Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

The Union Cannot be Broken Up.

It is becoming more and more the settled conviction of statesmen, both in America and Europe, that the Union of these States cannot be dissolved. The material ligaments found in the natural conformation of the country, will hold it together—its long, continuous valleys, but especially its rivers, the chief of which, the Mississippi, is a cord so strong as to defy all the rebels in the country to break it.

What then? Can we compromise? Certainly not; for such is the inherent antagonism of the opposing principles which are now in deadly conflict, that one or the other must cease to exist. The country is bound to become all free or all slave. Any attempt at a settlement on our part, short of a thorough subjugation of the rebel power and a complete extirpation of the confederate government, would be tantamount to a surrender; so there is but one way in which this great controversy can be settled, and that is by war. If we cannot subdue the rebellion, the rebellion will subdue us.

To propose to negotiate, or even to receive propositions, would be to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of the Confederate government, and then, should the contracting parties fail to agree upon terms, that mere effort to negotiate would accomplish all that the rebels have been fighting for—a dissolution of the Union. The appointment of commissioners on our side, to meet other commissioners on their side, would be an acknowledgment that the government of the Confederate States is the equal of the government of the United States, and that moment the political dissolution of the Union would be consummated. In fact, there is no possible way of bringing about any negotiations at all, not even a truce, without virtually acknowledging the nationality of the Confederate government. Therefore, apart from the dishonor of stopping to treat with armed rebels, any settlement whatever, short of the subjugation of one of the parties, is out of the question. Before we can even begin to negotiate there must be a recognition of the nationality of the Confederacy, and that very act would be a dissolution. Then the rebels would cease to be rebels, become our equals nationally, and have as much right to dictate terms to us as we to them—as much right to demand that we shall come under their constitution and flag as we should have to demand that they shall come under ours; and indeed we may be sure that they would simply give us the choice either to "let them alone," or come under their constitution and flag.

While, therefore, the country is physically incapable of being divided; and it being practically impossible to fix upon a geographical line of separation; and as the first step towards a treaty of settlement would really divide the Union politically, there is nothing left but to fight on until the rebels are subdued, or until we are—until the flag of the Union, or that of the Confederacy, shall wave in triumph from the Lakes to the Gulf. We are not doubtful, however, as to the final result. With the incoming year the cause and the main support of the rebellion will cease to exist, and with it will perish that barbarous political fabric of which slavery is the acknowledged corner stone. And with the downfall of slavery and rebellion, that party, which, by a monstrous perversion of language is called democracy, will cease to trouble the country.

Interview with Gen. Bragg's Wife.

The Weitzel expedition from New Orleans to Thibodeaux came upon the plantation of General Bragg. An interview with Mrs. Bragg is thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*:

In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Maj. Gen. Bragg. It of course attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the national troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieut. Col. Warner, of the 13th Connecticut, received word from Mrs. Bragg that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with, and when Col. Warner came up, two of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureaus, rip open the feather and moss beds, in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy valuables in the different rooms.

Upon Col. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." I knew this lady many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. I can therefore readily imagine that Col. Warner got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Col. Warner suggested that it was a sad time, the lady said, "No one asked the national troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your once honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. Bragg insisted "that the Yankees were intruders and invaders of the South."

The colonel replied in courteous language that he could not understand his position in that light, and incidentally remarked that, as an old friend of General Bragg's, he would have been pleased to see him. At this allusion the lady's dark and sparkling eyes flashed, and she said, "if you would see Gen. Bragg, you should meet him in the West and not here on his plantation." The colonel, with a little malice, replied that "our Western troops had been trying to meet Gen. Bragg, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—sad, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of Gen. Taylor, and the hero of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kentucky a defeated rebel.

THE Washington *Chronicle* tells us that before the Federal army arrived in Falmouth the rebel authorities seized all the free negroes and slaves of suspected Union man, and sold them for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. This most original and Christian method of raising the wind will doubtless increase the admiration of the freemen of Britain, as well as the "Disunionists" of the North, for their "misguided" Southern brethren to a greater height than ever.

COFFEE IN ILLINOIS.—It is said that G. E. Hoffman of Effingham county, Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia. The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown per acre.

Negro Soldiers.

The report of the operations of the colored soldiers in Georgia and Florida, shows that there is fight enough in them, if a good chance is afforded. Their skill and bravery have been often shown during this war when they have been allowed to fight under the stars and stripes, they have proven that the confidence reposed in them is not misplaced. In the expedition up the Sapelo, in Florida, the black troops, raw as they were, behaved like veterans, and received the warmest commendations of Union officers, who were enabled by their valor to accomplish important results.

