Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17.

Abstract Slavery.

The Boston *Journal*, speaking of the Proclamation of Emancipation, says:

"Neither the President's Proclamation nor any act of Congress can abolish the *institution* of slavery *in any State where it legally exists without the concurrent action of the State itself*. Thus, if by virtue of the proclamation all the existing slaves in South Carolina are emancipated, *the right to hold slaves still remains, and may be exercised by the people of South Carolina whenever that State is again in the Union.*"

Upon this the *National Intelligencer* remarks:

"That is, 'the right' to hold slaves being dependent wholly on State law, and the proclamation purporting only to compass the emancipation of 'the existing slaves' in the Insurgent States, it is a postulate of the new policy that the privilege of enjoying this 'right' will revert to the people of any such State 'whenever that State is again in the Union.' We believe this is a correct statement of the theory underlying the proclamation, which proceeds on the assumption that slavery is not only entitled to the protection of the national flag, but shall receive such protection in all States or parts of States which duly return to their allegiance."

Mr. LINCOLN, who is better at splitting rails than hairs would be very likely to suppose that his proclamation would make free States of such members of the old Union as should refuse to come back prior to the first of January, notwithstanding the abstract right to hold men in bondage might not be reached by it. Certain it is those State laws alluded to above, although not expressly mentioned, can never again be brought to bear upon such slaves as may be freed by the force of that proclamation, for it expressly declares that all persons held in such States as shall, on the first of January, 1863, be in a state of rebellion, shall be "*forever free.*" The *status* of those persons will, therefore, have been irrevocably changed at a time when those State laws were rendered constitutionally null and void by the act of the very men who created them. Those men, by renouncing the Constitution and putting themselves in the relation of open enemies, renounced of course all claim upon its protection and guarantees, and if, while they occupied that relation, the necessities of war interfered with other relations existing under their own State laws, they cannot, when obliged to come back to their allegiance, claim a restitution of any rights of property they may have lost while they stood in the relation of enemies. As well might a convict, after having paid, by fine or imprisonment, the penalty of a crime, claim restitution of a fine he may have paid, or compensation for his time while in prison.

But the proclamation deals with persons, not with laws. At this moment the laws of South Carolina are no laws to us. They are in abeyance; and if, while that condition of things continues, certain persons shall gain, under the laws of the Union and the laws of war, rights which they did not possess under those laws, and other persons shall lose some rights, the restoration of those laws cannot have a retro-active operation, so as to reverse what was done while they were in abeyance. The restoration of those laws may restore the *abstract right* to hold slaves; but what slaves? Certainly not those who shall have been made free by a higher authority at a time when those laws had no force under the national constitution. While, therefore, the abstract right to hold slaves may remain after the State shall be brought back into the Union, it can have no practical effect, unless a new set of slaves shall be brought in from Africa or elsewhere, a thing not very likely to happen. The rebels and their friends are welcome to all the comfort they can draw from this abstraction. But if they think, by some constitutional hocus pocus, that they can re-enslave those who shall be made free by the proclamation, they will find themselves in a worse predicament than they are at present. The history of Saint Domingo might be studied with profit by men who are contemplating any such experiment.

A Warning from Parson Brownlow.

In a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, Mr. Brownlow remarks:

There exists a deep-laid scheme to defeat this Government at the North, and the programme of treason is widening and deepening daily, whilst the leaders at the South are kept posted in all these movements of Northern traitors. These allies of Jeff. Davis are becoming more bold every day, and more fierce and out-spoken in their advocacy of treason. They have their newspapers in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Connecticut, and other States, penetrating all the various ramifications of society, and talking out treason, rank and infamous. They have grown insolent since the fall elections, and now wage war against the Government in a defiant tone. And what is strange, the Government tamely submits to their hostility. That many of these papers are in the pay of the Southern Confederacy, I have no doubt, and hence the game of treason is a deep one, well played out. The Louisville papers speak of the arrest of a man in that city, by Gen. Boyle, who had in his possession $156,000, which he alleged was the money of loyal persons in Augusta, Georgia, who had employed him to bring it North and deposit in bank for them! Will any sane man believe one word of this story? That amount of money would sustain half a dozen of these tory papers at the North for another year.

