Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22.

Sufferings in England.

Not more than one and a quarter millions of bales of cotton, it is stated, can be obtained in India the next twelve months. The American source of supply being almost entirely cut off, leaves a deficiency of considerably more than one-half the usual supply. Of the four millions of people dependent upon the cotton manufacture for their daily bread in England, not less than two and a half millions will be left destitute of their ordinary means of support. Great suffering for many months to come, cannot be avoided; and millions upon millions of dollars will be required to support the starving people.

It is a striking fact that the people of that country are experiencing more hardships from this war than are those of the free States of this Union. British cupidity, licensed by British laws, a century ago, forced slaves into these colonies, against the wishes of the majority of their people, —and this is one of the charges brought against the King of Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence,—and now, after so long a time, the bitter consequences of that great wrong to both blacks and whites are coming back to them. "I will visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," says the supreme Lawgiver; and here we see it verified in a manner so strange, so beyond all human calculation, and yet by a concatination of causes so simple and obvious, that he must be blind, who sees not the hand of Omnipotence in the dispensation.

Great Britain planted slavery here; the Northern States abolished it, while the Southern States refused to do so, but cherished and perpetuated it, and made it the corner stone of their social and political systems. Now mark the result. England is suffering terribly. The free States, although engaged in a fearful war, are in the enjoyment of domestic peace and security, their barns filled with plenty, their people busy and for the most part prosperous. The States that cling to slavery are wrapped in one wide, desolating conflagration—drenched in blood, pining in starvation, and their people trembling in the midst of the alarms. These are existing facts, plain to the eyes of all mankind. Some will say that it just happened so; but both religion and sound philosophy will perceive that it happened so in accordance with a law that it is dangerous to disregard. It is always dangerous to do wrong, always safe to do right. This being admitted, it follows that the President's proclamation is the safest step that has been taken since our troubles began.

MEXICO.

Napoleon still persists in his campaign in Mexico. His first demonstration, when left by Spain and Great Britain to operate alone, was too feeble to effect anything further than the occupation of Vera Cruz, under the protection of his ships of war. Recently, however, nearly 14,000 additional troops have been sent in, and from 5,000 to 10,000 more will be landed during the present month. In December it is expected that the invading army, some 25,000 strong, will take up its line of march from Orizaba to the City of Mexico.

It is many years since the jarring factions of Mexico have been so united as they are at present in opposition to these invaders. Commonfort and Ortigo are cooperating with Juarez, and even some of the reactionary chiefs are supporting the constitutional government. An army of 50,000, it is said, will oppose the progress of the French towards the capital, and there is strong hope that their opposition will be successful.

The long intestine war in Mexico was occasioned by the struggles of the Church for supreme political power against the liberal or democratic principle, which, though often crushed to earth, was never extinguished, but continued to grow stronger and stronger up to the present day; and it is under that banner that the Mexicans are now rallying in defense of their national independence.

The church has been the disturbing element in that Republic, as slavery has been in ours. In Mexico the political power of its disturbing element is about over, as that of ours will, we trust, soon be. It required this foreign *intervention* to finish the work of regeneration there; and it is possible that the same remedy may be required here before we are through. There, however, the disease was diffused throughout the entire country; while here it is confined to a section, so far as the actual and tangible institution is concerned; but unfortunately the spirit of slavery is, to some extent, universally diffused, through the agency of a party debauched by leaders in alliance with traitors whose devotion to slavery overrides all other considerations. Had the democrats been true to the principles of democracy, the slaveholders' rebellion could never have happened; and were they now to return to the faith of the fathers of that party, that rebellion could not be maintained three months. But let France and England interfere, and we should very quickly see a resurrection of the old democracy of 1812, and half-fledged traitors (now tricked out in the livery of that party) would quickly disappear, as the willing tools of a corrupt hierarchy have already disappeared in Mexico in the presence of the invading hosts of the French despot.

We see by what has taken place in Mexico, and by the cheering evidences of national vitality which this French invasion has developed, that the democratic principle (which never had a fair chance in that country) is indestructible. Demagogues may obscure it with sophisms and lies, and bind it and lay it as a victim at the feet of its greatest enemy, yet it will rise again and assert its power.

