Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25.

A Letter from Gen. Lee to General Halleck.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent speaks of a formal communication from Gen. Lee, of the rebel army, to Gen. Halleck, on the subject of the Emancipation Proclamation. According to an abstract given by that writer, the general first argues and then threatens. He founds his argument upon the assumption that the liberation of the slaves will bring on a servile insurrection, and contends that in no work on military law is the instigation of a servile war recommended, indorsed, or even mentioned, and that the threat of servile war or insurrection is clearly not a proper military procedure; "that, being outside of military law, the Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under the brutal and savage expedients of a barbarous people, and resenting it as such."

So much for the argument, which is based entirely upon the assumption just mentioned. He next proceeds to threats, and if correctly reported, goes on to say:

"That in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death."

This letter shows how greatly alarmed the rebels are at the impending blow which will descend upon them in about five weeks. As for his threats, they will meet with the contempt they merit. The rebels dare not do any thing of the kind.

But the logic of Gen. Lee is the most interesting part of the whole matter. The proclamation gave the slaveholders one hundred days in which to come back to their allegiance, with their "horrible privilege" of buying, selling, whipping and working human beings as they would brutes, unimpaired; but they do not seem inclined to comply with its terms. If they, being thus warned, choose to persist in their insurrection against the government, then the government decrees that they must carry it on without their bondmen, who, to a man, are loyal, and to this end decrees their emancipation. A wiser, juster, fairer act of war cannot be imagined; and the President would have been exceedingly derelict in his duty to the country had he longer suffered those four millions of loyal people to be compelled to yield their labor and strength to the enemies of the government.

But what about the "servile insurrection," It is simply absurd. The history of the world does not afford an example of any people rising in insurrection at the very moment of their emancipation; and to suppose that the slaves of the South would do so is as illogical as it is contrary to the teachings of experience. But let the slaveholding rebels beware how they undertake to stop this work; for if they do undertake to stop it, they may rest assured that they will have trouble. Not a servile insurrection, to be sure, but a rising of millions of colored people in defence of the boon which their lawful government has just proffered them. The edict has gone forth; and while we know that the President would not recall it if he could, it is equally true that *he could not if he would.* The slaveholders, by their wicked and unprovoked rebellion, have brought this calamity—if calamity it is—upon themselves; and now, if they are not utterly mad, they will acquiesce in it; for the legal and constitutional right is fairly on the side of the black man.

The War.

One of the main causes of our ill-success in this war has been that we have made it, at the earnest request of Southern Unionists, a war of occupation, rather than of *coups de guerre*, for the re-establishment of the Union and the supremacy of our laws in the Southern States. With our immense forces, we might occupy whole States, and yet not crush the rebellion; and the rebels, continually gaining strength within their little territory, could harrass our armies, until, one after another, they are forced to fall back. For the sake of business interests in the West, we prepared a grand plan for opening the Mississippi river, and after opening it, we found we had not troops enough in the field to occupy the territory virtually in our possession—the rebellion was growing upon us, and we had done but little to crush it. This plan of carrying on the war is partially laid aside; at least, it is stripped of its evils, and in grappling with the enemy in future we shall bring all of our immense power and resources into play with a due appreciation of their value, and with an economy which we hope will render our efforts very successful.

So says the Philadelphia *Press*. We have long since tested by most costly experience that *occupation* is not *conquest*, and we have proven by our operations in the Southwest, between February and October, that the occupation of the rebel domain by our armies only gave the rebellion rest, and an opportunity to recuperate, while it exhausted much of the strength of this government. We suffered more than the rebels did by Buell's *occupation* of that country as the protector and the guard of rebel "property." A fine crop of corn was made by the slaves of rebels for the future support of rebel soldiers, while he stood by with his large army. To conquer that country requires more than occupation. The rebels laugh at such war as Buell gave them, and disregard our armies of soldiers, while we leave untouched their army of laborers. It is idle to talk of putting down this rebellion so long as slavery is suffered to exist. It is at once the source of their passion, their pride, their strength, their courage, and their hopes of every thing, in short, that makes them what they are.

It is a little curious that not a single journal of the "Democratic" stripe, has yet, so far as we have seen, alluded in any way to the fact that General Cass has written a letter to the President cordially approving of the removal of Gen. McClellan. Doubtless it would be very disagreeable to those journals to lay such a fact before their readers.