I repeat, a deep game is being played out by the South and her Northern allies, and I warn all true men, of all parties, against their machinations. Backed up with that infamous organization, the Knights of the Golden Circle, these traitors have now got a net-work spread over the entire nation, so minute in details, and so inexplicable in its nature, that even the devil, with all his arts and subtlety, could not elude their grasp. Northern Democrats are falling into it by thousands. Thousands of them are honest, and deceived, having no idea of the extent and purpose of the conspiracy they are going into. Thousands of these voters are acting in good faith toward the Federal Government, and if they had the most distant idea that they are going gradually, but certainly, into the victorious camps of Jeff. Davis, they would indignantly cease to be coworkers with such traitors as are now leading them astray.

Mr. Editor, warn the honest masses against falling into the web these vile leaders have woven for them, and exhort them, while they may, to extricate themselves from the abyss of ruin into which they are unconsciously plunging themselves and their country!

THE expedition against Texas, according to the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, is rapidly progressing, five additional vessels having been chartered on Nov. 13, and by the 25th of the present month it is expected that the fleet

New States and Territories.

At the approaching session of Congress the Republican majority will have some duties to perform, which as yet have been but little considered, and as the time of meeting is now drawing nigh, we think it proper to draw public attention to them. It has long been notorious that when the Democrats held possession of Congress no free State could get admitted into the Union unless it came with a Democratic organization, or was paired off with a slave State. With the prospect of a Democratic majority again in the House, we must look about us and protect the interests of the North while we have the power.

We have now attached to the Union the territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevadah and Washington, seven in all, the whole of whose governmental expenses are paid out of the national treasury. These territories had the following amount of population when the census of 1860 was taken: Colorado, 36,538; Dacotah, 2,576; Nebraska, 28,841; Nevada, 17,364; New Mexico, 83,009; Utah, 40,699; Washington, 11,168. None of these have the population required by the ratio of representation. New Mexico has once before made application for admission as a free State, and would no doubt do so again if there were any chance for admission. The case of Utah is anomalous, and cannot be treated of at present.

Colorado had 36,538 inhabitants two years ago. It lies in the main pathway of emigration, and is rich in gold mines, and more easily accessible than California, or any of the other gold fields. There has been a large emigration to it every year, and there can be little doubt that it has now fully enough population to entitle it to admission as a State. It is quite as populous and well organized as Oregon, and much more so than some of the Southern and Western States were then admitted. Colorado, we think, ought to be admitted at the ensuing session.

Nebraska, two years ago, had 28,841 inhabitants, and being on the Missouri river, adjacent to the States of Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri, of course must increase faster than any other territory except Colorado. Its case is not as strong as that of the latter, but a bill should be passed providing for the admission of the territory as a State when its population shall reach forty thousand. Then the people of the territory could take a census of their own, prove the fact and claim admission.

By the admission of New Mexico, Colorado and Nevada, we could reduce the number of our territories to four, diminish the outlay from the national Treasury, enlarge the strength of the free States, and give a representation to people who have now no voice in the national Congress. The latter point is one of no mean importance, for these seven territories now contain 220,195 people who are totally unrepresented, taking merely the census of 1860 as our guide. If a census of them were taken now the number would be near four hundred thousand.

These people are all as loyal as any of the inhabitants of the free States, and have a right to share in our deliberations in some way. They have left comfortable homes elsewhere to brave the perils of the wilderness, and run up new communities remote from friendly aid, and it becomes us to recognize them at the earliest practicable moment. This was the consideration urged in the case of Oregon. While we have the majority in Congress and an Administration to aid us, we should not neglect the opportunity of doing what we can for our brethren in these new territories, for the time may come when it will be difficult for us to do so. Moreover, the admission of these new States would give us six more Senators and three more voting members of the lower house of Congress.