VERY INTERESTING.—The zeal and fierceness with which the Democratic papers assail the Republicans for the frauds recently discovered in the New York Custom House, when those frauds were committed by old clerks appointed years ago under a Democratic administration and kept in place through the mistaken generosity of Republicans towards political opponents.

IN the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, the black silk robes are abolished, the new members being averse to them, and at the next session the judges will sit in simple broadcloth.

The End of Slavery.

It is always safe to do right, and it is generally easy; while to do wrong is both dangerous and hard. Hence we read, "the way of transgressors is hard;" and in another place we find the converse of the proposition—"In keeping THY commandments there is great reward." These sacred aphorisms are called to remembrance by such statements as the following which we find in the Providence *Journal*:

FROM CENTRAL GEORGIA.—We have just received tidings from old friends in Central Georgia, a family, owing some twenty or thirty slaves, and possessed of a considerable amount of property. They were accustomed to live generously. They now have neither tea nor coffee nor sugar nor salt. Their principal food is beans and corn bread. But little meat is to be obtained. The ladies have cut up all the carpets and made blankets of them for the soldiers. The negroes comprehend perfectly the purport of the President's proclamation. Yet say they are perfectly willing to work as before until the first of January. They expect that then wages will be paid them. They desire to go on and work for their "old massa and missus."

It is reasonable to conclude from these facts that the privations in the south are pretty serious. Most of us would think that beans and corn bread did not constitute a very rich diet, even though enriched occasionally by a chicken or a piece of beef. When a family like that we have described is compelled to do without sugar and salt, what must be the condition of the poor? We believe that most of the negroes, who have been treated decently will follow the course of those we have spoken of above. They will prefer to stay at their old homes. But the thousands, who are not thus treated, those whom the overseers attempt to coerce into a bondage, from which they have a legal right to escape after the 1st of January, will generally improve any opportunity, which may present itself, for getting to some place, where they can have the freedom, to which they will be entitled.

These rebels are certainly great transgressors, and their way is hard indeed, when even the wealthy are reduced to comparative starvation. They have long sinned against their colored population and now they are trembling for fear of a retribution which their consciences tell them they deserve, but which the poor negroes seem to have no idea of visiting upon them. The negroes know that an edict of emancipation has gone forth, and in the simplicity of their docile natures they take it for granted that after next New Year's day they will be free and entitled to wages for their labor. And they are right. They will be entitled to their freedom by the same authority as that under which the writer and the reader of these words claim to be free, that of their God and their country.

This proclamation of freedom will execute itself; or rather the negroes themselves will execute it. On that great day of emancipation will go up from millions of throats, and from ten thousand plantations, "We are free now!" And masters and overseers surrounded by terrified women and children will be obliged to yield to the necessity of the case and acquiesce in the change of relation to their laboring people—to "make arrangements with them," as the sugar planters of Louisiana have already been obliged to do. Thus will slavery vanish, while the negro will remain, and work go on as usual, to the great benefit of all concerned.

Some will resist, or attempt to do so; but their resistance will be of no avail. Their people will walk off, and they dare not restrain them. Their only safety lies in a quiet acquiescence in the new order of things. To do otherwise may result in servile insurrections which will complete their ruin. Their own insurrection has brought deep distress upon them; but if to that they add, by their obstinate adherence to a great wrong, a servile insurrection against themselves, the cup of their calamity will be full.

Universal Emancipation--Brazil.