The Banks Expedition.—The New York *Herald* says: "In the Banks expedition New York will certainly have five regiments, Connecticut five regiments, Maine three regiments, and Massachusetts eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and three batteries of artillery.

The Cost of Peace--Letter from Robert Dale Owen to Secretary Chase--The Conditions of Lasting Peace.

[The following is the concluding portion of Robert Dale Owen's letter to Secretary Chase, the commencement of which will be found on our first page:]

But we need emancipation far less for the material aid it affords—great, even indispensable, though it be—than because of other paramount considerations.

We have tried the experiment of a federal Union with a free-labor system in one portion of it and a slave system in another, for eighty years; and no one familiar with our affairs for a quarter of a century past is ignorant that the result has been an increase—embittered year by year in ever-accelerated ratio—of dissentions, of sectional jealousies, of national heart-burnings. When, eighteen months since, these culminated in war, it was but the issue which our ablest statesmen, looking sorrowfully into the future, had long since foretold. But if, while yet at peace and with all the influence of revolutionary reminiscences pleading the cause of Union, this diversity of labor systems, producing variance of character and alienation of feeling, proved stronger to divide than all past memories and present interests to unite, what chance is there that its baneful power for evil should cease, now, when to thoughts of fancied injuries in other years are added the recollections of the terrible realities enacted on a hundred bloody battlefields, from which the smoke has scarcely passed away?

None—the remotest!

A suspension of hostilities we can purchase; a few years' respite, probably, in which to return to our money-getting, before the storm bursts forth anew with gathered force; but if we look beyond selfishness and the present; if our children are in our thoughts; if we are suffering and depending now, that they, in a land of prosperity, may live and die in peace, then must we not so that the result shall endure. We must not be content to put off the evil day. The root of the evil—the pregnant cause of the war—that must be eradicated.

Report has it that a western politician recently proposed, as the best solution of our difficulties, the recognition of slavery in all the States. Such an idea has a basis of truth; namely, that a state of war is, among us, the necessary result of conflicting labor systems. Such an idea might even be carried out and lead to peace but for that progressive spirit of Christian civilization which we dare not openly outrage, how imperfectly soever we obey its humane behests.

There are a thousand reasons—geographical, commercial, political, international—why we should not consent to a separation into two confederacies; it is a contingency not to be thought or mentioned; but *if we look merely to the conditions of lasting peace*, the chance of maintaining it would be far better if the independence of the South were to be recognised with her negroes emancipated, than if she were to return to her allegiance, retaining her slave system.

For in the former case, the cause of dissension being uprooted, the tendency would be to re-unite, and a few years might see us a single nation again; while, in the latter, a constantly active source of irritation still existing, three years of breathing time would not elapse without bringing endless quarrels and a second rebellion.

Conceive reunion with slavery still in existence. Imagine southern sympathizers in power amongst us, offering compromises. Suppose the South, exhausted with military reverses and desiring a few years' armistice to recruit, decides to accept it under the guise of peace and reconstruction? What next? Thousands of slaves, their excited hopes for emancipation crushed, fleeing across the border. A fugitive slave law, revived by peace, demanding their rendition. Popular opinion in the North opposed to the law, and refusing the demand. Renewed war the certain consequence.

Or take, even, the alternative of recognition—recognition of an independent confederacy, still slave-holding. Are we, then—becoming the sole exceptions among the nations of the earth—to make ourselves aiders and abettors of the slave system of a foreign nation, by agreeing to return to her negro refugees seeking liberty and an asylum among us? National self-respect imperatively forbids this. Public sentiment would compel the rejection, as a base humiliation, of any proposed treaty stipulation, providing for rendition of runaway slaves. Yet the South would regard such rejection in no other light than as a standing menace—a threat to deprive her of what she regards as her most valuable property. Determinons as for hundreds—possibly thousands—of miles our boundaries would be, must not the South, in common prudence, maintain all along that endless border line an armed slave-police? Are we to consent to this? And if we do, shall we escape border raids after fleeing fugitives? No sane man will expect it. Are we to suffer these? We are disgraced. Are we to resent them? It is a renewal of hostilities.