So much for the action needed by the present emergency. But Congress at this session should also work for the future. It should pass acts providing for the admission of Dacotah, Washington and Nevada whenever they shall have a fixed amount of population, say fifty thousand, and authorizing the territorial authorities to call conventions and frame State constitutions whenever such a population is reached. By this action they would as far as possible put it out of the power of Democratic majorities in Congress to obstruct the admission of free States.

Utah has an application pending for admission as a State. The thing is impossible, and yet on the face of affairs Utah has a case for complaint unless we take some action. A southern majority would no doubt admit the State in order to gain votes, this having been clearly indicated for some years past; and if there should be a Democratic majority in the next House of Representives, this will be made evident enough. Of course President Lincoln would not sanction it, but in that event the Mormons would have more friends and defenders than we should like them to get.

Hence it is essential that at this session of Congress the territory should be divided. Luckily, we have now an opportunity of doing so on good grounds. Important gold discoveries were made a year ago in the unorganized part of old Oregon territory, which lies between the 117th meridian of longitude, the Rocky Mountains, and the 42d and 46th parallels of latitude. Large numbers of emigrants have poured into this wild region, and a new community has been raised there as suddenly as in Colorado and California. This region nominally is attached to Washington territory; but really has no government. Now let it be made the basis of a new territorial organization to be called Shoshonee territory, comprising also, all Utah north of the fortieth parallel of lattitude, which includes Salt Lake city and all its adjacent settlements, fixing the seat of government on Salmon river, in old Oregon.

By this arrangement Utah territory would still be left in existence, with the southern settlements for its people, and Fillmore city for its capital. The Mormons would cease to be of any account, as a source of trouble, if they were divided among several States or territories. It is the fact of their having complete possession of one large territory which makes them formidable. Since Utah was reduced so largely by the acts creating the territories of Nevada and Colorado, it has fallen in the eyes of everybody, and old Brigham is uneasy to get the territory admitted as a State before any further dismemberment takes place.

Of course the separation we advise is only temporary, and the cutting up of the territories should go on without reference to where it places the Mormons, so that they are not all in one territory or State. There are numerous precedents for this. The Red river settlements, made long ago by Lord Selkirk, belonged first to the British, then to the northwest territory, then to Wisconsin, then to Minnesota, now to Dacotah, and may yet pass through two or three more territories before being finally disposed of. These people are of more value as citizens than the Mormons.

We are gradually pushing our own settlements closer to the Salt Lake. Beginning with California, which we have colonized pretty thoroughly, we have gone across the Sierra and founded Nevada, where swarming miners will soon create a powerful community. At the north the gold diggers on Salmon river are doing likewise, and on the east Colorado flourishes. We only require time to bring these three approaches to perfection, and then we shall draw nearer to the Salt Lake and send out new colonies and organize new territories.

Since Dacotah was organized, the territory of Nebraska is a long strip of territory stretching from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, but the western half will no doubt be separated when Nebraska is admitted as a State, and will, with the northern part of Utah, constitute a new territory at some future day.—*Phila. North American.*

THE *Evening Post* has the best authority for stating that Gen. Cass, in a communication to the President has expressed the fullest approval of the removal of General McClellan from the command of our army

The Anglo-Rebel Contraband Trade.

Private letters of a semi-official nature, relative to the contraband trade carried on by English merchants with the rebels and containing some information as to the views of the English Cabinet upon that subject, have been received in Washington. It appears from these letters that our Minister in London in a recent conversation with Lord John Russell energetically complained of the injuries to the National cause, by the continual shipping of arms and munitions of war to the Confederates, in English bottoms, and by English merchants; intimating at the same time, that while these practices continue to be countenanced by the English people and Government, there could be no hope for a prompt restoration of peace in America. He mentioned also the case of the Alabama, obviously a ship of war fitted out by English money for the purpose of destroying the vessels of a friendly power, and declared that such an odius system of aggression upon the Union cause, without provocation, constituted in the eyes of the Americans, and of all civilized nations, an infringement of the rights of neutrals, the responsibility of which would sooner or later be felt by the British Cabinet, both at home and abroad. In a word, Mr. Adams represented that such acts as those were not calculated to assure the United States Government of the sincerity of the protestations of neutrality and good will made by Lord Russell, and that they reflected no credit upon the impartiality and honor of the English nation.