Although other commanders have attempted to organise negro troops, General Butler, who has quietly recruited and mustered in the blacks who have signified their wishes to be soldiers, has attained the greatest success. While others have talked and "pronounced" and have tried to make a favorable opinion at the North, General Butler has gone about the business and put into practice what had been vague theories elsewhere. With a population of city bred negroes about him, he constructed his negro regiments on the basis prepared for him by the fugitive Governor Moore, who, rebel as he was, had no compunctions against employing every means placed in his power to further his nefarious ends. These New Orleans negroes in addition to a certain familiarity with military matters, are animated by the recollection of the deeds of their fathers in the war of 1812, and of General Jackson's words commendatory of their bravery and constancy. One of these soldiers, writing to a New Orleans paper, says that the rebels have begged their assistance and warned them to take up arms against the "invader," if they would save their wives and children. He adds:

"They say that our regiment will not fight. Have they, then, forgotten 1814 and 1815? Perhaps they have; this remembrance makes them feel ashamed! But we shall not dishonor it, like them; our fathers will not blush for the 'natives.' Mr. Editor, come and visit our camp; it is situated in a salubrious place, where there is no scarcity of water. Come and judge of the well-being of the soldiers and the cleanliness of the camp. You can also see the enthusiasm of the negro soldiers, and at the parade you can see, crossed in the glittering sun, a thousand white bayonets, held by black, yellow or white hands. Let it be known that we have no prejudices; that we receive everybody in the camp; but that the sight of traders in human flesh makes us ill; notwithstanding we receive them, for, though negroes, we have good manners—we receive them, too, with respect, entirely concealing from our visitors the violent emotions, which their presence forces us to restrain within ourselves."

Another negro publishes a spirited appeal to the men of his race. The language has a decided savor of French, and sounds as if it might have been addressed to the men of the barricades. We quote a few lines:

"Brothers, rise! let every one of us take his gun and put himself in the ranks. Let us have faith in the future. Progress must crush reaction; light must pierce the darkness, so it is ordained by God. From this terrible war must spring for us the question of life or death, justice or annihilation. Let us go to work, let us work for the well-being of the entire race; liberty and justice await us at the end of our career. Brothers, let us march! To the legions of the North let us join the battalions of the South. Let the cannon, this thunder of man, be the rallying sound of our cohorts, the *ultima ratio* of the national republic.

"You who are sleeping, awake! The time has arrived when every one of us must pay his debt of blood for the account of the future. You must do it; you must aid those valiant warriors who have come from their homes to bring you more than life—honor, the right of existence. Range yourselves under the banner of the Republic, one and indivisible; be you the hardy pioneers of a new generation, the terror of all oppressors, the hope of the feeble and the oppressed. Never mind the vain clamors of an abortive nationality; march on proudly, your good right is with you. Never commenced a day more radiant for this vast continent. The spirit of the Grand Being has visited his people. The angel of darkness has flown before the arch angel of light. Perceive, brothers, perceive the giant march of humanity; she holds in her powerful hands the flambeau of civilization, the flashing pharos shining on the remote standard of progress, on which you read the two sublime words—*God* and *Liberty!*"

Men who talk in this way are not likely to surrender the rights they have already gained, or those which will be theirs after the first of January.

A noteworthy feature of this negro soldiery is the patrol and guard duty done by them on the roads and highways. Once the white man could demand the pass of every negro. Now the wealthy planters must submit to the discretion of these sable sentinels, the credentials which entitle them to move from estate to estate in the noble domain so recently lorded over by them. This is a curious retribution, galling to the proud planter. It is one of the strange revelations of this strange war. Yet in the hour of exultation and triumph the negro bears himself with propriety. He yields to the discipline of the army and the necessities of his novel position.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Road to Richmond.

Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, is a place almost as easy of access as Alexandria. It is twelve miles by railroad from the landing at Acquia creek, but no farther than is really desirable to afford room to place a large army preparatory to its organization for a campaign. It is a little west of south from Washington, and precisely north of Richmond. A sandy plain, with no rivers of importance crossing it, stretches between Fredericksburg and Richmond, with a good railroad running straight over it—the distance just sixty miles. No better road to Richmond could be imagined or desired, winter or summer. It is not swampy; not over the heavy clays of the upper country and of the peninsula. It has no formidable river banks or rivers to cross, no deep cuts or impenetrable forces. Now it has happened to be overlooked heretofore passes comprehension, since Hampton is ninety miles from Richmond, and Yorktown seventy miles, while the landing places of the peninsular army going to these two points are more than two hundred miles from Washington.

