Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1862.

## Political Aspects of the Country.

We copy another "occasional" letter from Mr. FORNEY, in another column. He makes some striking and important statements in relation to the old Democratic party, and to the probable aspect of parties during the next summer's political campaign.

It is quite probable that there will be only two political parties hereafter, while the war lasts—the Loyal and Disloyal.

The Disloyal party in the South are all open Secessionists. The Disloyal party in the North will be made up of those who hold to Mr. BUCHANAN's doctrine of anti-coercion, and of those who do not deny the right of coercion, but profess to doubt its policy. Both these factions exist in the old Democratic party and nowhere else. They favor a lenient policy towards rebellion, and are in favor of a settlement of the National difficulties by concilation, concession and compromise. There is scarcely a demand to which they would not yield to bring back their old Democratic allies, and thus enable them once more to seize the reins of government. Their present policy is, to thwart the Government as much as possible in carrying on the war. They were fierce for a war with England, on the Trent matter, in order to help their southern friends, and promote a compromise. Witness Vallandigham and Co.

The loyal party is composed of all those who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, and of most of those who voted for Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Northern States at the last Presidential election. We rejoice to believe that the large majority of those who had hitherto acted with the democratic party in the Northern States, who voted for Mr. DOUGLAS, are now true loyalists, though thereare exceptions—some having gone back to their old political prejudices, and are now desirous of acting with their former associates, the modern anti-coercionists.

There are also noble and loyal Union men to be found in the border States, and all through the South, the most of whom have hitherto acted with the opposition to Democracy.

Next summer and fall, a new Congress is to be elected, and party affiliations for that purpose will soon begin to be made. It is of the last moment, the salvation of the country mainly depends upon it—that loyal man should be chosen—men who will never stop short of the complete overthrow of rebellion. There will be an effort by the anti-coercion Democrats, to get possession of Congress, and, therefore, it behooves those who have charge of state and county politics in the form of Committee men, and otherwise, to give such form to their action as will secure the hearty co-operation of all the true hyoalists of the loyal States.

## From Missouri.

A member of the 21st Illinois regiment, stationed at Ironton, Missouri, writes to his father in this city, under the date of January 28:

"We got orders this evening to get ready for a twenty days' march, to start early to-morrow. We are going South from this place, probably to catch the marauding bands of rebels who are infesting those parts. Our force will be about 22,000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and four cannon, so we can hardly expect any fighting, as the largest rebel force in this corner of the State is not over 1,200. Besides Jeff. Thompson's force of that number, there is a squad under a fellow named Frost, of a few hundred unorganized rebels. We may be going a short distance into Arkansas, but I think not."

## The Bright Case--Wilmot's Speech.

We give to-day the able and pointed speech of Mr. WILMOT on the BRIGHT question. He notices especially the ground taken by Mr. COWAN on the question of BRIGHT's treason, and we think answers him conclusively. Our readers have now the whole case before them, and can judge for themselves as to the merits of the case. We think BRIGHT a traitor of the first water, and that he ought to be expelled, and we hope he will be. We are glad to see that our State Senate has passed unanimously resolutions instructing our Senators to vote for BRIGHT's expulsion, and we hope the House will coincide.

Our neighbor of the *Post* denies that he is in favor of BRIGHT. As a test of his sincerity we invite it to publish Mr. WILMOT's speech. We think this is only fair, as he published Mr. COWAN's with commendation of that gentleman for soaring above his prejudices. As the *Post* has not given a single argument against BRIGHT, it is fitting that it should give both our Senators a hearing.

## Ericsson's Battery.

This is the name of one of the three iron-plated vessels, authorized at the extra session of Congress, which made an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purpose. Captain Ericsson's plan was adopted for one of the vessels, and he stipulated to have it afloat in one hundred days from the date of the contract, Oct. 5—and on Thursday last, one hundred and one days from the date of the contract, she was launched. She was a queer looking thing, and so heavily plated with iron, that bets were made that she would go under as soon as she struck the water, but she actually drew less water than had been calculated on. We take the following description of the vessel from the New York papers:

The keel of the battery was laid on the 22d of October last, and the work of construction has since been actively prosecuted under the personal superintendence of Captain Ericsson. The contractors were John Ericsson, John A. Griswold, John F. Winslow and C. S. Bushnell. The hull of the battery was built by Thomas F. Rowland at the Continental Works in Greenpoint, Long Island; the engines at the Delamater Works; the funnel at the Novelty Works; the turret engines and gun-carriages at Messrs. Clute Brothers' factory in Schenectady.