To this Lord Russell said in reply that it was with the utmost regret that he had learned the facts of which Mr. Adams complained, and that he had done everything in his power to prevent the continuance of the illicit trade between English subjects and the Confederates. He desired, however, to remind Mr. Adams that English laws granted such immunities to private industry that it was impossible to hinder an English citizen from dealing in contraband of war if he chose; that the responsibility of such unlawful traffic rested with the guilty party, and that it could only in a very limited way be controlled by the Government.

Lord Russell assured Mr. Adams that the policy of the English Government concerning contraband trade was that of all other nations, as well as of the United States, whose precedents on this very question were as clear and precise as could be desired. As an illustration of this, he reminded him that during the war between the Allied Powers and Russia, citizens of the United States had openly carried contraband goods into Russian ports, and built ships for the Czar, notwithstanding the protest of France and England. He did not wish to believe, as had been asserted, that either the then President of the United States, Mr. Pierce, or his Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, countenanced such unlawful acts. He preferred to think that they had done what they could to prevent them; but the fact that they did not succeed ought to convince Mr. Adams how difficult it is for the British Government to stop the contraband trade between the British subjects and the Confederates.

In conclusion, the British Minister promised Mr. Adams that he would transmit an account of his complaints to the Admiralty, with a recommendation to exercise the utmost watchfulness upon all the cargoes in clearance for the United States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A GREAT CROP.—Correspondents of the Department of Agriculture conversant with the progress of Sorghum culture in this country, and qualified to judge accurately of this season's product, estimate the aggregate quantity of cane syrup at 40,000,000 gallons, and the area cultivated at 250,000 acres. In 1859, by the showing of the last census, the product was less than 9,000,000 gallons. If this estimate should prove correct, it is sufficient to supply more than half of the syrup and molasses demand of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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, SPALTER SOLDER, also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

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

The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mh11:lydawT

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

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

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. mh28:dly

BURKE & BARNES,

FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE,

BANK VAULT IRON VAULT DOOR, AND STEEL-LINED BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 129 and 131 Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets—North side.

BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

At the old established Coach Factory,

DUQUESNE WAY, (NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.)

Repairing done as usual. jy7:tf

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. SOYD.....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'a. oc19

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. ah9

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.....S. H. KIRK.

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. 39 WOOD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. jal8:1yd

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, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

ELECTION FOR PLANK ROAD DIRECTORS.—An Election will be held at Girty's Run Plank Road Toll House, for the election of Directors, President and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The election will take place on MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1862, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. By order of

no5:dtd WADE HAMPTON President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Jones' Building Fourth street, City of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY (1st day) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

W. O. HUGHART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE P. & C. R. R. CO., November 12, 1862. no13:1wd3w

MECHANICS' BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION for President and Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 17th of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

oc17:1m GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, October 16th, 1862.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 17th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The general annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 4th, at 11 a. m.

oc17:1m H. M. MUBBAY, Cashier.

IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 16th, 1862.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 17th proximo, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, November 4th proxo., at 11 a. m.

oc17:1m J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 17th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the 4th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m.

oc15:1md J. W. COOK, Cashier.

DRAFTERS BANK, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, Nov. 17th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The regular annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

oc17:1m GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

POCKET BOOKS,

For the new Postage Currency;

DIARIES, 4 to 8 vo. and 12 mo.;

LAWYERS NEW TIE ENVELOPE;

SLOCOMB'S INKSTANDS;

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS;

For sale by W. S. HAVEN,

oc20 WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Books will be opened at the office of B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street, THIS DAY, (Monday, Nov. 17th,) and continue for one week, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Coal Company. no17:1w

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, Nov. 15th, 1862.