The bondmen or serfs of Russia are becoming free with great rapidity under the strong but just and beneficent rule of the present Czar. The government of Holland has just abolished negro slavery in all the colonies of that kingdom. The President of the United States, under the pressure of a great military necessity, has just proclaimed the emancipation of all the slaves in the revolted States, and even in Brazil a similar social revolution is progressing. The African slave trade is at last utterly abolished, the government of the United States, being free from the controlling power of domestic slavery, has united in good faith with other Christian powers in its suppression. And yet, in the face of these grand movements, we have among us poor creatures who affect to speak in terms of contempt and derision of Abolitionists! Why, the whole world is full of abolitionists, from the ruler of seventy millions of Russians to Don Pedro, of Brazil, who reigns over four millions of free people and four millions of slaves. The following, from the (Paris) *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on the subject of slavery in Brazil, will be read with interest:

"The present political situation of the great South American empire is of a very extraordinary kind. The country, over all its vast extent of territory, has only some eight millions of inhabitants, but of these nearly one half are slaves. Thanks to the vigilance of English cruisers, the African traffic is at this moment all but suppressed, and the coffee planter of the Amazon, like the cotton planter on the Mississippi, has to look for his supply of hands to home grown material. Thus slavery is concentrating itself in the northern regions of the empire, while a continual stream of free labor is flowing in at the south. It is true the immigration into Brazil of German, Swiss, Dutch and Danish laborers, though highly encouraged by the Imperial Government, is but small as compared with the human tide which continued rushing into the northern republic up to the last year or two; but it has been most effective, nevertheless, among a more limited population, and has produced already some of the results visible in the United States in the pressure of white crowds against black. The Germans, in particular, have established in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, some very flourishing settlements, which are likely to become, at no very distant time, the Massachusetts of South America. So much is certain, that wherever these colonists are setting their foot in Brazil slavery is retreating before them. The labor of the black man had previously degraded agricultural industry in the country to such an extent that not even the plough was known to the masters of the land some thirty years ago, and was looked upon, in the hands of the German immigrants, as an absolutely new invention. No wonder, then, that the empire of Brazil, which might produce corn enough to feed the whole globe, has not sufficient for its own inhabitants, but must import food from the neighboring States unafflicted with the 'institution.'

"There are all the signs that the battle of slavery must be fought one day quite the same in monarchical Brazil as it now is in republican North America, though, in all likelihood, the struggle will be less serious. It almost seems that the slave lords in the southern empire are already preparing for it, and trimming their sails for the coming storm. The power of the party lies chiefly in the nineteen provincial assemblies, the establishment of which dates back to 1835, a time when Brazil was torn by internal disorders, ending in a general rising of the slaves in the north. To subdue the mutinous negroes, the local parliaments were temporarily invested with considerable powers, which they have retained ever since."

The monarch will do well to profit by the lesson which we are teaching him, and not hesitate to deal firmly and promptly with this power, which will hesitate at nothing in order to perpetuate itself.

THE official returns of the State of New York show Mr. Seymour's majority to be 10,572. His majority in the 39 precincts mentioned by us on Thursday,—those filthy dens of pollution, in which drunkenness and prostitution are the prevailing characteristics,—was 10,983. Without their vote, Wadsworth would have been elected by 411.

"WAY DOWN in South Carolina," on St. Salmon Island, a company of the blackest kind of darkies have been doing picket duty, and, as the record runs, doing it well. Last week they proceeded up the Darien and captured several Confederate officers and a rebel Marshal, who, no doubt feel highly insulted at being made captive by "niggers."

Cotton Versus Hair.

The paragraphs in the newspapers about the high price of cotton set one of our Boston hotel keepers thinking the other day that he had seventy-five or eighty cotton-stuffed mattresses, purchased some time ago because they were cheaper than hair ones; and that instead of depreciating in value from use, they must have increased from the scarcity of the material of which they were composed.

No sooner had the thought occurred to him than he inquired the price of cotton per pound.

"Fifty-eight to sixty-one cents."

"And the price of hair for mattresses."

"Forty to forty-two!"

His mind was made up, the old cotton mattresses were ripped open, their treasure drawn forth, and the smart hotel proprietor had the satisfaction of changing his eighty old cotton mattresses for eighty new hair ones, without costing a penny. Indeed he had a little something left over, besides the blessings of his guests for the unlooked for improvement of their couches. —*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A NUMBER of the friends of Brig. Gen. Birney have presented him with a horse, equipments and a sword. In his reply acknowledging the gift, he uses this significant language: "So long as it is in my power to render service in the field, in whatever position I am placed, under whatever General or rule I may be, I shall continue to struggle for the unity of our people, the supremacy of our laws, and hope the time is not far distant when the good old flag will again wave from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean. I have never been so hopeful of the success of our army as now."

