Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1862.

Our War on the English Coast.

The rebel steamer Nashville, which was stolen from New York merchants, and transformed into a war vessel, has been for some time in the port of Southampton, England, where it is said she is undergoing repairs. In the meantime, the Tuscarora, a Federal gun boat, is also at Southampton, lying in the stream, with her fires banked and springs upon her cable, watching as a cat watches for a mouse. The British Government has served a notice upon the two Captains that whichever shall leave port first must have twenty-four hours start. The British Government has also sent a war steamer to Southampton to keep the peace, and see that if one vessel leaves the port, the other shall stay out her twenty-four hours. This will leave the Tuscarora but little chance to catch the Nashville. It is also said that the pirate Sumter, at Cadiz, has been telegraphed to come to the channel, when she is to be joined by the Nashville, and the two will wait for the Tuscarora, and try the chances of a battle. Great interest is felt in the movements of these vessels, and we predict that victory will perch on the glorious old banner if a fight comes off.

What is in Store for Us.

A letter from London, to the New York *Times*, says:

"And it may be well not to forget this, since there can be no reasonable doubt that America must either fight England within the next twelve months, or submit to a series of terrible humiliations. One question will be raised after another. The first issue will be on the doctrines of Mr. Seward's recent dispatch. Then will come a protest against the permanent closing and destruction of the Southern harbors, as against the laws of nations and of nature. The question of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be one of the first brought before Parliament. Gen. McClellan has little time to lose. The only logic to which Europe will listen is the unanswerable argument of *un fait accompli*. The South must be subjugated, or it will be recognized. If you do not end the war, France and England will. France is to-day more the friend of the South, and more interested in her success, than is England, even. Sympathy with the North, strangely enough, is rarer in France and Spain than here."

If it did not seem useless to expostulate, we might be induced to urge upon Government the duty of throwing more vigor into its efforts to suppress the rebellion. With a threatening storm from Europe, there certainly ought not to be any delay in dealing such a blow as would convince all Europe that we are in earnest in putting down the rebellion, and that our whole gigantic strength is to be put forth in crushing out opposition to the General Government. But the Government has been so often implored in vain to more activity, that we despair of the effect of any words that we can say. We still hope that when the roads are somewhat improved something may be done to redeem the country from the odium which our dilatory movements hitherto have brought upon it.

O-PAHE-BY-O-HO-LO, a famous old Warrior of the Creek Nation, has petitioned his Great Father in favor of JIM LANE. Gen. LANE, says the old chief, has a "big heart for Indians." He has a big heart for his country, too, but we fear he will not be permitted to show his courage and devotion. This old chief is now in Leavenworth, with a staff of smaller Creek and Seminole chiefs around him. The old man, who was one of ANDREW JACKSON's friends and allies in early days, is now over ninety years of age, and extremely fat. But his spirit holds up undauntedly under the joint burdens of time and misfortune. He is trying to obtain blankets and equipments for his warriors, and subsistence for their families, while the "braves" march down to renew the war with the rebels of Arkansas and Texas, assisted by the rebel Indians. Most of the young Indians who accompany him, wear the war-paint and carry their tomahawks continually, having sworn never to know peace or lay down arms until the defeat of Codey's Bluff, and the cold-blooded massacre of their squaws and papooses, which followed that rebel victory, have been bitterly and bloodily avenged. LANE is the man to take charge of this enterprise, but the indications are that he is to be deprived of the command of an expedition of his own devising. His heart is too big for some of those who have control.

GEN. JIM LANE.—As we expected, as soon as there were indications that LANE was to be deprived of the command of his projected expedition, the pro-slavery-secession press opened out on him. While there was a prospect of his having command of so important an army, these fellows spoke of him with respect, although hating him with a deadly hatred for his enterprise and his anti-slavery views. The New York *Herald* leads off in the following style:

"Congress and the country have been disgusted for months with the bragging and boasting, the pompous assumptions, the false reports of conversations with the President and the general Munchausenisms of this swaggering, jayhawking, bushwhacking border ruffian, who has won for himself the appropriate though inelegant nickname of the "blower." We have no doubt that Old Abe having endured the impertinence of this impudent fellow long enough, has a hand or foot in his present summary squelching."