WANTED—A suitable person in each Ward, Borough and Township to collect the outstanding Taxes of 1862, and the residue of the Relief Tax for 1861. Residents of the district preferred. Apply to

no17:1wd&2wT A. FLOYD, County Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting under the firm of PENNOCK, HART & CO., has been dissolved, NATHAN F. HART having disposed of his interest therein to JOS. PENNOCK. All debts due to the firm will be settled by the said JOSEPH PENNOCK, who is authorized to use the firm name in such settlements. JOSEPH PENNOCK,

NATHAN F. HART.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1862.

The undersigned having withdrawn from the firm of PENNOCK, HART & CO., takes pleasure in recommending the late firm, JOSEPH PENNOCK, to the patronage of the friends of the old firm.

no17:3t NATHAN F. HART.

LADIES' FANCY FURS;

CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS;

GENT'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES;

HATS AND CAPS.

Every variety and style of the above goods on hand and for sale at

McCORD & CO.'S,

no15 No. 131 WOOD STREET.

THIRTIETH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office up to November 14th, 1862:

Berninger Anthony, tavern,	3d ward,	Allegheny;	
Callahan Hugh,	do	1st do,	do;
Cais in R. & A.,	other goods,	4th do,	do;
Faas Gottlob,	do,	3d do,	do;
Hunegger R.,	do,	6th do,	Pittsburgh;
Jost Jacob,	do,	3d do,	Allegheny;
Kunz M. F.,	eating house,	2d do,	Pittsburgh;
Kalsonborn P.,	do,	6th do,	do;
Lewis Hannah,	tavern,	3d do,	do;
Mercer Jas. A.,	eating house,	5th do,	do;
McNall M.,	other goods,	6th do,	do;
Rufer Kilian,	tavern,	4th do,	Allegheny;
Sanders T. H. B.,	eating house,	3d ward,	Pittsburgh;
Wibmer George,	tavern,	5th do,	do;
Wiatt Wm. H.,	do,	1st do,	do;
Johnston F. L.,	tavern,	9th ward,	Pittsburgh;

The Court will meet on MONDAY, November 24th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, to act on the above cases.

no14:2td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

CALL AT NO. 21 DIAMOND and get a bottle of SMITH'S LUSTRAL WASHING FLUID, which saves half the soap and half the rubbing, and finishes the clothes with a beautiful white lustre. One quart bottle, for 25 cents, will do the washing four times for a large family.

Paints can be cleaned in one-fourth the time, and better than by any other process.

Try a bottle, and if not satisfactory, return the bottle and get your money. Sold by the pint, quart or gallon, at the Wooden and Willow Ware Store of

W. J. KAIN,

21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR BLESS US, MR. EDITORS!—Talk about approbation and puffations, we could fill your columns if we were not ashamed of such reaching after fame, but we won't be out of fashion. Please insert the following lately flattering reception at the Spencer House of one of our plain substantial Pianos:

SPENCER HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10th, 1862.

Messrs. J. J. Wise & Bro., Piano Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: The Piano came safe to hand, and when duly compared with a number of the renowned makers, it is considered the best in the house.

WM. B. CLAPP,

no14:3t Office, No. 81 Fourth street.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 13th, 1862.

TO COUNTY ASSESSORS.—Notice is hereby given that the books for assessment of Taxes are now ready for delivery. Returns will be required strictly within the time prescribed by law, and no payment will be made for service unless the terms of the precept issued by the County Commissioners are literally complied with.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

no14:3tdaltwF

DOG LOST.—A large Newfoundland Dog—color, black, with white fore feet, breast, and streak on his face. Answers to the name of FRISCO. The finder will be suitable rewarded by leaving him at

no14:3t No. 70 WATER STREET.