The vessel is sharp at both ends, and consists of a lower and upper hull, the sides of the former inclining at an angle of fifty-one degrees, and coming to a point at each end at an angle of eighty degrees. The lower hull is iron-plated. The upper section is five feet high, with perpendicular sides, and the same sharp ends, and is forty-one feet and four inches wide, jutting over the lower hull three feet and seven inches on each side. The sides of this upper section are a little over three feet in thickness. First, there is an inner guard of inch plate iron, and upon this a section of white oak timber thirty inches thick, and covered with an armor six inches thick, formed of six one-inch iron plates lapped and firmly riveted together.

The deck or top of the battery is even with the top of the hull, and is covered with two thicknesses of inch plate-iron, fastened to eight-inch oak plank and ten-inch oak timber, but twenty-six inches apart. There is no railing or other obstruction on the top of the battery except a round tower or turret, twenty feet in diameter and nine feet high, and eight inches thick, made of plate iron. The turret has two port-holes, each two feet in diameter, for two eleven-inch columbiads, and is also pierced for musketry. The turret is of immense weight, but made to revolve by machinery from below, so as to bring the guns in any desired range, and to remove the ports from the enemy's guns while loading. To support, protect and give efficiency to this turret is the whole object of the battery, although its immense weight and power would sink any vessel with which it should come in contact.

The battery is steered from the front, the wheel-house standing before the turret. The wheel-house is strongly built of iron, and can be lowered into the hold like a bale of dry goods. When lowered, the top, which is bomb-proof, is level with and forms a part of the deck. The joints are water tight. The house will be pierced for sharp shooters.

The ends of the upper vessel projecting over the hull, fore and abaft, serve as a protection to the propeller, rudder and anchor. The propeller is of course at the stern, and the equipoise rudder behind that, and they are so protected by the upper vessel that they cannot be struck by a ball. The anchor is in front, and is short but very heavy. It is hoisted by a chain running into the hold, up into a place fitted for it, outside of the lower hull, but within the impregnable walls of the upper hull. The entrance to the hold is by small hatchways, which when closed form a part of the deck and are equally secure.

The interior of the battery presents a novel and interesting study. In the bow are the cable and anchor chamber; next the cabin and quarters of officers and men, and amidships the cook room, and overhead the small engine which is to furnish ventilation and work the turret. Just abaft are the furnaces, and in the stern the engines working the propeller. The bunks for coal, wood, ammunition, and the water tanks occupy every conceivable vacancy. The cabin is neatly but substantially fitted up, and shows that is more for use than pleasure. Taken altogether it would be impossible to imagine more material, and that more substantial and serviceable, and at the same time more perfect, in a smaller space than is embodied within this formidable engine of warfare.

Of the efficiency of the battery great hopes are expressed. It has no vulnerable part save the port-holes, which are exposed only for about half a minute in firing. Its sharp and massive iron prow will enable it to sink any ordinary vessel with perfect ease. In case it is boarded, no harm is done. The only entrance is at the top of the turret, which cannot easily be scaled; and even then, but one man at a time can descend. There are no places in the deck where an entrance can be forced; so the boarding party may stand until the sea washes them off, or the sharpshooters assist their departure. It is claimed that it can steam into any port, deliver its effectual broadside, and retire in safety.

The battery is now about four feet above water, and weighs 1,400,000 pounds. With the addition of her armament, coal, water and provisions for a thirty days' cruise, she will be but eighteen inches above water, and her entire weight will be nine hundred tons. Her two columbiads will carry round balls weighing each one hundred and eighty-three pounds, or conical balls of three hundred and fifty pounds.

This battery is not to be accepted until it is tried. Capt. ERICSSON is to be supplied with men and ammunition, and given a chance to test its powers on some of the enemy's largest batteries. If successful, it will be turned over to the Government.