The *Herald* talked in about the same style of "Old Abe" himself, before he was elected President, but new no praise is too bold, no flattery too fulsome to be served up daily to the infinite disgust of the President's true friends.

GEN. STONE has issued another order to assist masters in controling and capturing their slaves. He threatens his soldiers with dire calamities if they break any of the slave laws of Maryland. He seems to think that his soldiers are only fit for a negro patrol, and himself for Chief Overseer. The Government can snub LANE, and neglect SIGEL, and lose the invaluable services of both these men, but this man STONE, whose incompetency, or something worse, lost us the lives of a thousand brave soldiers, and who has outraged the feelings of nine-tenths of the loyal citizens of the country, is still permitted to domineer over our men, who despise him and murmur under his rule. There are some indications, we are glad to say, that this man will soon meet the rebuke he deserves.

IT is confidently asserted that the gold now held by the banks and the people in the Northern States amounts to $250,000,000.

NEARLY one million bales of cotton were received in England last year from Bombay. "The work goes bravely on."

MASON AND SLIDELL cost England $20,000,000. Cheap enough!

An Important Strategical Plan.

An eminent military authority of this country has recently prepared some carefully considered strategical views of the campaign, which have been laid before the War Department. This gentleman, in opposition to the received opinion, takes the ground, not only that no "Advance from Washington" is intended, but that none ought to be made, if it were practicable. The only results, he states, of Gen. McClellan's forcing the rebels from their intrenchments, would be the occupation of Richmond—a barren and unimportant triumph—and the retreat of the Confederate forces by various roads to the South and Southwest; they, at the same time, destroying bridges and railroads behind them and sweeping the country clear of forage and supplies. All that the South would lose by the retreat would be the ground of Virginia, while our armies could not pursue the retreating enemy. Their military power would be unimpaired, and they could soon collect a new army from the heart of their territory. Washington, therefore, he considers the worst feasible base of military operations against the South. "The true military principle," he says, "requires that a base of operations be selected as near as possible to the heart of the enemy's country, and from which the lines of movements upon the decisive points shall be as short as possible." Our object should be to advance *immediately*, and on such a line as to conduct to the heart of the rebellious States, gaining a position where, with a large army, we can prevent the enemy's forces from concentrating, and can strike them in detail, at the same time cutting the Confederacy in two.

Such a line of operations he conceives to exist in Kentucky, with a base at Louisville extending to Nashville, and on the south-west to Memphis, and even Montgomery. With an army of 100,000 men near the north-eastern frontier of Alabama, with its lines upon Memphis and Louisville kept open, we could divide the South-western from the South-eastern States, and be in a position to hold double the number in check on the other side, prevent their concentration, and fall upon them in detail with superior numbers. Such an army could arm and protect the Union population in East Tennessee, foster the loyal feeling in the mountains of Georgia and Alabama, and split the rebellious Confederacy. Should the rebel army of Virginia withdraw from that State to prevent this movement, they must lose many of their North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia regiments; they must fight on ground which we should choose, with the certainty that if defeated, the troops from West Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are cut off from their homes.

This strategical position our authority (a very high one) thinks must strike every military man as the only one which promises success and a speedy close of the campaign. To secure it, he advises *at once withdrawing the greater part of the army before Washington*, leaving say a garrison of 50,000 men in the intrenchments and on the river, and at once throwing 150,000 drilled and disciplined troops into Kentucky to unite with the armies of General Halleck and General Buell for a march upon Nashville. We should then have 300,000 men rapidly advancing on Nashville and North Alabama. Such a force would be irresistible, and Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama would at once fall into our hands.

