carrying arms and ammunition to the rebels, was not quite as much an infraction of the neutrality, as the landing and re-loading of coals? The question would be gratuitous because the Governor and people of Nassau know very well that their professed neutrality is, and is meant to be, only a cover for an active sympathy for the Southern insurrectionists, and a bitter hostility to the North. It would be as absurd to deny the fact as it would be useless now to comment on it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gen. Sherman's Delinquency.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a very severe criticism on the conduct of the Port Royal General SHERMAN. It charges that the soldiers have been unnecessarily exposed to severe marches and fatiguing labors, by which hundreds have been made sick, and many lives have been lost. After describing the heavy labors the soldiers have had to perform, in a climate to which they were not accustomed, and which labors might have been performed by the negroes, if the spirit of the orders of the Secretary of War had been carried out, it says:

The result is a fearful sick list which is calculated to depress the expectations of the people from these Southern expeditions. Had our troops been subjected only to ordinary military duty, it is not likely that they would have been so heavily disabled, and there were willing hands and stout constitutions inured to the climate, ready to perform this labor for our army, upon proper encouragement; but Gen. Sherman seems to have regarded his "duties to the Sovereign State of South Carolina" as paramount to the preservation and efficiency of his soldiers. Thousands of graves of brave Northern soldiers, and the failure of the fair promise of this expedition, will mark how much more sacred Gen. Sherman regards South Carolina Slavery, than the lives of loyal soldiers or the success of the National armies in putting down the rebellion.

It has been attempted to palliate this neglect of the available means of success, and this unnecessary waste of our soldiers, by charging that the negroes cared for nothing but their freedom, and had no other idea of freedom than idleness, and regarded work for us as no better, if as good, as Slavery to their masters; but the almost uniform testimony of the responsible correspondents is that they have been excluded from our lines by rigid military surveillance exercised over those who came within them, the cause of which they could not understand, even if our officers could, and which naturally excited their suspicions; and that when they were employed, they were set at work under rough and sometimes brutal treatment, without any promise of wages, and no certainty of subsistence.

It could not be expected that the negro would risk great peril to escape to our lines, there to be put at heavy tasks with no promise of wages, and no encouragement for the future. Under this policy the number of negroes in General Sherman's lines is small, and the number of laborers still less, but a correspondent describes the effect produced on the Africans by a recent payment of a month's wages to some of them. It was a new sensation, and the general desire for employment thereupon showed that all that was required to make these refugees work, was to treat them as human beings.

The lessons of experience are dear, but are usually effective. The failure of Gen. Sherman may be a lesson to the Government for the direction of our other Southern expeditions, that will pay the cost; but if it is not to be profited by, these expeditions might better be omitted, and the vast cost and the sacrifice of health and life saved. Gen. Sherman's policy has disabled his army by sickness before it has begun to advance; but when he comes to move he will meet its fatal effects at every step, in the intrenchments and fortifications built by the negroes he has driven from his service, which will contest his advance in every direction.

Impending Battle in Kentucky.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that the latest advices from Kentucky indicate that Gen. Buell will fight a battle, and win a victory, before New Year's day.

An Armed Negro.

The following is related of the battle of Drainesville, fought last week, and gallantly won:

Col. Jackson, of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, left his *negro servant* in charge of his horse while he advanced toward the enemy. Seeing two rebels who had discharged their muskets approaching him, the boy drew his carbine and threatened to shoot them if they did not surrender at once. Thus they did, and marched before him to the camp.

The act of the negro was clearly a violation of the Constitution according to the "conservative" press. What right had that nigger to have a carbine and threaten to shoot white rebels? How dare he take prisoners? We expect to see the "conservative" *Times* and *Journal* demand that this shooting darkey shall be driven from our lines, for infracting the Constitution. Negroes must only be allowed to fight on the side of the rebels and shoot Union soldiers. The country would go to eternal smash if they were employed to shoot rebels. How profound are the mysteries of flunkeyism!—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE recent fire at Charleston, full details of which appear in the *Courier* of the 16th inst., is even more calamitous and destructive than it was at first supposed to be. The aggregate loss of property in buildings, goods, &c., is almost incredible. The *Courier* roughly estimates it at not less than ten millions of dollars, on which the insurance was comparatively limited. Most of the policies were in Charleston, Augusta, Savannah and other Southern companies, many of which will be unable to pay one-fourth the amount incurred. There is also considerable insurance in Northern companies, which, under existing difficulties, is not expected to be paid.

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 Fifth 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.

de18:td JAS. GIBSON, Sec'y.