There are now in active process of construction for the Government, on the old plan, two other iron-clad vessels—one at Mystic, Conn., and the other at Philadelphia. The one at Mystic will be done in a few weeks. It will be of invaluable service to the Government in many ways. It could run up and down the Potomac, notwithstanding the rebel blockade, with impunity. But it is not claimed to be impregnable, and could not stand still at short range of a battery, as Ericsson proposes to do. The vessel constructing at Philadelphia will not be done, probably, before summer, being larger, and built on the plan of the English mailed steamers, with iron armor over wood work. There will be no new principle in it, as far as is understood.

## Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1862.—The fact that should be most permanently impressed upon the public mind, as the movements of parties are observed, is that no meeting or Convention of the "regular" Democracy has given an unqualified and sincere endorsement of the justice of the war, or an unqualified evidence of a determination to support the Administration in prosecuting the war. The disgraceful proceedings of the so-called Democracy of Indiana, in their late State Convention, have been fittingly followed by similar exhibitions in other quarters. The leaders in these assemblies must have a low opinion of the intelligence of their adherents, when they expect to make the latter believe that the present war is the result of "Black Republican" doctrines and intrigues, and that it might have been averted if the Republicans had accepted the Crittenden or some other compromise. Nothing, in truth, has done so much to produce this strife as the bitter proscription of Douglas and his friends, by these very "Democratic" leaders, except only the steady and haughty refusal of the secessionists to listen to any terms of compromise.

I notice that in your State Legislature there is, just now, a strong effort on the part of the "Democracy" to assume the attitude of being not merely the conservators of the public honor, but of the public integrity. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is to be reorganized under the lead of William Hopkins, not only to save the country from the "Black Republicans," but to conduct the war to a close, and to purify the public morals. It is a little curious that, while this professional politician and those who help him are so ready to sow dissensions among the people of the loyal States, their demonstrations against the robbers and assassins of the South are as few and as far between as their manifestations of a determination to stand by the Government in every effort to put down these same robbers and assassins. Mr. Hopkins, and his school, are the representatives of "the old man of the sea" at Wheatland—James Buchanan. Pretending to differ from his most calamitous and villainous Lecompton policy when it was enunciated, they approved and applauded all his resulting proscriptions. I see no one name in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, among those now so anxious to reorganize the Democratic party, and to make it the symbol of all that is pure and patriotic, *that may not be justly charged with having hastened, if not of having produced this war, by supporting the ingrate, traitor, and murderer of his country's liberties, James Buchanan.* That malignant scheme, though fast declining in years, is so keenly alive to the importance of organizing these, his friends, into a great combination which is quietly to co-operate with the public enemy whenever an opportunity is presented, to force a dishonorable settlement, that he advises and consults with them on every fitting occasion. He well knows that the best, if not the only way to break down the Government in the present war, is to reconstruct the Democratic party under the lead of the men he appointed to high office, and clothed with his confidence, while he was President. Nothing alarms these men so much as the idea of a great party, based upon the obliteration of all party prejudices and forms, and animated by the noble inspiration of vanquishing the rebellion, so as to conquer a lasting peace. They feel that if this can be done, they will be effectually and forever disposed of. Hence their industry in crying out against fraud and corruption, and the hot haste with which they seize upon every means to distract the people and embarrass the State and General Administration. They never think that if there has been extravagance and corruption, that they, more than any others, are responsible for this, as well as for the blood shed in the war, and that all these results would have been averted if they had refused to sustain Buchanan in his treacheries and proscriptions; nor do they credit either the Governor of Pennsylvania, or the President of the United States, with the notorious fact that both have done their utmost and their best to prevent everything like favoritism and wrong in the administration of their high offices. God help us, if our Government is to revert into the hands of those from which it has just been rescued! God help us, if the adherents of Breckinridge, the apologists of Floyd and Thompson, and the echoes of Davis, should be enabled, by means of a party organization, to overthrow the confidence of the people in their public servants and their military chiefs! The sequel would undoubtedly be, the complete triumph of the rebels—the return to power of those who have disgraced and despoiled the Republic, and the erection of an oligarchy, compounded of the aristocracy of the Old World, the slaveholders of the South, and the sympathizers with Secession in the Free States.