At last, however, we have found the short road to Richmond, and have set out to go there. At thirty miles distance, the Virginia Central railroad can be cut a few miles above its junction with the Richmond and Fredericksburg road. A squadron of cavalry, visited this place, Beaver Dam, in the early part of the campaign of General Pope, and proved the feasibility of riding there in less than a day from Fredericksburg. As the rebel army must take that railroad in order to get to Richmond before we do, there is a probability that there will be a sharp contest for the possession of the junction of the two roads to begin with. This is an important point to us as well as to them, and it should, at least, be shown to be dangerous for the rebel infantry to pass over that route. There may be an army of rebels hurried forward to dispute our passage of the North Anna river, the only considerable stream on this Richmond road, but the country there is not favorable to any considerable stand such as they made at Antietam, and as they seem always to prefer.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. WM. GRAY, of Boston, has received from J. Lothrop Motley, the historian, now Minister to Austria, the sum of $500 for the use of sick and wounded soldiers; also $1,100 from Edward Cunningham, a merchant of Massachusetts, now resident in Shanghai. Both donations have been expended in accordance with the wishes of the generous givers.

Interesting Anecdote.

It is about twenty years since one of the members of the present Cabinet was a member of Congress from a distant western State. He had the usual right of designating a single candidate for admission to the West Point Military Academy. The applications made to him for a vacancy which then existed were not many, but among them was a letter from a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who, without any accompanying recommendations or references, asked the appointment for himself. The member dismissed the appeal from his mind, with perhaps a passing thought of the forwardness and impudence of the stripling who could aspire to such a place on no other grounds than his own desire to get a good education at the public expense.

But happening a short time afterwards to be in the little village whence the letter was mailed, the incident was recalled to his memory, and he thought he would beguile the few hours of leisure that he had by looking up the ambitious youth. He made his way, by dint of much inquiry, to a small tailor's shop on the outskirts of the town, and when he was admitted at the door he found a lad sitting cross-legged upon the tailor's bench, mending a rent in an old pair of pantaloons. But this lad had another occupation besides his manual toil. Near by, on a small block of wood, rested a book of abstruse science, to which he turned his eyes whenever they could be transferred from the work in his hands. The member accosted him by the name given in the letter, and the lad replied "I am the person." "You wish, then, to be appointed a cadet at West Point?" "I do," he rejoined. "Why?" asked the Congressman. "Because," answered the tailor youth, "I feel that I was born for something better than mending old clothes." The member talked further with him, and was so pleased with his frankness, his spirit, and the rare intelligence he evinced, that he procured him the appointment.

The member is now Secretary Smith, of Indiana, and the youth, Gen. Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac. We should not be surprised if that boy—an excellent specimen of our northern mudsills—were destined to hoist the American flag to its old place on the Capitol at Richmond.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Rebels Hoisting the Stars and Stripes—A Case of Compulsion.

Colonel Isaac P. Gray, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, took possession of Prestonville, Kentucky, about the 1st of November. The town is the residence of secessionists of the most malignant character. About a year ago they tore down the Stars and Stripes, put up a Confederate flag in its place, and proclaimed that the American colors should never float in that town again.

Colonel Gray immediately issued an order requiring the citizens of Prestonville to make a Union flag with their own hands, put on the pole in place of the rebel ensign, and have it flying by nine o'clock on the morning of the 9th of November. The inhabitants waited upon the Colonel in a body, entreating him to excuse them from the disagreeable office. He was inexorable. They then brought him to furnish them with a flag for the purpose. His reply was terse and emphatic:

"Never. You tore down the American flag, and by the living God you shall replace it. If you do it voluntarily, all will be well; but if not, I will drive you into an enclosure together and compel you to make the flag."

On Saturday morning, the 9th of November, the Stars and Stripes were floating over Prestonville, and there was no need of an order like General Dix's to keep the national ensign in its place.

AN extensive lead mine has been discovered on the Shawangunk Mountain, Orange County, N. Y. The Port Jervis *Union*, of the 7th inst., says: "It is now ascertained beyond cavil or question that the mine recently opened is rich in ore of great purity, and will form a source of great wealth to the owners. The vein was struck at six feet below the surface, and has been penetrated to the depth of eight feet. The product is, lead nearly pure.

LECTURES.