State elections may go as they will. Their results can never change the fact that any party obtaining the control of the government and adopting the policy that the settlement of the emancipation question is to be postponed till the war shall be closed, will never, while it pursues that policy, see this war permanently closed—not even by accepting a shameful disruption of our country.

But if emancipation is to avail us as a peace measure, we must adopt it boldly, resolutely, effectually. It must be general, not partial; extending not to the slaves of rebels only, but to every slave on this continent. Even if it were practicable, which it is not, with slavery non-existent in the Northern States and abolished in those which persist in rebellion, to maintain it in the narrow border-strip, it is precisely there, where negro fugitives can the most readily escape, that its maintenance would the most certainly lead to war.

Can this great peace measure be constitutionally enacted?

A proclamation or (the more appropriate form) an act of General Emancipation should, in its preamble, set forth, in substance, that the claims to service or labor of which it deprives certain persons having been proved, by recent events, to be of a character endangering the supremacy of the law, jeopardising the integrity of the Union, and incompatible with the permanent peace of the country, are taken by the government, with just compensation made. Under circumstances far less urgent than these, the law or custom of civilized nations, based on considerations of public utility, authorizes such taking of private property for public use. We ourselves are familiar with its operation. When a conflagration in a city threatens to spread far, houses in the line of its progress may legally be seized and destroyed by the authorities in order to arrest it; and the owners are not held to have been wronged if they are paid for such losses under an equitable appraisement. But it is not the existence of part of a city that is now endangered; it is the integrity of one among the first Powers of the world that is menaced with destruction.

The truth of the preamble suggested has become, in my judgment, incontrovertible. It will receive the assent of an overwhelming majority of the people of the loyal States. The public sentiment of Europe will admit its truth.

Let us confess that such a preamble, as preface to act or proclamation, could not have commanded the assent of more than a small fraction of our people, only two short years ago—two years, as we reckon time; a generation, if we calculate by the stirring events and far-reaching upheavals that have been crowded into the eventful months. In such days as these abuses ripen rapidly. Their consequences mature. Their ultimate tendencies become apparent. We are reminded of their transitory character. We are reminded that although for the time, and in a certain stage of human progress, some abuses may have their temporary use, and for this, under God's economy, may have been suffered to continue; yet all abuses have but a limited life. The Right only is eternal.

The rebellion, teacher and creator as well as scourge and destroyer, by sternly laying bare the imminent dangers of slavery, has created the constitutionality of emancipation. It has done more. It has made emancipation a bounden political duty, as well as a strictly constitutional right.

Can we, in declaring emancipation, legally avoid the payment, say of two hundred millions, in the shape of compensation to loyal slaveholders?

Not if a slaveholder's right to service and labor from his slaves, when not forfeited by treason, is legal. On humanitarian grounds the legality of that right has been denied. But a construction of the constitution adverse to such denial, and acquiesced in by the nation throughout more than two generations, is held by most men to be reason sufficient why the right in question should be regarded as private property. If it be private property, then, except by violating the fifth article of the amendments to the constitution, it cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. To violate any article of the constitution is a revolutionary act; but such acts cost a nation more than a few hundred millions of dollars.

The risk that a future decision of the Supreme Court might declare emancipation without compensation to be unconstitutional is, of itself, sufficient justification of the President's policy, corresponding to the above suggestions, in this matter.

Such compensation will be unpopular with many. Wise and just acts, when they involve sacrifices, frequently are. A wrong long tolerated commonly entails a penalty, which is seldom cheerfully paid. Yet, even on other grounds, we ought not, in this case, to begrudge the money. Who deserve better of their country than those brave men who, in the border and other slave States, have clung to their loyalty through all the dark hours of peril even to life?

Precautions naturally suggest themselves against false pretences of loyalty. It seems expedient that he who shall have proved that he is the legal owner of certain slaves, and also that he has ever been loyal to the Union, should receive a certificate of indebtedness by the government, not transferable, to be paid at some fixed time subsequent to the termination of the war: payment being made contingent on the fact that the claimant shall not, meanwhile, have lapsed from his loyalty.

Every such claimant, once recognised, would feel himself to be, by his own act, the citizen of a free State; one of us, detached forever from the Southern league. A government stockholder, he would become pecuniarily interested in the support of the government and the restoration of peace.