The friends of the lamented Douglas all over the loyal States should keep a vigilant watch upon these manœuvres. For them, there is no recognition or rest in the Democratic organization under such auspices. The same men who hunted their great leader to his grave, after having insulted him in the Senate and persecuted his friends in the country, are now waiting to put a new outrage upon his memory and a new wrong upon them. They are to be used as instruments to rebuild this organization, and to compel a shameful and shameless truce with the traitors. Fortunately, the way to escape from this degradation is open before them. The loyal men of all parties are preparing for such an organization as will at once invigorate the Administration in prosecuting the war, and keep in minority the chief authors of all our troubles. I am happy to be able to say that this is the desire of most of the Republican leaders here, and that the Administration itself will hold him as its best friend who can bring about this practical fraternization. Not a moment should be lost by the good and loyal men in effecting this most desirable consummation. OCCASIONAL.

## Gens. Lane and Hunter.

Dispatches from Gens. Lane and Hunter have been received at the War Department. Each claims the right to command the expedition to the Gulf, and Gen. Hunter asks for $3,000,000, which Gen. Lane says he (Lane) can do without. Gen. Lane's friends have do not credit the dispatch from Leavenworth. We understand that a dispatch was to-day sent, by the Secretary of War, to Leavenworth, directing Major Gen. Hunter to take command of the expedition about to move from that post southward.

The above is a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, of Saturday. The Chicago *Tribune*, of the same date, says:

Our later advices from Leavenworth put us in possession of facts that give another aspect to matters there relative to the Kansas expedition, unknown to us at the time of our first reference to the matter. A difference certainly exists between Major Gen. Hunter and Gen. Lane, by means of which affairs are practically at a dead lock. It is a question of jurisdiction and authority, wherein military rules govern, and the remedy for which must come from headquarters at Washington. Gen. Hunter is the superior officer, and maintains his authority as such, and Gen. Lane finds himself subordinated, and the expedition he has planned, practically and in effect taken from his hands. This the country will not be prepared nor content to see accomplished. So thoroughly has the name of Gen. Lane been identified with the great movement southward on the border, that it will be Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out to replace it by another.

In another notice of this *imbroglio*, which certainly reflects discredit on somebody, the same journal remarks:

Gen. James H. Lane has not formally resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and until he does, no movement will be made in the Kansas Legislature looking to an election of his successor. The Lane party are in the majority, however, in both branches, and have decided some cases of contested seats—as the unlucky ones would have it—to the adverse side of their own side. Gen. Lane will return to the Senate unless he is going hence to do something in the field, without the trammels imposed by West Point holds on to his present commission.

And though last, not by any means least, in earnestness, zeal and eloquence among the partizans of Gen. Lane, we must number the loyal Indian Chief, Gpotheyoholo, who, with from 2,000 to 5,000 Kansas Indians, is ready to join Lane's Southern Expedition. He and another chief have sent an address, in the nature of a protest against the rumored displacement of Gen. Lane from the command, to the President at Washington, which we cannot give to-day, but shall perhaps find room for to-morrow.

But neither white men nor red, it would appear, are going to be satisfied with this Lane Expedition business.

It may prove dangerous to some wire-pullers to imagine that such men as JIM LANE are to be moved about and played with like puppets!

## Preparations at Cairo.

It is noticeable to what extent preparations at Cairo are being carried. Troops are arriving there daily—infantry, artillery and cavalry—and the forces now within the district cannot be less than 35,000 to 40,000 men. The 16th Illinois, that has been for five months at St. Joseph, Mo., arrived yesterday; and four other regiments are on the way from different points. Quite a column is being concentrated at Smithland, at the mouth of Cumberland river. There has also been a large arrival of shells for the mortar fleet. The work of manning and organizing the gunboats proceeds apace. And from all these preparations and movements the people of the West will instinctively draw fresh hope that something is soon to be done as the result of the late reconnoissance near Columbus. Whether there is to be a movement or not, one thing is certain, that the department of Cairo will soon be in superior fighting condition, either for offense or defense.—*Chicago Trib.*

A special dispatch from Cairo to the same paper says:

Eleven thousand four hundred 13-inch mortar shells have been ordered here for the use of the mortars of the mortar-boats. It would appear from this fact that our navy intends to shower these delicate missiles upon Columbus.