The army at Manassas must then either fall back into North and South Carolina, where the means of subsistence are most scanty, or attempt to cross the mountains into Tennessee, where the communications are probably soon to be in our hands. Any desperate advance of the rebels on the Potomac will be impossible in the present condition of the roads, and could not be attempted with any hope of success while fifty thousand men hold Washington and the banks of the river. More troops, too, could easily be advanced from Fortress Monroe and other points, if such a desperate effort were made. With this plan our authority believes that the rebellion could in effect be broken down in two months, and the turning point in the military campaign be reached.

From any "forward movement" from Washington he has no hopes of any decisive result. If Gen. McClellan is forced into it by popular impatience, he believes the effects will be either unimportant or disastrous. "The battle which shall put down the rebellion," he forcibly says, "is to be fought in the West.—*N. Y. Times.*

Hunter or Lane?

The brusque manifesto of Gen. Hunter, that he intends to take command of the Lane expedition, unless he receives orders to the contrary from Washington, is curious. It is hard to believe that General Hunter would indulge in this cavalier style without a feeling that he would be supported at Washington, and yet it is perfectly known that General Lane originally conceived the movement and has for weeks been preparing it with a full understanding between himself and the administration that he was to be its leader. Withal, at the time this paper of General Hunter's was issued, at Leavenworth, the ink of President Lincoln's signature, at Washington, to the commission of General Lane's staff was not yet dry. We can not well understand how it can be possible that General Hunter could have acted otherwise than on his own individual responsibility. If so, "General Order" will amount to nothing.

We sincerely trust that General Lane will not be interfered with at this late day. It would be gross injustice to him, and to the gallant men he has rallied around him. He has practiced no reserve concerning his plans in his interviews with the President, the new Secretary of War, and General McClellan; and, if he himself is to be believed, he obtained their unqualified sanction. He left Washington with feelings of the utmost confidence, not hesitating to assure all who approached him that he would be in Galveston before the first of April; and all who know the tireless, indomitable energy of the man believed him. He is now in Kansas, and the simplest principles of right require that he should be left free to carry out his programme. Nothing but some new and extraordinary development could excuse different dealing toward him.

We have no desire to disparage General Hunter's qualifications for command. We could not well do so, for we don't know what they are. If he exhibited them at Bull Run, they happened not to strike our notice. If they were shown in the precipitate withdrawal of Fremont's army from Springfield, whither our Generals are now laboring to get back, they escaped our observation. We dare say General Hunter is a good officer in his line. Whether he is or not, one thing is certain: he has no such hold upon the western heart as Lane, and has no such power of inspiring the confidence and the daring indispensable to the success of a desperate enterprise like this. We doubt, in fact, whether this could be said of any high officer of the regular army. There is not one of them who has yet performed any great exploit, such as seizes the admiration of men and challenges their confidence. But more than that, there is a serious doubt whether a regular professional, scientific, life-long training in military science does not, in itself, unfit for such anomalous warfare as an enterprise like this must involve. Everybody grants that nothing but science can meet science in the open field. But it is not so clear that science best copes with the warfare that cares not for science, and, in its own way, makes the best of its best opportunity. Braddock was a finished officer; the world well knows what came of it. Burgoyne knew everything in the books, but they did not save him from the mountaineers. Even Napoleon's genius, never at fault on the battle-field, was staggered before the flying Cossacks. From what we know of Texas warfare, we may very safely assume that West Point knowledge is of very little account against it. The General who should undertake to march through Texas on West Point principles would never live to tell his adventures. Perhaps Gen. Hunter could adapt himself to the Texan style of fighting, but it will be doubted; for everybody knows how old professional habits cleave to a man. And the leader of this enterprise cannot afford to be doubted. Separating himself, as he must, from all base of communication, unless he has the implicit confidence of his men, and can inspire an ardor that shrinks before no difficulty, his failure would be inevitable. But however he may feel about it, we cannot believe that the government will consent that any such risk should be run. The command of the expedition, we are confident, must remain with the man who had the boldness to conceive it, and who more than any other man in the country is qualified by experience, as by nature, to carry it through successfully.—*N. Y. World.*

The Late War Panic and the Press.