Even if the legislatures of the border States should not initiate such a policy, the loyal men of these States will accept it.

Such a measure does not involve expense in conveying the liberated negro to other countries. It has hitherto, indeed, been the usual policy in slave States to discourage, as dangerous, the residence there of free blacks; and hence an idea that colonization should be the concomitant of emancipation. Of *general* emancipation, there is no need whatever that it should be. Those who take up such an idea forget that the jealousy with which slaveholders regard the presence of free negroes springs out of the dread that these may infect with a desire for freedom the slaves around them, thus rendering them insubordinate. But when all are free there will be no slaves to incite, nor any chains to be broken by resort to insurrection.

It is no business of ours either to decide, for the liberated negro, where he shall dwell, or to furnish his travelling expenses. Freemen, black or white, should select their own dwelling place and pay their own way.

As to the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the minds of the Northern working man, they have foundation only in case emancipation be refused; for such refusal would feed the North with fugitives. If, on the contrary, emancipation be carried out, the strong local attachments of the negro will induce him, with rarest exceptions, to remain as a hired laborer where he worked as a slave. Thus humane masters will not lack sufficient working hands, of which colonisation would deprive them. And if, notwithstanding the probable rise of Southern staples, profits, at first, should be less, the security of the planter will be greater. He will no longer lie down at night uncertain whether the morning's news may not be that his slaves have risen against them.

This is the paper view of the question. But all edicts, all proclamations, how wise and righteous soever, are but idle announcements now, if we lack courage and conduct to enforce them.

Courage we have. Raw levies have behaved like veterans. The skeletons of regiments reduced to one-tenth their original number, attest the desperate valor with which they confronted death. Not with the rank and file is the blame! The leading! There has been the secret of failure.

With all the advantages of a just cause over our enemies, we have suffered them to outdo us in earnestness. We lack the enthusiasm which made irresistible the charge of Cromwell's Ironsides. We need the invincible impulse of a sentiment. We want, above all, leaders who know and feel what they are fighting for. This is a war in which mercenaries avail not. There must be a higher motive than the pay of a Swiss—a holier duty urging on, than the professional pride or the blind obedience of a soldier. By parliamentary usage a proposed measure is entrusted, for fostering care, to its friends. So should this war be. Its conduct should be confided to men whose hearts and souls are in it.

Again. It has long been one of our national sins that we pass by, with scarcely a rebuke, the gravest public offences. We utterly fail in holding to a strict accountability our public men. The result of such failure, in peace, had almost escaped our notice. In war we have now behold its effects, flagrant and terrible.

It was not to be expected that among so many thousands of officers suddenly appointed there should not be some hundreds of incompetents. Such things must be. No one is to blame if, in field or garden, weeds spring up. The blame rests with him who leaves them there to choke the crop and cumber the ground.

Accountability—that should be the watchword—accountability, stern, unrelenting! Office has its emoluments; let it have its responsibilities also. Let us *demand*, as Napoleon demanded, success from our leaders. The rule may work harshly. War needs harsh rules. Actions are not to be measured in war by the standard of peace. The sentinel, worn by extreme fatigue, who sleeps at his post, incurs the penalty of death. There is mercy in courts-martial—drumhead courts martial. A dozen officers shot, whenever the gravity of the offense demands it, may be the saving of life to tens of thousands of brave men.

Eighteen months have passed. Eight hundred millions have been spent. We have a million of armed men in the field. More than a hundred thousand rest in soldiers' graves. And for all this what result? Is it strange if sometimes the heart sinks and resolution fails at the thought that from sheer administrative infirmity, the vast sacrifice may have been all in vain?

But let the Past go! Its fatal faults, (difficult perhaps, to avoid, under an effort so sudden, and so vast) can never be recalled. Doubtless they had their use. If needed the grievous incapacity we have witnessed, the stinging reverses we have suffered, the invasion even of free states we have lived to see commenced; it needed the hecatombs of dead piled up unavailingly on battle-field after battle-field—the desolate hearths, the broken hearted survivors—it needed all this to pave the way for that emancipation which is the only harbinger of peace.