The route of the Paducah packets has been extended to Smithland.

Recent intelligence from Columbus gives assurance that great dissatisfaction exists among the troops there, and thousands will desert upon the first opportunity.

A special despatch from Cairo to the *Journal* says that Capt. Constable, the commander of the mortar boats, has returned from Pittsburgh. Twelve of the 13-inch mortars with mortar beds and ammunition have been shipped, and twelve of the mortar boats will be immediately put in readiness for active service.

A SOLDIER in the 18th New York Volunteers, now stationed at Camp King, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, writes to a relative in this city that the regiment has just received two months pay; "But," says the writer, we cannot use it here unless we pay 10 per cent discount on U. S. Treasury notes, which we consider swindling."

—Does any student of history remember how, one morning before breakfast, Wellington hanged a number of the scoundrels who were robbing his men?

HE who loves Slavery hates the Republic. There is no friend of that pernicious institution who is for the vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the war.

## The Staff of Gen. Lane.

Our readers will recollect that the Hon. James H. Lane Senator from Kansas, left this city some days ago for the purpose of organizing an extensive military expedition, which is to rendezvous at Leavenworth. We learn that the officers named below are to constitute the General's Staff, all of them having been commissioned yesterday, except the last named, who will be commissioned to-day:

Col. Wm. H. Merritt, to command a brigade of Infantry. He took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Lieut. Col. Judson Kilpatrick, to be Chief of Artillery. He is a graduate of West Point, a member of the Military Examining Board, promoted for gallantry at Great Bethel, and is transferred from Gen. McDowell's Division.

Major Champion Vaughan, to be Chief of Staff. He was formerly of Gen. Lane's Staff.

Major Verplank Van Antwerp, to be Adjutant General. He is a graduate of West Point, and since Adjutant General of Iowa.

Major John Ritchie, Major H. J. Waed, Capt. J. R. McClure, Capt. Wm. Kyle, Capt. W. A. Phillips, Capt. A. P. Russell, Capt. Wm. O'Donnell, Capt. Volney Hickox, and Richard L. Shelley, who has served in India and the Crimea.—*National Intelligencer of Friday.*

The above semi-official announcement by the *Intelligencer*, the official organ of the Government is a singular fact, when taken in connection with Gen. HUNTER's singular order. If Gen. Hunter is not acting without authority the whole affair is involved in mystery.

FROM ST. LOUIS.—A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* says:

There is a "big scare" among the secessionists here, occasioned by a report that General Halleck had telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome of the secesh of this city, and the reply was, "five thousand, if necessary."


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in 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 be easily 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.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent these formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh. ap27:1ydawF

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

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

For sale by GEORGE H. KEYSER, Agent, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. del7:dawT

Lake Superior Copper Mill and SMELTING WORKS, Pittsburgh.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

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

WAREHOUSE, No. 142 First and 129 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn's.

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

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

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

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

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

Females! Females!! Females!!! Use that safe, pleasant Remedy known as HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For all complaints incident to the sex. No Family should be without it, And none will when once tried by them. It is used by YOUNG and OLD, In the Decline or Change of Life, And After and Before Marriage, During and After Confinement, To Strengthen the Nerves, Restore Nature to its Proper Channel, and Invigorate the Broken-down Constitution, From whatever Cause Originating.

USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS! Take HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

But neither white men nor red, it would appear, are going to be satisfied with this Lane Expedition business.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for it. ja26wasdawT

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

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penn's.

OFFICE, No. 21 MARKET STREET.

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

JOBBING AND REPAIRING done on short notice. mh23:dly

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

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

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. nb9

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

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

JONES, BOYD & CO., Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn's. oct6

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.....S. M. KIER.....S. L. BURNAP.

KIRKPATRICK, BURNAP & CO., (Successors to J. C. KIRKPATRICK & Co.,) Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 59 WOOD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja18:1ydy

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

Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 33 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

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

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

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

J. M. LITTLE, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 St. CLAIR STREET, Dr. Irish's Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap29

FANCY BROOMS—200 doz. extra in store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

BEANS—200 bush. Beans in store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO. fs3

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY GAUGER'S OFFICE has been removed to JOHN HERRON'S LUMBER OFFICE, corner of Rand and Penn streets. M. EDWARDS, City Gauger. fs1:1md

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE—ELECTION NOTICE.—An election for President, Managers and Officers of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the south end of the bridge, on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m. WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer. fs1:td14:10

LECTURES.