FOUR specimens of gold bearing quartz and galena have been received at the Land Office, from Colorado Territory; also some half dozen specimens of bituminous coal, some of which are thick veins, and can be readily worked. It is in the contemplation of the Commissioners of the Land Office to recommend the policy of exercising authority over mineral regions in the Territories, etc., with a view to obtain revenue therefrom.

It is stated that a large numbers of poor women in Boston and vicinity are hired to make woolen shirts for soldiers at the pitiable pittance of five cents apiece. They are hired by contractors who get good prices out of the Government, and are growing rich out of the business.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES have removed from Apollo Hall to JACKSON'S BLOCK, third floor, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching every Lord's Day, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. no22:1t

ELDER T. C. McKEEVER, Principal of Pleasant Hill Seminary, will preach for the FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, in EXCELSIOR HALL, Allegheny City, TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ a. m., and at 7 p. m. Subject for the morning—"Faith and Opinion." The public are cordially invited. no22:1t

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20th, 1862.

The Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh has this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE on its Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. The Company assumes the payment of the Government Tax on the above dividend. HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

no21:2w

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1862.

AN ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 24 day of December, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

no21:td HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26th, 1862. A full attendance is requested as important business will be presented.

W. S. HAVEN, Chairman.
S. SCHOYER, Jr., Sec'y. no21:3tdalwF

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 corner Wood and Third streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASSIMERES, SATINETS & JEANS at McClelland's Shoe Auction.

MEN'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS at McClelland's Auction, 55 Fifth street.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS at the Masonic Hall Auction House.

SOAP STONE FACING, for foundries, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NOTICE TO ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—Any good Eclectic Physician, with a capital of two to four hundred dollars, desiring a good country practice, can hear of one by addressing Box 800, Pittsburgh P. O. no22:3t

NOTICE.—The Flat-boat "O. K." will be sold for wharfage and costs, on SATURDAY, December 13th, at 10 o'clock, at the Allegheny Wharf, unless said wharfage and costs are liquidated before that date. Parties interested will take notice.

no19:2w JAMES ALLEN, Wharfmaster.

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 Transit Coal Company. no17:1w

NOTICE TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The forms of Books and Blanks required under the National Tax Law, for sale by

no13 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

E. C. KNIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

S. E. corner Water and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Agents for the sale of the products of SOUTHWARK SUGAR REFINERY and the GROCERS' SUGAR HOUSE, of Philadelphia. n 22:3m

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New-York contemplates being in Pittsburgh on the 8TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, where he will devote, as usual, his EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the Medical and Surgical treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES; especially those of the Bowel Bowel, such as Constipation, Piles, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c. Also the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, &c. His residence will be at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where he may be seen and consulted from 9 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. no20:3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22d, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in said Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, December 22d, 1862.

Final account of Lewis Kim and E. White, Executors of Margaret Fogle, dec'd. Filed Sept. 6, 1862.

Final account of Bernard Berkley, Sr., Administrator of John Beck, dec'd. Filed by G. W. Berkley and Bernard Berkley. Filed Sept. 6, 1862.

Partial account of James Murray, Administrator (de bonis non) of Robt. Hazlett, dec'd. Filed Sept. 7, 1862.

Final account of M. O'Hara, Administrator of Michael O'Hara, dec'd. Filed Sept. 17, 1862.

Account of D. Gilleland, Administrator of John K. Sheriff, dec'd. Filed Sept. 19, 1862.

Account of William McKee, surviving Executor of William McKee, deceased. Filed Sept. 19, 1862.

Final account of Geo. B. McLean, Executor of the estate of Mary Abbott, dec'd. Filed Sept. 23, 1862.

Final account of A. L. Robinson, Executor of Mary Ann Robinson, dec'd. Filed Oct. 1, 1862.

Partial account of A. D. Smith, acting Executor of Hugh Smith, dec'd. Filed Oct. 1, 1862.

Account of Joseph Fisher, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Harlick, dec'd. Filed Oct. 6, 1862.