[From the London Star.]

The people and the Press of the United States deserve the highest credit for their demeanor during this trying crisis. With the exception of one journal, which really may be taken as an exception when praise of any kind is spoken, *the newspapers of the United States evinced throughout this dispute a calmness and a moderation as honorable to them as rebuking to some of their British cotemporaries.* Only those who were compelled by duty to watch and study the tone of the American journals during the late period can form any true idea of the manner in which it contrasted with the temper and the language of two at least of the principal London newspapers. Any Englishman who desires to learn what extent of brutal bullying may be tolerated and encouraged in a moment of national passion, can do nothing better than to read over, in a calm moment, the leading columns of the *Times* and the *Morning Post* for the past three or four weeks. We think with shame, as English journalists, of the manner in which, day after day, these two English newspapers have been slandering, taunting, insulting the Government and the people of the United States. No language more foul and bitter could have been employed by either journal if the very name of American had been the acknowledged synonym of all that is false, base and cowardly. People talk here of the New York *Herald* in terms of just contempt and detestation. When has the New York *Herald* written anything so coarse, so slanderous, so vulgar, so false, as the *Times* and the *Morning Post* have written of the American Government and people day after day during the recent crisis, with a systematic infamy of language and baseness of purpose? Had all this been done to intimidate the Federal Government, to force it into yielding to our demand, it would have been sufficiently mean and cowardly, but not, perhaps, wholly inexcusable. It might have seemed a sort of brutal extravagance of zeal on behalf of our national interest. But it had not this excuse. It was not done to induce the Americans to concede.. *It was done with the deliberate purpose of goading on the proud and sensitive people of the Northern States into some passionate defiance of England, in order that England, being the stronger, might crush and trample her. free offspring.* All that the *Times* and *Morning Post* could do by taunts, by jeers, by vulgar insult of every kind, was exhausted in the effort to provoke the North into a vehement refusal. It was the hope and the effort of these journals that at the very least the Federal Government might be forced into a collision with the people of the United States, and the principle of Democracy be thus endangered. But it was their dearer hope still that the Federal Government might be stung into resistance; in order that England should plunge furiously into a war—that England, the country which first strove to abolish Slavery, should now win a victory for Slavery, with her own blood—that England, which boasts of her own free and popular Government, should crush the only great and free democracy existing on the earth. If the Federal Government had seen into the very heart of the plot against its existence, it could not have more completely frustrated and defeated it *than by the manly, calm and dignified course it has so bravely adopted.*

The Rout of the Rebels.

The following extract is from a letter from a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*:

COLUMBIA, ADAIR CO., KY., Jan. 27, 1862.

EDS. COM.:—A gentleman, living twenty-two miles south of the late battle ground at Mill Spring, on the main road leading South, gave me quite an interesting account of the flight of the rebels, and the manner in which they conducted themselves while in Wayne and Clinton counties, which I now furnish you. My informant resides in Wayne county, and remained at home during the time the rebels occupied that part of the State. He is a reliable gentleman of good sense. He says the Confederates had about 10,000 infantry, well provided with guns, but of an indifferent quality—squirrel rifles and flint lock muskets principally; 2,000 cavalry, well drilled and well armed, and quite efficient, all of them being armed with guns and pistols, eighteen pieces of cannon, sixteen brass pieces, and two Parrot guns. The rebels admitted that they were completely routed, and that General Zollicoffer was killed. On their way back to Tennessee, there were fractional parts of Brigades, going in a body, and with some order, but the remainder were going in, squads of from one to twenty-five, or more. They passed informant's house with about one hundred and twenty-five two-horse wagons, and four pieces of artillery, under command of B. Crittenden, and he was said to be drunk. They were throwing away everything that impeded their flight, and were selling blankets at $1,25 apiece, and pistols (navy revolvers) at $6 and $7, in Tennessee or Georgia money. He says that about five hundred cavalry went back on horses, the remainder were captured, killed, or lost—at least one-third of the men who went back were without guns or anything else, the other two-thirds had their guns, and some of them other articles; all of them were in great haste to get along, and committed no depredations on their return, other than to take horses, or mules, or something to eat. So hungry were they, that they actually eat the *soap grease* that his mother had laid aside to make soap. The rebels say that they lost in killed, *drowned* and missing, from 700 to 1,500. A large number were drowned in crossing the Cumberland river, and this is attested by other persons seeing their bodies below Mill Spring in the river. Baillie Peyton, Jr., was also killed in the fight, and is now at Somerset.