PROF. A. O'LEARY

Will deliver a lecture on PHYSIOLOGY, at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 3d.

The subject will be illustrated by means of a rare and costly collection of material of paintings, skeletons, manikins, &c., &c., the finest cabinet of the kind in the country.

Admission free. No contribution. For particulars see bills. W. H. MARTIN, Agent. ja28:2wd

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3d, 1862, the TWO MILL RELIEF TAX, levied by the Commissioners for the year 1861, will be received at the County Treasurer's Office, until March 1st, 1862. All of the aforesaid taxes remaining unpaid at that time will be put in the hands of Collectors, with the ADDITION OF TEN PER CENT. for collection, as per act of Assembly, 16th January, 1862.

A. FLOYD, County Treasurer. ja27:2wdaltwT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, January 27th, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Washington and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A statement of the affairs of the Company will be presented and an election will be held for President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year. JAS. GIBSON, Secretary. ja13:dtd

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Corner Market and Water streets, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24th, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Seventeen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, February 4, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. F. A. RINEHART, Secretary. ja24:dtd

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT COMPANY, Birmingham, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seven Directors of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, February 12th, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m. JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier. ja28:2td

## BANK STATEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

MEANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, Bills and Discounts | $1,497,055 50 |
| Real Estate and Ground Rent | 38,538 26 |
| Stocks and Miscellanies | 10,369 78 |
| Due by other Banks | 169,983 92 |
| Bank Notes, Checks & Tres'y Notes | 56,446 00 |
| Specie | 827,274 83 |
| | $2,616,368 29 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,143,500 00 |
| Profits and Earnings | 215,728 01 |
| Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Ac't | 5,393 53 |
| Due to other Banks | 43,884 45 |
| Circulation | 189,656 00 |
| Deposits | 1,018,206 29 |
| | $2,616,368 28 |

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier. Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of Feb., 1862. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

CITIZENS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $403,720 75 |
| Coin | 18,024 27 |
| Notes and Checks of other Banks | 74,100 79 |
| Treasury Notes and State Loan | 101,776 66 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers | 114,175 48 |
| Capital Stock | 500,000 00 |
| Circulation | 404,015 00 |
| Depositors | 138,885 74 |
| Due to Banks and Bankers | 7,363 78 |

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 1st day of Feb., 1862. SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $500,000 00 |
| Circulation | 729,724 00 |
| Due Depositors | 405,306 88 |
| Due other Banks | 27,277 25 |
| Loans and Discounts | 876,735 32 |
| Coin | 201,334 00 |
| Notes and Checks of other Banks | 37,645 85 |
| Due by other Banks | 405,602 07 |
| Commonwealth of Penn's Loan | 50,000 00 |
| United States Treasury Notes | 167,000 00 |

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. DENNY, Cashier. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Circulation | $162,697 00 |
| Due to other Banks | 14,675 94 |
| Due to Depositors | 235,702 38 |
| | $413,075 32 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, Bills and Discounts | $ 614,815 37 |
| Due by other Banks | 53,736 00 |
| Notes and Checks on other Banks | 70,759 95 |
| Specie in Vaults | 206,006 61 |
| | $945,119 93 |

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 1st day of Feb., 1862. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

*PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,*

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

*Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OLD PORT WINE, SHERRY WINE, MADEIRA WINE, CATAWBA WINE, HUNGARIAN WINE, CLARET WINE.

OLD FRENCH BRANDY, CATAWBA BRANDY, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, OLD RYE WHISKEY, JAMAICA RUM, HOLLAND GIN.

For sale, for medicinal purposes, by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, And dealer in choice Family Medicines, fs3 corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO. SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO. SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

I am this day in receipt of a large assortment of excellent Chewing Tobacco, including 20 GROSS JOHN ANDERSON & CO'S SOLACE. Also an assortment of SUPERIOR HAVANNA CIGARS. JOSEPH FLEMING, Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

30,000 DOLLARS. 30,000

The above sum will be loaned in sums ranging from $500 to $5,000, and for a term of from two to five years, secured by bond and mortgage on city or Allegheny county property. Apply at PETTY'S, fs3 No. 13 St. Clair street.