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

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.
no11:2w

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 10th, 1862.
AN ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 93 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of December, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
no11: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:td:1w:1w

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 19, 1862. no18:1w:d3w

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, corner Wood and Third streets. oc20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWEET POTATOES.—100 bbls prime Jersey Sweet Potatoes received by railroad and for sale by the barrel or at retail by
JOHN A. BENSHAW, no24 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SPICED MINCED MEAT, for Thanksgiving Day, just received. A fresh supply put up in glass jars; also for sale by the pound, in any quantity, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. BENSHAW, no24 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.—Cranberries, baker's sweet Corn, Hominy, Car Island's, sweet Potatoes, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters and salmon, fresh green Peas, Corn, Lima Beans, Tomatoes, Succotash, Peaches and Pine Apple, in tin cans; Pickles, sauces and Catsup, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. BENSHAW, no24 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

TAKE NOTICE.—Drafted men, whose circumstances will not permit them, without great sacrifice, to go in the service, can be supplied with substitutes. *No charge specified.*
Enquire of J. K. HOBANGE, oc21:td:TUTHS No. 107 Fourth street.

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 80, Pittsburgh P. O. no22:3t.

NOTICE.—Boots will be opened at the office of S. McLAIN & CO., 101 Fourth street, THIS DAY, (Monday, Nov. 17th,) and continue for one week, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Tanning Company. no17:1w

NOTICE.—The Flat boat "U. K." will be sold for wharfage and costs, on SATURDAY, December 13th, at 1 o'clock, at the Allegheny Wharf, unless said wharfage and costs are liquidated before that date. Parties interested will take notice.
no19:tw JAMES ALLEN, Wharfmaster.

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.
ASHER U. HOWARD, oc31:1aw6w No. 172 Third street.

NOTICE TO BREWERS AND OIL DISTILLERS.—The forms of Books and Blanks required under the National Tax Law, for sale by
KAY & CO., 85 Wood st. no18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 1. U.S. June Term, 1862.
In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of James Wall, Sr., late of Elizabeth township, in said county, deceased.
And now, to wit, November 22, 1862, no exceptions being filed, the inquisition and appraisement is confirmed absolutely; and the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and all parties interested to appear in Court on SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., to accept or refuse the several purparts of said real estate at the valuation of the inquest.
Same day the Court appointed Ebenezer Caldwell, Esq., Guardian, *ad litem*, of Emma Wall, a minor child of Walter Wall, deceased, a party in interest, who has no Guardian. FROM THE RECORD.
Attest: WM. A. HARBOR, Clerk.
To James Wall, Alice Wall, Hannah Wall, Robert Scott and Susannah his wife, (who was the widow of Walter Wall, deceased,) and Emma Wall, a minor child of said Walter Wall, deceased, by her Guardian, *ad litem*, Ebenezer Caldwell, Esq., of Allegheny county, Pa.; Franklin Wall, of Wappello county, Iowa; Wayne Wall, of Kansas; and Uriah Applegate and Catharine his wife, (formerly Catharine Wall,) of Meigs county, Ohio, heirs at law of said James Wall, Sr., deceased.—You are hereby notified of the above Rule of Court.
HARRY WOODS, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1862.
C. Hasbrouck, Attorney for petitioner
n24:3tw:T

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—U.S. At an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1862. In the matter of the account of Alexander Burns, Executor of Mary Burns, deceased.
And now to wit, November 15th, 1862, no exception having been filed to said account, the Court confirm the same absolutely; and, on motion of G. L. B. Fetterman, Attorney for accountant, the Court appoint S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., Auditor, to audit said account, and distribute the balance in the hands of the Executor. BY THE COURT.
Attest: WM. A. HARBOR, Clerk.
In pursuance of said appointment, I will attend at my office, No. 139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, December 27th, 1862, to attend to the duties thereof, where and when all parties in interest may attend. S. SCHOYER, Jr.
no24:1tw:d3w

STANDARD LAW BOOKS.—
Washburn on Real Property, 2 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 E. 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 Illustrated Architecture; illustrated with upwards of 200 engravings. $1.
B. S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street.

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 $236,556 51	
On Fire Risks 89,121 10	
	$325,680 11
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1861	198,908 05
	$524,588 16
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1862:	
On Marine and Inland Risks $212,142 83	
On Fire Risks 100,000 25	
	$312,143 07
Interest during same period, —Salvages, &c.	58,715 10
	$375,858 27
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year:	
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses $ 82,551 69	
Fire Losses 28,310 64	
Return Premiums 54,735 34	
Re-Insurances 15,146 75	
Agency Charges 14,427 00	
Advertising, Printing, &c. 2,211 52	
Taxes 6,840 48	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c. 20,200 81	
	$218,504 42
Surplus	$153,053 85