General Burnside.

Amid the appalling perils that beset the North Carolina expedition, as portrayed in the correspondence of this and other journals, there is one figure that cannot but have arrested the public attention. It is that of Gen. Burnside, military chief of the expedition. Throughout that week of horrors—more terrible by far than the *triste noche* through which Cortes and his comrades passed—he remained calmly indefatigable, master of himself, master of the occasion, sympathetic, courage-giving. He was everywhere among the fleet, directing, counseling, cheering. It is horrible to conceive what might have happened with a leader of a different sort. But Burnside is obviously one of those men who, behind the guise of the genticst and suavest behavior, have a reserved force of lofty and commanding qualities, which come forth when occasion calls. The same presence of mind, tender solicitude, cool courage and skillful leadership that marked him during the panic and chaos after the battle of Manassas, were still more conspicuously displayed throughout those days and nights of wrack and tumult off Hatteras. We can well believe the report that comes from the expedition, that the Commander has, in consequence, greatly endeared himself to his men, and has inspired universal affection, devotion and trust. A leader can do much who is able to evoke and utilize these qualities. It remains yet to be seen, indeed, what he will actually do; but he has already so shown himself as to inspire the country with general confidence that the work is in good hands.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.—The President's levee on Wednesday night was very largely attended. The senators and representatives, or many of them, complain that they were forced to submit to be introduced to the President by the Marshal Lamon whom the Senate has just censured by a unanimous vote. As other individuals are often selected to perform the part alluded to, many senators complain that they were compelled to pass through the hands of the censured and obnoxious individual.

DRIED APPLES—20 sacks in store and for sale by
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
fs4 229 Liberty street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY GAUGER'S OFFICE has been removed to JOHN HERRON'S LUMBER OFFICE, corner of Ross and Penn streets.
M. EDWARDS,
fs3:2md City Gauger.

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,
fs1:d:fs10 Treasurer.

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,
ja27:2wdatwT County Treasurer.

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:d1td

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, January 13th, 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:d1td

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:d:td

BANK STATEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY BANK. PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	749,400 76
Due by other Banks	67,761 57
Notes and Checks of other Banks	44,414 59
Specie	180,294 83
Circulation	408,790 00
Due to other Banks	2,991 76
Due to Depositors	151,530 89

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn unto before me this day.
W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

IRON CITY BANK. PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	507,509 15
Due by other Banks	78,331 51
Notes and Checks of other Banks	30,132 59
Specie	246,075 08
Circulation	208,544 00
Due to other Banks	2,966 71
Due to Depositors	342,718 36

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed unto before me this day.
W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSB'GH. PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1862.