STRAYED.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Fawn township, Allegheny county, on or about the 26th of October ultimo, a small BRINDLE COW, about four years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law. SAMUEL WOLFF.

no13:3td

STRAYED—Came to the premises of the subscriber, on or about the 27th of October, 1862, in Ross township, Allegheny county, a BRINDLE COW, with white jaws, and white forehead and belly. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

no13:3td G. C. LIGHTCAP.

ROBT S. DAVIS, BOOKSELLER, No. 93 Wood street, has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he has largely replenished his stock of BOOKS—Theological, Classical, Scientific and Miscellaneous—and laid in a fine assortment of Stationery of all kinds. He invites particular attention to his stock of School Books, and to the fresh supply of Photographic Albums and Card Portraits, which he has received. no6

LIQUID STOVE POLISH, for the following reasons, is superior to all others:

1. It needs no mixing.
2. It has no smell whatever.
3. It produces no dirt or dust.
4. It preserves from rust.
5. It produces a jet black polish.
7. It requires very little labor.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,

no14 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

9 BARRELS ROLL BUTTER; 9 half barrels do do;

To arrive to-day and for sale by

no17 J. B. CANFIELD.

PRIME ROLL BUTTER.—2 barrels prime fresh Roll Butter just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDEN,

no17. 114 Second street.

100 SACKS POTATOES to arrive today and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD, First street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street,

Jobbers and retailers of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, RIBBONS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOL; 4,000 lbs. KNITTING YARNS, on hand and to arrive.

Our stock was purchased before the last great advance in prices, and we offer great inducements to CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again.

N. B.—A choice assortment of

Staple Dry Goods,

At wholesale only. oc27:tf

FULTON'S

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

Which never fails to cure when used in time and according to directions.

Read the following certificates, published from among others received within the past three years:

SHIRT CREEK, Jan. 1, 1860.

MR. J. M. FULTON—*Dear Sir:* For years my wife has been suffering with a very violent cough. At night she would have to get out of bed very frequently to get her breath or keep from suffocating. Hearing of your Cough Syrup, I determined to try it. I got a bottle from Isaac Lewis, and used according to directions. It gave immediate relief and acted like a charm on her cough, producing the greatest change on her in one week. She has no more of the hard coughing spells now, and in fact I may say is entirely cured.

Respectfully, ALEX. HANNA.

PITTSBURGH, Dec 3, 1860.

J. M. FULTON—*Dear Sir:* For sometime I have been suffering with a severe cough and cold in the head, and could not sleep at night for coughing. But after using a bottle of your Vegetable Cough Syrup, I was entirely cured by it.

Respectfully, G. R. W. COMBS.

For this remedy we have the recommendation of all who have used it, and also the recommendation of one of the oldest physicians in the country, who has used it in his practice for years with the happiest results. If you are troubled with a Cough or Cold, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Quinsey, Phthisis, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, use

FULTON'S COUGH SYRUP.

Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Croup, Pain in the Breast, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Inflamation of the Liver and Diptheria, in all its stages, FULTON'S COUGH SYRUP will cure sooner, than any cough mixture in use.

We do not say that in all cases it will cure Consumption. No medicine can be relied on to do that. But we do allege, and stand ready to prove, that by the aid of this medicine, coupled with proper sanitary regulations, such as regular hours for sleep, restraint upon appetite, and avoid exposure, rome desperate cases have been cured. Do not neglect this timely admonition. This Cough Syrup will cure your cold; keep a bottle in your house constantly, and take a dose on the first symptom of a cold

$1 00 will save a heavy Doctor's bill, if not your life. Don't fail to give it a trial.