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

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

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

no30:2td E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

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 have entered into arrangements with the Mount Union Cemetery Company for the disinterment 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.

de12:2td

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

no21:3mtf WILLIAM LITTLE.

SIMON DRUM will be a candidate for Re-election to the MAYORALTY of Allegheny City, subject to the Republican nomination. de19:tf

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.—The Insurance Companies of this city, represented by the undersigned, hereby give notice to all parties insured in the respective Companies, that, under their Policies of Insurance, it is required that there shall be kept on board of each boat, whilst lying up, a Day Watchman and a Night Watchman, and also, that there shall be, on each boat, at least twenty-four Buckets, constantly filled with water, to be distributed forward and aft and upon the several decks. These are not intended as new regulations, but as the proper and legal interpretations of clauses in the policies which do not appear to be perfectly understood.

R. MILLER, Jr., President Western Insurance Company.
SAM'L REA, Secretary Citizens Insurance Company.
JAMES A. HUTCHISON, President Monongahela Insurance Company.
ROBT. FINNEY, Secretary Eureka Insurance Company.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary Allegheny Insurance Company.
F. A. RINEHART, Secretary Pittsburgh Insurance Company.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent Delaware M. F. Insurance Company.
A. A. CARRIER, President Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

de28:2tdW

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—WILLIAM P. ALCOTT, of Boston, will open a School at 48 Federal street, Allegheny (up stairs,) on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. Terms as in similar schools. For further information address Box 553, Allegheny P. O.

REFERENCES—Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams' College; Hon. J. D. Philbrick, Supt. Boston Public Schools; S. H. Taylor, LL. D., Principal of Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.; A. T. Douthett, Supt. Allegheny Co. Schools; Rev. Drs. Elliott, Page, Plummer and Swift, Allegheny City.

de30:1wkz

CHEESE—100 boxes prime Cutting Cheese just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, Corner Market and First streets.

de27

MALTBY'S OYSTERS—Families supplied with Maltby's Fresh Oysters, in cans and half cans, at the lowest prices, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

de24

CORN—455 sacks prime Ear Corn on the wharf and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, Corner Market and First street.

de27

RYE FLOUR—10 bbls. choice Rye Flour just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, Corner of Market and First streets.

de27

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.

PHYSICIANS VISITING LISTS for 1862, calculated for 25, 50 and 100 patients. KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

de28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

Whereas a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States of America for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by Robert B. Carnahan, Esq., attorney of the United States, on behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that a certain Steamboat called the ISAAC HAMMITT, and of the following dimensions and description, to wit: In length 150 feet; in breadth 24 feet, in depth 5 feet; measures 145 59-95 tons; is a steamer; has a wheel stern, a cabin on deck and plain head; and is now lying at the port of Pittsburgh, in said district, and is owned in part by one Victor Wilson, a citizen resident and inhabitant of the State of Mississippi; that in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, the President of the United States issued his proclamation, dated August 16th, 1861, declaring *inter alia* that the inhabitants of the State of Mississippi are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that from and after fifteen days from said August 16th, 1861, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State of Mississippi found in any part of the United States would be forfeited to the United States, and that said steamboat owned as aforesaid was so found in the port of Pittsburgh upon said December 26th, 1861, and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States, and praying that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or any interest therein, or lien thereon, or in any manner interested in the same, that they be and appear before the said District Court, at the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January next, (1862,) at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf. A. M'KEDOCH,

U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Penn'a.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27th, 1861.—de30:dtd

OFFICE ASSISTANT Q. M. U. S. A., Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on the tenth day of January next, for furnishing two Steam Fire Engines for this post. Each to have an 8, 9 or 10 inch Cary's Rotary Pump, or other pump of equal capacity, with suction hose (length and diameter to be named) and sufficient number of discharge pipes; also tender for fuel and hose reel to accommodate 500 feet of hose, of usual size. Proposals will also state price per foot for suction hose of same size as that with engine, from 50 to 75 feet additional being required with each. India rubber delivery hose of the requisite strength with 2½ in connections. Bidders will state in detail the capacity of each 8, 9 or 10 inch pump, for drawing and discharging water under different lengths of suction and discharge hose; time required to get up a sufficient head of steam for effective work, and such other information as will enable this department to decide upon the bids. Separate proposals will be received for the one thousand feet of India rubber delivery hose, if desired. Price in each case to include delivery at this post in full and complete working order. Bidders will also state when they can execute their proposals. (Signed) ORMES TALMADGE, A. Q. M.

de30:2td

REED'S MAGNETIC OIL,

The radical cure for

RHEUMATISM, PAINS, BRUISES, &c.