Loans and Discounts	$1,624,466 30
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	371,718 91
United States Treasury Notes	50,477 00
Pennsylvania Loan	82,500 00
Checks, and Notes of other Banks	171,643 16
Due by other Banks	280,708 45
	$2,631,513 82
Capital Stock	902,250 00
Circulation	1,083,357 00
Deposits	365,613 42
Due to other Banks	43,334 78
Contingent Funds and Profits	235,958 62
	$2,631,513 82

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of Feb., 1862.
C. H. ISRAEL, 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, Dauphin,
And dealer in choice Family Medicines,
fs3 corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

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 $5 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.,
ja25 Allegheny City.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
THREE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS,
Full Iron Frame and Rosewood Case;
$160, CASH ONLY. For sale by
fs1 JOHN H. MELLOR.

GROCERIES—
50 hhds. F. R. Sugar—fair to prime,
25 do Cuba do do do
40 bbls. A. Coffee Sugar,
30 do B. do do
50 do Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
10 firkins Rice—prime,
50 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
35 do Bristol do
50 half chests Y. H. Tea,
20 do G. P. and Imperial Tea,
40 do Black Tea,
350 bags Coffee—fair, prime and choice,
76 butts Tobacco—5s and 10s,
20 do do sun cured,
5 drums Codfish,
20 bbls. large No. 3 Mackerel,
10 do med. do do
In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
fs4 Wholesale Grocers, Second street.

STAR CANDLES—Just received from Cincinnati a supply of Procter & Gamble's full weight Star Candles for sale, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fs4 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BISHOPRICK'S BAKING POWDER.—The best and purest article in the market for quick raising of Tea Biscuit, Buckwheat and Corn Cakes, Rolls, Bread, &c. A fresh supply, in pound and half pound packages, just received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fs4 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

PRODUCE—
10 bbls. prime Dry Peaches,
10 bbls. prime Dry Apples,
10 bbls. Clover Seed,
Just received by river by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja30 Wholesale Grocers, Second Street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—
40 sacks of 50 pounds each,
15 do in bulk,
Just received on consignment and for sale by
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
fs4 229 Liberty street.

SUDNRIES—10 dozens No. 1 Lard,
4 bags Dried Apples,
4 do do Peaches,
1 do do do pared,
12 sacks prime Feathers,
for sale by fs4 R. DALZELL & CO.

HICKORY NUTS—5 sacks Shellbarks in store and for sale by
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
fs4 229 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 CAKAP.
WINTER DRESS GOODS
AT A SACRIFICE.
OUR TERMS ARE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
ja31 74 MARKET STREET.

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. ds12

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

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.
The seventy-sixth semi-annual session of this well-known institution for instruction in the Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, will commence on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862. A full course in Military Science is now in progress. Graduates of the Institute find no difficulty in obtaining very desirable positions as Civil, Naval and Topographical Engineers. The Annual Register, giving full particulars, can be obtained of Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.
ja15:2wdeGtwT N. S. S. BEMAN, President.

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.
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Price, $25 to $50, according to style of Cabinet.
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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.
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LILLEY & STRAIN, Manufacturers of and have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.
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HAPPINESS OR MISERY? THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The Proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, ANATOMY AND MEDICINE" have determined, regardless of expense, to focus 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 Physiology 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.
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The Golden Wreath, 100th edition—per dozen		$3 00
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All the above for sale in quantities or singly by
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ja20 between Diamond alley and Fourth st.

PRODUCE—
18 bbls. prime fresh Roll Butter,
20 bbls. fresh Eggs,
35 kegs No. 1 Lard,
200 bushels new bright Dried Apples,
150 do do halves do Peaches,
100 do sound Mechanock Potatoes,
50 do white globe Turnips,
20 do small white Beans,
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12 bulk Flax Seed,
3000 lbs. prime Buckwheat Flour, in 50 lb. sks.,
20 bush. Corn Meal,
100 boxes soft cutting Cheese,
Received and for sale by H. BIDDLE,
ja27 183 Liberty street.

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

350 NEW OIL BARRELS for sale by J. C. McVAY,
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LARD OIL—50 bbls. Cincinnati No. 1 in store and for sale by
MAIAH DICKEY & CO.
fs5

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good location for a Physician or Druggist. The improvements consist of Brick Buildings, large Lot, with fruit of different kinds; is convenient to churches, school houses and Passenger Railway. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchange for improved farming property. For particulars address
G. T. GILLIAM,
ja3:lawdawtfS Sharpsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pa.