Final account of Benjamin Hutton, Administrator of the estate of Geo. Furnis, dec'd. Filed Oct. 6, 1862.

Account of Alexander Burns and A. Marshall, Executors of the estate of Jas. Burns, dec'd. Filed Oct. 6, 1862.

First and final account of Jas. Kennedy and Jas. Dunsell, Administrators of James E. Brice. Filed Oct. 8, 1862.

Account of Jas. Edmundson, Guardian of Livina F. Marks and Wm. J. Marks. Filed Oct. 18, 1862.

Final account of William Dunning, Administrator of the estate of Rachel Dunning, dec'd. Filed Oct. 20, 1862.

Final account of Catharine Lonagan, Administrator of James Lonagan, dec'd. Filed Oct. 21, 1862.

Final account of Wm. B. McCrea, Administrator of the estate of Thomas McCrea. Filed Oct. 28, 1862.

Final account of Hugh Harrison, Executor of the estate of John Wilson, dec'd. Filed Oct. 28, 1862.

Account of Hugh Glasgow, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Glasgow, dec'd. Filed Oct. 31, 1862.

Account of John G. Fisher, Administrator of the estate Valentine Bohn, dec'd. Filed Oct. 31, 1862.

Partial account of Samuel Carnahan, Administrator of John G. Tomlinson, dec'd. Filed Nov. 7, 1862.

Account of Phoebe McClelland, Administrator of the estate of Joseph McClelland, dec'd. Filed Nov. 10, 1862.

Final account of Jas. Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Isabella Ewing, dec'd. Filed Nov. 13, 1862.

Account of John P. Bolitzer, Administrator of the estate of Ann Gottsman, dec'd. Filed Nov. 14, 1862.

Account of Jacob a Duncan, Administrator of the estate of John T. McCombs, dec'd. Filed Nov. 18, 1862.

Final account of James S. Crawford, Executor of the estate of Mary Crawford, dec'd. Filed Nov. 18, 1862.

Account of Elizabeth Logan, Administrator of the estate of David Logan, dec'd. Filed Nov. 15, 1862.

Account of Henry Retter and Geo. Sharp, Executors of the estate of James Tilford, dec'd. Filed Nov. 18, 1862.

Account of James B. Lyon, Executor of the estate of Alexander P. Lyon, dec'd. Filed Nov. 20, 1862.

Account of George Wertman, Guardian of the minor children of Edward Hughes, dec'd. Filed Nov. 20, 1862.

Final account of Robert Robb, Administrator (de bonis non,) of Robert Taylor, dec'd. Filed Nov. 21, 1862.

WM. J. RICHARDSON, Register.

no22:1tdaltwF

AT THE OLD PRICE.

HUNT'S

Union Stationery Portfolio.

Containing

24 SHEETS PAPER;
24 ENVELOPES;
6 STEEL PENS;
1 ACCOMMODATION PEN-HOLDER;
1 LEAD PENCIL;

All of superior quality—warranted.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

A dollar's worth of stationery for a quarter.

All orders, to insure prompt attention, should be addressed to

JOHN P. HUNT,

no21 MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

STANDARD LAW BOOKS.—Washburn on Real Property, 3 vols; Hillard on Torts, 2 vols; Hillard on Mortgages, 2 vols; Parson on Bills, 2 vols; just published; Bennet & Heard's Criminal Cases; Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols; Story on Sales. New Edition; United States Statutes at Large, for 1861-'62; Wharton's American Criminal Law, 2 vols; Chitty on Pleading; The Lawyer's Common Place Book; For sale by KAY & CO.,
no22 No. 55 Wood street.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED—Opportunities for Industry, and the Safe Investment of Capital; or, A Thousand Chances to Make Money. By R. T. Freedley. $1. The Laws of Business For Business men in all the States of the Union, with forms for Mercantile Instruments, Deeds, Leases, Wills, &c. By Judge Parsons, Law Professor at Harvard. $3. Sloan's Horsford Architecture; Illustrated with upwards of 200 engravings. $3.

no22 R. S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street.