350 NEW OIL BARRELS for sale by fs3 J. McVAY, No. 10 Smithfield street.

2 BOXES FRESH ROLL BUTTER, 2 barrels Eggs, in store and for sale by J. C. McVAY, fs3 No. 10 Smithfield street.

PEACHES— 50 doz. prime Canned Peaches, quart cans; 20 do do do do 2 do do fs3 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

2000 BXS. W. R. CREAM CHEESE, 500 do Hamburg do 500 do E. D. do for sale by fs3 J. B. CANFIELD.

20 BXS. PRIME ROLL BUTTER, 5 bbls. do do do for sale by fs3 J. B. CANFIELD.

2000 BUS. PRIME WHITE WHEAT 1000 bus. do Red do. for sale by fs3 J. B. CANFIELD.

HOMINY—25 bbls. kiln dried Flint Hominy, warranted to keep in any climate. fs3 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

FLOUR—50 bbls. Extra Family, Palmetto Mills, cheap to close lot. fs3 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

TALLOW OIL—6 bbls. now landing from steamer Anglo Saxon for sale by fs3 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL—60 bbls. Cincinnati No. 1 in store and for sale by fs3 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BROOM BRUSH—30 bales, an extra article for sale by fs3 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DIC LEAD—100 pigs for sale by fs3 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED PEACHES—50 bus. for sale by fs3 HENRY H. COLLINS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

*THREE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS,*

Full Iron Frame and Rosewood Case;

$160, CASH ONLY. For sale by

fs1 JOHN H. MELLOR.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY? THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The Proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, ANATOMY AND MEDICINE" have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free (for the benefit of suffering humanity) FOUR of the most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its Disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the Great Social Evil, and those Maladies which result from Youthful Follies, Excesses of Maturity, or Ignorance of Physiography and Nature's Law. These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving Thousands, and will be forwarded Free on receipt of Four Stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, Parisian Cabinet of Anatomy and Medicine, 563 Broadway, New York. ja29:1md

VALENTINES AT HUNT'S, MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET, AND N. E. Corner Federal street and South Common, ALLEGHENY CITY.

COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES, VALENTINE CARDS AND VALENTINE WRITERS, put up in 25 and $10 lots. Assorted for dealers, all new and fresh from the East. Send your orders to JOHN P. HUNT, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, And N. E. corner South Common and Federal st., Allegheny City. ja25

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S UNEQUALED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Price, $25 to $50, according to style of Cabinet.

Sale Room, No. 12 FIFTH STREET, corner of Market.

These Machines are unrivaled for the facility with which they execute all kinds of work required of a complete machine. They combine simplicity durability, with noiseless action unattained by any other machine, while in cheapness they have no rival.

All Machines warranted and kept in repair one year free of charge. LILLEY & STRAIN, Sole Agents for Western Penn's, No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LILLEY & STRAIN, Manufacturers of and have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES. LILLEY & STRAIN, No. 12 Fifth st., corner of Market.

AGENTS WANTED. ja30:1moed

TO PETROLEUM REFINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CRUDE ARTICLE.

I have established in the CITY OF NEW YORK a COMMISSION HOUSE, for the exclusive sale of your commodities, and also to supply you with CAUSTIC SODA, SULPHURIC ACID, EMPTY BARRELS, GLUE, BUNGS, &c.

I am prepared to make liberal cash advances on consignments, and to give your business prompt attention.

Correspondence is requested and consignments solicited. WILLIAM A. GUYEB, ja27:3md No. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

PRINTS AT 12½ CENTS,

Best quality light and dark.

GINGHAMS AND CHECKS.

TICKINGS, SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

IRISH LINENS AND SHIRT BOSOMS.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.

NEEDLE-WORK, HOSIERY, &c.

DRESS SILKS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

WINTER DRESS GOODS

AT A SACRIFICE.

OUR TERMS ARE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO., ja31 74 MARKET STREET.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!