J. A. Morron, an old and respectable merchant of New Lisbon, O., in ordering a supply says: "I have now been selling it for five or six years and find the demand increasing, many of my customers taking as high as six bottles at a time. In fact, we never had such a remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swellings, Burns and Pains."

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

de30

TO HORSE OWNERS—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any; to all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may easily be prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING, Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

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.

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

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 75 GRANT STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1862, (as required by law,) at half-past ½ o'clock p. m. The polls for the election of officers of said Company, for the ensuing year, will be held between the hours of meeting and 4 o'clock p. m.

de11:lawdtw WM. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., Pa., Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1861.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of April 10, 1835, notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of procuring copies of the Acts of the next Legislature, to subscribe at this office for the same.

A few copies of the Acts of the last Legislature remain for those subscribing, and others.

de6:lawdtw G. Y. COULTER, County Treas.

AT COST! AT COST!—HOLIDAY BOOKS at cost, at HUNT'S.

GAMES, ETC., AT COST, at HUNT'S.

WRITING DESKS, ETC., AT COST, at HUNT'S.

THE BALANCE OF THE HOLIDAY STOCK will be closed out at cost, at HUNT'S.

BOOK, STATIONERY, MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER EMPORIUM, Masonic Hall, Fifth street. de28

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank before the

FIRST DAY OF JANUARY,

Will draw interest from that date.

de28:2td CHAS. A. COLTON, *Treasurer.*

THOS. J. HUNTER, having dissolved his connection with Jacob Weaver, Jr., has opened a Commission and Storage Warehouse on the corner of Duquesne Way and Hand street, for the purpose of dealing in CRUDE AND LUBRICATING OILS. Advances made on consignments. Orders promptly filled. (de28:d1w) THOS. J. HUNTER.

THOS. J. HUNTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN CRUDE OILS,

de28:1yd Corner Hand street and Duquesne Way.

SUNDRIES—

500 bbls. Ex. Family Flour in store and to arrive.
100 bushels Small White Beans.
50 do Corn Meal.
500 pounds Fresh Roll Butter.
300 dozen fresh Eggs.
12 bushels Flax Seed.
50 do Timothy Seed.
6 barrels Cranberries.
40 boxes new Cheese.
300 pounds prime Goose Feathers.

For sale by H. BIDDLE,

de28 No. 183 Liberty street.

PROPOSALS—WANTED—To furnish 3,000 barrels good Extra Family Flour, round hoop, at Pittsburgh Depot, in lots of not less than 500 barrels: Cash or Treasury notes on receipt of each lot in Washington City.

D. M. BARBOUR, Box 189, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de30:2td

CRUDE OIL—

500 bbls. 40° 45° and 1:50 for bbls.
164 do 45° 47° and 1:50 for bbls.

For sale by THOS. J. HUNTER,

de28:1wd Cor. Hand st. and Duquesne Way.

BOQUETS,

To order at CAMELLIA FLOWERS, &c.,

MURDODH'S GREENHOUSE, OAKLAND.

no28:dtwtf

A LOT OF FINE KENTUCKY YOUNG MULES for sale, 16 hands high, at the RED LION, and will be there for a few days.

de30:1td WM. W. FISHER, Ky.

BAGS! BAGS!!—6000 Seamless Bags, all qualities. Merchants and dealers supplied at lowest rates. HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.

PETROLEUM FOR SALE—500 bbls. light quality, on consignment and for sale for cash or on time.

de30 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

COAL BOAT LUMBER—250,000 feet of Siding and String Pieces for sale by McDONALD & ARBUCKLES, 233 Liberty street, near Wood.

de30

KITTANNING NAILS—1,000 kegs assorted sizes in store and for sale at lowest cash rates. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COLT SIX INCH SIX SHOT REVOLVERS.—A fresh stock just received and for sale by BOWM & TETLEY, 124 Wood st.

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

LIME—100 bbls. received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

LARGE PREMIUMS.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Hitherto, we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the Circulation of THE TRIBUNE. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by which it is produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compensation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the number of copies of our several issues circulated in their respective neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if possible increased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to these friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our obligation for their earnest, unselfish, painstaking, persistent efforts.

We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or can hope to do after the close of the war—to make some small acknowledgment—not so much a recompense as a slight testimonial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether original or renewals) to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more generally acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose, therefore, to forward to each person who, during the two months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments for THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For $12, Eleven Copies Weekly Tribune, *address-ed to each subscriber*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of $1,00
For $10, Eleven Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of 1,00
For $20, Twenty-one Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of 3,00
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