TO LET.—For rent from the first of April, in the village of Turtle Creek, near the Turtle Creek Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the following property, viz: One STORE, with Dwelling attached. This is an old established stand, and doing a business of thirty thousand dollars per year. Also, a two story brick TAVERN STAND, containing Eighteen Rooms, with stabling, &c., a Garden and several acres of ground, doing a flourishing business. Also, a stand for a Blacksmith and Wagon-maker, with Dwellings attached. Also, that splendid FARM, formerly known as Allen Brown's. To persons desiring such locations, the above affords an opportunity rarely met with.
For terms inquire of D. H. TOOMEY,
ja29:2td No. 52 Second street, near Market.

FOR RENT—A comfortable Dwelling House; 8 rooms; a stable and carriage house; 2 acres land, well set with apple and peach trees, grape arbor, &c. Will be leased to a good tenant for a number of years. Enquire of WATT & WILSON,
228 Liberty street.
Also—A three story Brick Dwelling on Colwell street; 8 rooms, in good order. Apply to
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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the thriving village of Mansfield, four miles from the city. The lot has a front on Main street of 80 feet, and extending back 300 feet to an alley, on which are erected a two story dwelling, finished in good style, with double portices, a large stable and carriage house; good water, variety of fruit, choice selections, vegetable garden, &c. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to
B. M'LAIN & CO.
ja2

FOR SALE.—A very commodious and comfortable residence, in a desirable neighborhood, in the Third ward, Allegheny, on long and easy payments, and very low. Inquire of
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se17:dtf Attorney at Law, 139 Fourth st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A fine opportunity is now offered to purchase one-half or the whole of a DRUG STORE, in a good locality, with an increasing business, fitted up nicely, and rent very low. For particulars address
ja15: BOX 1169, PITTSBURGH P. O.

ENGINE FOR SALE—ABOUT EIGHT HORSE POWER, in good order, now driving three Power Presses in this office. Will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at GAZETTE OFFICE,
ja7:dtf Fifth street, above Smithfield.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS IN BUSINESS ROW FOR RENT—No. 126 and 128 Penn street, between Pitt street and Evans' alley. Possession 1st April. Enquire of
W. S. LAVELY, No. 58 Wood street;
or JAMES E. LEDLIE, No. 103 Liberty street.
fs1:2wms.

TO LET—Two Office Rooms facing Hand street, on the second floor of the new building, corner of Liberty street, furnished with gas and water. Possession given immediately, or on the 1st day of April. For information apply to
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ja8 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

FOR RENT—The three story Brick Dwelling No. 160 Third street, corner of Cherry alley, with modern improvements. Enquire of
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
ja14:tf 122 Second street.

TO LET—Two story Brick Dwelling House, No. 61 Isabella street, Allegheny, containing 8 rooms, bath, &c. Enquire of
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
ja11 No. 253 Liberty street.

TO LET—The Store Room No. 59 Hand street, two doors from Liberty, now occupied by H. Wolf, will be rented from the 1st of April next. Apply to JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ja21 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

FOR RENT—A two story Brick Dwelling on Hay street, of five rooms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
fs1 69 and 70 Water street.

TO LET—That comfortable two story Dwelling House, now occupied by Judge Williams, at the corner of Penn and Marbury streets, Pittsburgh. For terms enquire of
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
1ja27:dtf or, A. M. WALLINGFORD.

TO LET—The Warehouse on Second street, running through to First street, now occupied by Hitchcock, McCreery & Co. Enquire of
ja8:tf PARK, McCURDY & CO.

OFFICES TO RENT—Two Offices—one each on first and second story. Rent $100 each. In Warehouse No. 80 Water street.
ja28 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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