Use a remedy in time. Never cease trying until your cold is better. Prepared and sold at $1 per bottle, by

J. M. FULTON, DRUGGIST,

no'3 FIFTH STREET.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles;

DIARIES, 1863, all styles;

UNION STATIONERY PORTFOLIOS;

POSTAGE CURRENCY HOLDERS;

All new and popular BOOKS;

All late PAPERS and MAGAZINES;

PORTMONAIES;

WALLETS, &c.;

STATIONERY, all kinds;

BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.;

A large assortment always on hand, at

JOHN P. HUNT'S,

no6 MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

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This Institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. my20:1yesmsat

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Sandusky street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22th, 1862, at 3 o'clock p. m., that piece of ground, consisting of three adjoining vacant lots, described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of Sandusky street, at the distance of eighty-eight feet north from Lesacock street, and running thence northwardly by Sandusky street sixty-six (66) feet; thence eastwardly one hundred (100) feet, to an alley; thence southerly by said alley sixty-six (66) feet; thence westwardly one hundred (100) feet to Sandusky street—being lots marked Nos. 348, 349 and 349½ in Wm. Robinson, Jr.'s plan of the sub-division of out-lot No. 39 in the Reserve tract.

The above will be sold either as a whole, or in three separate lots of 22 feet front each on Sandusky street, and extending back one hundred feet to said alley, as may best suit purchasers. As a whole, it is a good site for Foundry, Carpenter Shop, Planing Mill, or other public building, having the Canal along one side and an alley in the rear; while its nearness to the Allegheny Market, and central location, make it a desirable locality for private dwellings.

TERMS—Cash, on confirmation of sale.

ANN BARSMAN, Administratrix.

no4:2wdawtdr

R. R. BULGER,

Manufacturer of every description of

FURNITURE,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE* constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

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NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. J. Howard, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons holding claims against the same to present them for settlement.

ABNER U. HOWARD,

no. 173 Third street.

CRUDE OIL FOR SALE—In lots of from 500 to 1500 barrels, that has been in tanks all summer, and stands at about 40° gravity.

Inquire of NAYLOR & SMITH, Diamond Oil Works, or at the office of SMITH, PARK & CO.

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DRY GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, in bright and beautiful colors. Merchants and dealers supplied in quantity.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.—But a few of those bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs remain unsold. Those who are not yet supplied should do so immediately:

Pure Linen hem-stitched H'dk'fs, at 25c. worth 50c;
" " inched " 50 " $1 00;
" " tucked a stitch'd " 55 " 1 25;

One or more at the above prices, till all are sold.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth st.

STEEL BELT CLASPS.—A choice lot of those desirable BELT CLASPS of Steel Brilliants, direct from the importers, received and for sale by

EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

AN ELEGANT LOT OF PLUSH SLIPPER PATTERNS received by express this day. Now is the time to make selections for the Holidays.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!—

WOOLENS! WOOLENS!!

COUNTRY FLANNELS—plain, white & barred;
PLAIN GREY AND TWILLED FLANNELS;
Do RED do do;
Do YELLOW do do;
FRENCH FLANNELS, of all shades, both plain and barred;
COUNTRY BLANKETS, home made, an excellent article;
LADIES' LONG WOOL SHAWLS;
Do SQUARE do do;
MISSES do do do;
CHILDREN'S do do do;
WOOLEN PLAIDS, beautiful bright colors;
MERINOS, all colors, from 75 cents up;
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, at 22@37½c;
WOOLEN DRAWERS AND SHIRTS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.;

All of the above goods at a very small advance on last season's price, for CASH ONLY.

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, AT MACRUM & GLYDE'S.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES;
New style BONNET RIBBONS;
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BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
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Just received and selling at the lowest cash prices, by

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THE NEW PARIS TRIMMING.—This Beautiful article, designed for DRESS, CLOAK and MANTILLA TRIMMING, is now offered to the public. It is also adapted for BONNET TRIMMINGS, and the Flutes being all firmly held by a double line of stitching, will not open out, and can be split in the centre and used either double or single. A full line of colors just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by

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AT BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street,

SILKS

From 50 cents to $3 50—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

CLOAKS,

From $3 to $50—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

SHAWLS,

For Ladies and Misses—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Dress Goods,

From 19½ cents to $2—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.