SUNDRIES—
75 frails Ivica Almonds,
5 bales Bordeaux do;
5 do English Walnuts,
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
40 do Cocoa do;
100 do Tennessee Pea Nuts;
10 cases ½ cans Sardines;
10 do ¼ " do;
10 do English Mustard;
10 do French do;
10 boxes Plums;
10 casks Zante Currants;
5 cases Figs;
5 do Prunes, in glass;
200 boxes No. 1 Fire Crackers;
100 dozen ¾, ⅝ and 1 gallon Pickles;
100 do Tomato Catsup;
100 do Pepper Sauce;
150 do fresh Tomatoes, in cans;
150 do do Peaches, do;
Now in store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
no1 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUGAR—100 bbls. "B" refined Sugar,
50 do "A" do;
15 do standard crushed do;
15 do powdered do;
15 do granulated do;
Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
no22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS—300 boxes—100 half and 100 quarters—of "new" L. M. Raisins;
100 boxes and 100 half boxes "new" Layer Raisins;
25 frails Seedless Raisins;
25 kegs do do;
20 boxes Smyrna do;
In store and landing and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.
no22

LARD OIL.—20 barrels Cincinnati LARD OIL, winter strained, received and for sale by

KNOX & PARKER,
no21:3tMW 859 Liberty street.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of J. & A. HARDIE was dissolved on the 1st instant; JAMES HARDIE having relinquished his interest in the business to ADAM HARDIE, who will continue at the old stand. Persons having claims against the late firm will please present them.

no21:1w

FOR SALE.—A corner lot on the East Common, Allegheny City, having a front of 125 feet on the Common, and running back on Washington street 153 feet 3 inches. This is a handsome site for a private residence.

Enquire of A. L. ROBINSON,
or M. I. STEWART, Esq.,
no21:1t No. 83 Fifth street.

STOCKING YARN.

500 lbs. good country WOOLEN KNITTING YARN, put up in cuts for this market, for sale in small or large quantities. JOS. HORNE,

no21:2t 77 and 79 Market street.

J. H. O'NEIL, Manufacturer of WIRE WORK, has always on hand and makes to order: SCREEN WIRE CLOTH; FLOUR & GRAIN SIEVES; COPPER, BRASS AND IRON WIRE CLOTH; BIRD CAGES; plain and ornamental WIRE WORK, for gardens, flower stands, Archways for flowers, Wire Lattice and Trellis Work for arbors, &c.; NURSERY FENDERS; RAT AND MOUSE TRAPS; MEAT AND CHEESE SAFES; WIRE WINDOW SHADES, landscapes or lettered. Also, RING WIRE, all sizes, at No. 80 FOURTH STREET, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

no21:6mos

SUNDRIES RECEIVED—
75 bushels good Red Potatoes;
100 bbls. choice Family Flour;
1000 lbs. Bacon Sides;
100 lbs. Country Soap;
9 bbls. extra large fancy Apples;
100 boxes prime Cream Cheese, to arrive;
6 bbls. fresh Roll Butter, "
8 do do do;
For sale by M. HIDDLE,
no18 No. 183 Liberty street.

PRIME ROLL BUTTER—
5 half bbls. prime Roll Butter;
2 barrels do do do;
Just received and for sale by

FRANK VAN GORDER,
114 Second street.

ALMOND AND LEMON BISCUIT.—A fresh supply of Almond Nuts, and Lemon Biscuit just received from the bakeries and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. BERSHAW,
no19 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

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 WOOLS; 6,000 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 no27:tf

DELAWARE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from November 1, 1861, to October 31, 1862:

On Marine and Inland Risks	$226,308 81	
On Fire Risks	99,321 30	
		$325,630 11
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1861		198,908 05
		$524,538 16
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1862:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$218,142 82	
On Fire Risks	100,000 25	
		$318,143 07
Interest during same period, —Salvages, &c.		58,715 20
		$376,858 27
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$ 83,885 59	
Fire Losses	28,340 64	
Return Premiums	34,735 54	
Re-Insurances	18,146 75	
Agency Charges	14,427 00	
Advertising, Printing, &c.	2,211 52	
Taxes	6,850 46	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	20,206 91	
		$213,804 42
Surplus		$163,053 85