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan	$ 98,700 00
20,000 " 6 " "	20,750 00
83,000 " 6 " Treas'y Notes	81,910 00
35,000 " 7 3-10 per ct. "	35,000 00
110,000 State of Pa. 5 per ct. Loan	99,220 00
75,000 " 6 " "	67,350 00
122,000 Phila. city 6 " "	126,031 00
20,000 State of Tenn. 5 " "	14,000 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	48,875 00
5,000 Pa. R. R. 10 shares stock	5,600 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, sam; by secured	113,700 00
Par, $968,750 Cost, $963,749 68 Mkt val.	$963,178 00
Real Estate	51,363 33
Bills Receivable, for Insurances made	91,232 58
Balances due on Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	26,911 65
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $10,818, est'd value	4,518 00
Cash, on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$80,000 00
Cash in Banks	29,727 94
" in Drawer	280 74
	109,008 68
	$976,212 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 3, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall be issued unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Hand, John D. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Dr. R. M. Huston, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Peniston, Henry Sloan, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, J. B. Semple, Pittsburgh, D. T. Morgan, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
no19:6t No. 95 Water st. cor. Pittsburgh.

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 card use, 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, landscaped or lettered. Also, RING WIRE, all sizes, at No. 80 FOURTH STREET, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no21:6mwk

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 22:1m

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 fat black polish.
7. It requires very little labor.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
no14 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

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

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,
oc21:2t 77 and 79 Market street.

LARD OIL.—20 barrels Cincinnati LARD OIL, winter strained, received and for sale by KNOX & PARKER,
no21:2t 209 Liberty street.

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

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; 5,000 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. no17: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:
SHARPSBURG, 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. 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, regulate 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.

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.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—Finding the demand for DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS much greater than our present capacity to supply, and wishing the public to be fully supplied with these UNRIVALLED CHIMNEYS, we have concluded to grant the privilege to manufacture them to houses of respectability.
This course has been rendered necessary since our present production is but FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN PER WEEK, while the demand is almost wholly for the Patent Oval.
Those of our own manufacture will be distinguished by our trade mark of
XX FLINT GLASS,
Which all others are cautioned from using.
All packages of Chimneys made under our license will be marked with the name of patentee and date of issue of patent.
For particulars apply at Fort Pitt Glass Works.
E. D. DITHRIDGE.
no18:1m

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET, (opposite the Custom House.)
Chartered by the Legislature.
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President—JAMES PARK, Jr.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Wm. H. Smith, H. F. Bedd, John F. Jennings, A. Robinson, Thos. D. Mercer, Joshua Rhodes, Thos. S. Blair, Jacob Stuckrath, Francis Sellers, Alex. Bradley, Henry Lloyd, Alfred Slack.
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Open daily, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Also, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of ONE DIME and upwards.
Dividends declared in December and June of each year.
Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.
Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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. my30:1yrmwf

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 Lower 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 3 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. no22:3w

CHUBS 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 BAYLOR & SMITH, Diamond Oil Works, or at the office of SMITH, PARK & CO.
oc31:tf

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
2,000 Seamless Bags;
6,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bombay Sacks;
2,500 large, heavy, Linen Sacks;
6,000 Army, Oats and Corn do;
500 Salt Sacks;
For sale by HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.
oc12:3mis

GAME.—10 saddles Venison;
12 Wild Turkeys;
For sale by FRANK VAN GORDER,
no6 118 Second street.

CARBON OIL.—300 barrels No. 1 for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY GOODS.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE
NEW GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Clyde's,
From the New York and Boston Markets.
Latest styles of
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
Nick-Nacks, and
Fancy Goods.
We would ask especial notice to the great extent, variety and *low prices* of our stock of
New England Woolen Goods.
ALSO,
HOOP SKIRTS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSETS; PATTERNS;
FURNISHING GOODS; YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES; HOODS, &c., &c.;
And a full line of *small articles and notions.*
MILLINERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Will find it greatly to their advantage to make selections from our stock. As we buy mostly from first hands, we can sell at as low prices as the Philadelphia Jobbers, thus saving the dealer freights and eastern expenses.
MACRUM & CLYDE,
78 MARKET STREET,
(Between Diamond and Fourth.)
Wholesale rooms up stairs. no24

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
An elegant stock,
For sale at wholesale and retail, *cheap for cash*, at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
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COUNTRY MERCHANTS & MILLINERS will find an elegant assortment of BONNETS AND HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BUCHES, VELVETS, SILKS, PLUMES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, for sale cheap for cash, at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
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GREY WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, GAUNTLETS, GLOVES AND MITTS, for Soldiers.
A large lot of the above goods at New York prices, to wholesale buyers, at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
no22 Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

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