The Future! that is still ours to improve. Nor, if some clouds yet restupon it, is it without bright promise. Signs of nascent activity, energy, and a resolution to hold accountable for the issue the leaders of our armies, are daily apparent. Better than all, the initiative in a true line of policy has been taken, the twenty-third of September has had its effect. The path of safety is before us; steep and rugged, indeed, but no longer doubtful nor obscure. A lamp has been lit to guide our steps; a lamp that may burn more brightly before a new year dawns upon us. The noble prayer Ajax has been vouchsafed in our case. At last we have light to fight by.

We shall reach a quiet haven if we but follow faithfully and perseveringly that guiding light.

There is, at this moment, in the hearts of all good men throughout the length and breadth of the land, no deeper feeling, no more earnest longing, than for peace; peace not for the day, not to last for a few years; but peace, on a foundation of rock; for ourselves and for our children after us. May the hearts of our rulers be opened to the conviction that they can purchase only a shambling counterfeit except at one cost! God give them to see, ere it be too late, that THE PRICE OF ENDURING PEACE IS GENERAL EMANCIPATION!

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, November 10, 1862.

LECTURES.

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

PATRIOTIC LECTURE.—PROFESSOR WILSON, by special request, has consented to repeat his lecture on "THE TIMES," on THANKSGIVING EVENING, in CONCERT HALL, Fifth street, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets to be had at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. no25:2t

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.

no22:2w

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 10th, 1862.

AN ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the coming year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 23 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. no21:3tdatwF

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.

TAR.—2 barrels Allegheny Tar in store and for sale by B. DALZELL & CO.

CRAB CIDER.—25 bbls. and 12 half bbls. pure Crab Cider received this day and for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO.

SALT.—300 bags ground Alum Salt; 200 do Dairy do; in store and for sale by WATT & WILSON, 268 Liberty street. no25

BACON.—50,000 pounds new smoked Shoulders on hand and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 112 Second street. no25

NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES—50 bbls. just arrived and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 112 Second street. no25

NEW PEACHES—100 bags bright halves in store and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 112 Second street. no25

TAKE NOTICE.—Drafted men, whose circumstances will not permit them, without great sacrifice, to go into service, can be supplied with substitutes. *No charge expected.*

Enquire of J. K. MORANGE, oc22:6t&1t&w No. 107 Fourth street.

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

no19:2tw JAMES ALLEN, Wharfmaster.

NOTICE.—Books will be opened at the office of B. McHAIN & 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 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 TO BREWERS AND OIL DISTILLERS.—The forms of Books and Blanks required under the National Tax Law, for sale by

no13 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that I have received from the Collector of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Collection District the list of taxables subject to license duty under the Excise Tax, for the Second Sub Collector District, embracing the townships of Crescent, Moon, Findley, North Fayette, Robinson, South Fayette, Upper St. Clair, Crete, Union, Charleroi, Neville, Lower St. Clair, Sewickley, Baldwin, and the borough of Temperanceville, in the county of Allegheny.

I will receive the taxes at a's ersaid at my office, on the Steubenville Turnpike, in the borough of Temperanceville, Pa., during the period of twenty-five days, from the 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER until the 8th DAY OF DECEMBER, inclusive, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m.

All persons neglecting to pay their tax within the time specified, are liable to an addition of 10 per centum on the amount thereof.

All taxes must be paid to Government at funds.

JOSEPH B. LAWSON, Deputy Collector 2d Division 2d Collection District, Pennsylvania. no21:1w&2tTWT

PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Steubenville, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of December next, for the grading of Sections E and W, of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, comprising the approaches at the east and west side of the Ohio River Bridge at Steubenville. Said Sections will contain about 140,000 cubic yards of embankment, and are favorably situated for prosecuting the work during the winter.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, at any time after the first day of December, and more detailed information obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. BLICKENSDERFER, Jr., no25:1d Chief Engineer.

PETROLITE OIL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors.

Capacity two thousand barrels per week.

Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no25

SUNDRIES.—

90 bbls. standard crushed Sugar;
30 bbls. prime N O. do;
40 do Porto Rico do;
10 do Cuba do;
40 bbls. New Orleans Molasses;
100 do Baltimore Golden Syrup.
45 do Lovering's do;
75 bags prime Rio Coffee;
110 boxes assorted brands Tobacco;
100 do ground Spices;
50 do do Coffee;
200 coils Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
100 bales Navy Oakum;
50 boxes Concentrated Lye;

For sale by WATT & WILSON, no25 268 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.—

175 boxes W. B. Cheese;
1 keg No 1 Lard;
160 bbls. prime Apples, assorted kinds,
2 do prime Cider Vinegar;
5 do do Sweet Cider;

Just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDEN, no25 114 Second 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.

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York contemplates more earnest longing, than for peace; peace not for the day, not to last for a few years; but peace, on a foundation of rock; for ourselves and for our children after us. May the hearts of our rulers be opened to the conviction that they can purchase only a shambling counterfeit except at one cost! God give them to see, ere it be too late, that THE PRICE OF ENDURING PEACE IS GENERAL EMANCIPATION!

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, November 10, 1862.

LECTURES.

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

PATRIOTIC LECTURE.—PROFESSOR WILSON, by special request, has consented to repeat his lecture on "THE TIMES," on THANKSGIVING EVENING, in CONCERT HALL, Fifth street, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets to be had at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. no25:2t

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.

no22:2w

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, ESPRYS AND SHETLAND WOOL; 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 no27:1t

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:

SHERIFF 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, 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, restraint upon 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.

50 cts 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.

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:

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

On Marine and Inland Risks	$226,308 41	
On Fire Risks	96,921 67	
		$323,650 11
Premiums on Policies not marked of Nov. 1, 1861		198,908 05
		$522,558 16
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1862:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$218,143 22	
On Fire Risks	100,000 23	
		$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	$ 28,585 69	
Fire Losses	52,810 64	
Return Premiums	34,785 26	
Re-Insurance	18,146 72	
Agency Charges	14,427 09	
Advertising, Printing, &c.	2,211 52	
Taxes	6,850 48	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	20,206 81	
		$215,804 43
Surplus		$163,053 85

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

$100,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan	$ 83,000 00	
2,000 " 6 "	2,050 00	
85,000 " 6 " Treas'y Notes	81,810 00	
25,000 " 7 3-10 per ct. "	25,000 00	
100,000 State of Pa. 5 per ct. Loan	95,320 00	
64,000 " 6 " "	67,120 00	
122,000 Phila. city 6 " "	120,780 00	
30,000 State of Tenn. 5 " "	15,000 00	
10,000 Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage 6 per ct. Bonds	8,800 00	
50,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage 6 per ct. Bonds	52,875 00	
6,000 Pa. R. R. 100 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	
118,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	118,790 00	
Par, $658,750 Cost, $663,749 62 Mkt val.	$653,175 00	
Real Estate	51,903 83	
Bills Receivable, for Insurances made	91,233 55	
Balances due on Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	36,911 55	
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $10,813, est'd value	4,513 00	
Cash, on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$80,000 00	
Cash in Banks	28,737 94	
" in Drawer	300 74	
	109,038 68	
	$976,813 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 issue of the years prior to 1858, be redeemed in cash on and after February 9, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease.

NOTE.—No certificate of profit 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,
Theophilus Paulding,	Henry Sloan,
John S. Pearson,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
William Eyre, Jr.,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. M'Farland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Dr. S. M. Huston,	J. B. Semple, 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.

F. A. MADEIRA, Agent, no19:6t No. 93 Water st-ect, Pittsburgh.

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 Homestead Architecture; illustrated with upwards of 200 engravings. $5.

R. S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

2,000 Seamless Bags;
5,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bombay Sacks;
9,500 large, heavy, Linen Sacks;
5,000 Army, Oats and Corn do;
500 Salt Sacks;

For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO. no19:3mis

LARD OIL.—20 barrels Cincinnati LARD OIL, winter strained, received and for sale by KNOX & PARKER, no21:2t&w 89 Liberty street.

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,

no22 Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

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,

no22 77 and 79 Market street.

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.

GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street,

Commencing

Monday, Nov. 24th.

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, and

DRESS GOODS,

At Last Year's Prices.

Also,—PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, GENT'S AND BOYS' WEAR, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,—cheap, cheap, *CHEAP.* no22

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.

no17

NEW STYLES,

IN

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

JUST OP