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan		$ 93,000 00
20,000 " 6 " "		20,750 00
33,000 " 6 " Treas'y Notes		41,910 00
35,000 " 7 3-10 per ct. "		36,000 00
100,000 State of Pa. 5 per ct. Loan		95,230 00
64,000 " 6 " "		57,120 00
123,000 Phila. city 6 " "		120,083 00
30,000 State of Tenn. 5 " "		12,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage 6 per ct. Bonds		22,800 00
50,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage 6 per ct Bonds		53,375 00
5,000 Pa. R. R. 10) shares stock		5,500 00
15,000 Germantown Gas Co., 300 shares stock, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia		15,600 00
113,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured		113,700 00
Par, $688,750 Cost, $663,759 62	Mkt val. $663,178 00	
Real Estate		51,358 35
Bills Receivable, for Insurances made		91,252 38
Balances due on Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		38,911 55
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $10,815, cost'd value		4,518 00
Cash, on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$80,000 00	
Cash in Banks	28,727 91	
" in Drawer	280 74	
		109,008 68
		$976,213 16

NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the first December proximo.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1862, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the first December proximo.

They have ordered also that the remaining outstanding Scrip of the Company of the issues of the years prior to 1858, be redeemed in cash on and after February 9, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	Robert Burton,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	J. F. Peniston,
Tacophilus Paulding,	Henry Sloan,
J. Ian R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
William Ryre, Jr.,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. M'Farland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	J. B. Sample, Pittsb'gh,
George G. Leiper,	D. T. Morgan, "
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
Charles Kelly,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.
No. 95 Water st. cet, Pittsburgh.

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:

SR BY 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 in 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. B. 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, Phthisic, 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, restoration of appetite, and avoid exposure, some desperate cases have been cured. Do not neglect this timely admonition. The 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,
no18 FIFTH STREET.

IMPORTANT TO OIL SHIPPERS AND REFINERS.—I have purchased five acres of desirable ground, situated on the Allegheny River and Allegheny Valley Railroad, above Lawrenceville, which I am fitting up as an Oil Yard, for the exclusive purpose of barrelling, forwarding and storing Crude Oil. This property has unsurpassed advantages for the business, being located just outside the city limits, with no adjacent buildings, with a free landing for boats, and where the eastern and western cars can be loaded on the ground. I am now prepared to take care of Oil Boats, and, with a steam pump, to barrel, and with fire-proof tight tanks to store bulk oil any length of time. Or I will lease ground to parties wishing to have their own tanks, and will build tanks on contract or superintend their construction.

Office at the yard, on the Citizens Passenger Railway. All communications addressed to DAVID KIRK, Box 972, Pittsburgh Pa., will receive prompt attention. no18:ly

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. no4

DRY GOODS.

TO THE TRADE.

JOSEPH HORNE,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street,

Is now receiving his third large stock of goods suitable to the season, to which he invites the special attention of city and country Merchants and Milliners. New supplies of

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES, WOOL HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, MITTS, SLEEVES, &c.; UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS; KNITTING YARNS AND ZEPHYR WORSTED BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, BUCHES, BONNET RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, FEATHERS, BONNET MATERIALS, &c., &c.; FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Prices as low as any Eastern Jobbing House. no18:tf

NEW STYLES,

IN

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

JUST OPENED AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

no18

CHEAP DRY GOODS

AT

BARKER & CO.'S,

59 *Market Street,*

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

SILKS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

At Last Year's Prices.

no17

DRESS GOODS,

AND

BARRED FLANNELS,

AT

J. M. Burchfield's.

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS;
WHITE do do;
GREY TWILLED do;
SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS;
COUNTRY BLANKETS;
SUPERFINE do;
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS;
SHAWLS, fine old style, at half price;
DRESS GOODS, in great variety.

no19

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;
WOOLEN PLAIDS, beautiful bright colors;
MERINOS, all colors, from 75 cents up;
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, at 25@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.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
no14 74 MARKET STREET.

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

MACRUM & GLYDE,
no12 78 Market st., bet. 4