Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 27.

This being Thanksgiving day, no EVENING GAZETTE will be issued this afternoon, and the MORNING GAZETTE to-morrow.

Napoleon and Mexico---Important Intercepted Correspondence.

About the first of October the Mexican Government arrested a French banker and speculator, in the city of Mexico, named JUKER, together with several others associated with him, and ordered them to be shot within 24 hours.

This apparently harsh proceeding drew from the foreign representatives in Mexico a joint note of remonstrance, couched in strongly mild and respectful terms. The name of the minister, Mr. Corwin, heads the list. As Mr. Juker is known that the Mexican Government places great confidence in him, we think it likely that the object of the note was to give an opportunity to that government to lay before the world copies of an intercepted correspondence between Juker, the French invaders, and the secret agents of the French Government in Paris. In no other way can we account for Mr. Corwin's agency in the matter. The correspondence fills several closely printed columns of the New York papers, and is extremely important, as a revelation of the designs of Napoleon on Mexico, and also as foreshadowing his purposes in regard to the affairs of the United States.

In the following extracts of notes signed K. Bazaine, the policy of the Emperor is pretty clearly stated:

"My dear Jacker: I believe that affairs are taking a better aspect for us, for a decision has been come to to colonize; forty thousand men will be sent out, and in fine, a complete transportation is treated of."

A postscript to this letter says:

"The expedition will have relation to the affairs of the United States."

A letter addressed "My very dear Javier," and signed "Your Father," puts the case still more strongly:

"CONSTITUTION AND A THRONE:

"I have done all I could to tranquillize our creditors, but have succeeded in nothing more. It is true I was mistaken with regard to the amount of forces confided to Forey, the famous general of the war in Italy, cited by Saint-Arnaud, but I have not deceived you in repeating to you for now more than a year, that there would be colonization, a throne, protectorate, &c., &c."

Under date of Porentrui, August 24, Bazaine again writes:

"NAPOLEON'S PRETEXT.

"My dear Javier: It is possible that I may have been mistaken as to the forces sent up to the present time; but now it is certain that the misfortune of the 5th of May, prepared by the artifices of Wyke, has only served as a plausible pretext to his Majesty to display his eagles and establish a protectorate, or colonize Mexico, the same as Algeria, which has been much treated of in secret, and I suspected it when I presented to Mr. de ——— the memoir upon Tehuantepec, formed from the notes of Raiz, Fossey, &c., &c., and accompanied by a map of the railroad route across the Isthmus.

"* * * The papers are silent with reference to the projects concerning Mexico for these are very grave and capable of inspiring serious alarm in England, for by reason of smartness Wyke has acted like a fool, making a golden bridge (and saying it is free fold.

"* * * Mr. de P. has touched at the Rio del Norte, some of the detachments of the army will also go thither. With reference to the organization of the government, Maximilian was nothing more than a pilot balloon without any importance. Almonte can well be laid aside. Who will be placed to govern under the tutelage of France? I cannot say. If I was in Paris I might penetrate certain things, but——"

In another note he says:

"Now you will see Forey, who will go forward rough shod, and who understands no jokes, but with his 40,000 men will go *even to the Rio del Norte*, to rubbish Alvarez, the King of the South. I believe also that these forces have in view to restrain the United States, drunk with pride and vain boasting."

Wyke, named in the foregoing notes, is to be Sir Charles Wyke, who is or was the English minister in Mexico. Forey is the commander of the French invading army.

These letters show plainly—even the brief extracts we have given—that it is the design of the French autocrat to make Mexico the condition of Algeria, and that he also had designs upon the United States—probably to become the *protector* of the unhappy "nation" that Jeff. Davis, according to Mr. Gladstone, has made.

Napoleon has just received the refusal of the governments of Great Britain and Russia to join him in an intervention in the quarrel between the North and South; but should he be successful in his Mexican enterprise while this war is still undecided, we may look for some intermeddling on his part, whatever England and Russia may do. We cannot finish this war up too soon, and especially does it behove our government to make itself strong in Texas and at the mouths of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande.

We are not without hope that the Mexicans will be able to maintain their nationality; but the chances, humanly speaking, are against them; for Forey has three times the number of troops that Gen. Scott had when he took their capital and held their nationality in his hands.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.—It is in contemplation to garrison the line of posts stretching along the Southern border of Missouri with the militia of that State, and thus release some eight or twenty thousand volunteers from garrison duty, and enable them to go into active service elsewhere. The rebel General Hindman is said to be at Fort Smith, in Arkansas, preparing to go into winter quarters. There is a belt of country, stretching through the entire length of Northern Arkansas, so completely eaten out that it can not supply it with the grass of another season shall afford forage for draught animals.

JUDGE ANDERSON, of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, in a case which came before him for adjudication, in which the constitutionality of the Confiscation Act was brought directly before the Court, decided that it is unconstitutional. The Judge, in the terse language of Professor Parsons, gives the Constitution to the rebels, "as a shield to defend them, a sword to smite with, while to the Government it is but a scabbard."

It has just transpired that one of the editors of the Louisville *Journal* has been enjoying a rich sojourn—literally at Washington. The unconditional Union man of Kentucky has not had his displacement.

The Draft in Rebeldom--How the Chivalry become Exempts.

A letter from Nashville to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of the conscription law in Tennessee and those parts says:

Many are the ways and means adopted by the rebels to avoid this law. Those who are miners of lead, coal or saltpetre, and all shoemakers, etc., are exempt. As a natural consequence, the respectability of these trades has greatly increased, and high-toned, honorable and all that sort of gentlemen have lately discovered that to work in coal mines is as noble an employment as dying for one's country. With them it is "Liberty or death," with a strong proviso in favor of the former; exemption from the risk of liberty is spent in coal mines by the light of a Drummond. To be able to shoe the *patriotic* rebels is looked upon as an accomplishment as noble, refined and patriotic as carrying a musket, and going barefoot too. Rebels who look forward to being lords argue that from time immemorial tanners were respectable men and rose to deserved great wealth, and so they become tanners. But the most common method of avoiding the conscription by the rich ones is by stealing. The officer who has charge of enrolling these individuals approaches Mr. Brown, the well-to-do farmer of fifty, who has say ten negroes. But the enrolling officer finds him the unfortunate owner of twenty, and he is exempted, the officer not knowing that Smith has lent Brown enough to make up the exemption number, for a like consideration of Brown's part. The poor escape by flying from their homes, dodging in the mountains and the wilderness, and seeking protection from the United States laws.

Persons from Columbia and East Tennessee, McMinn county, and from the region of Pulaski and Huntsville, report that the most cruel and terrible persecutions are being inflicted on the inhabitants of those districts by the guerrilla bands enforcing this order. They are anxiously awaiting and earnestly praying for the redemption from this tyranny, of which our flag is the herald.

Dr. Charles Mackay.

Under the title of the "Poet of the People," *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, a London journal, edited by Blanchard Jerrold, makes the following cutting remarks on the author of "The Good Time Coming:"

We supposed that, in the "good time coming," Dr. Charles Mackay will bitterly repent his "southern proclivities and proslavery sympathies." It is now no secret that he is the *Times'* correspondent at New York, and he is writing with such unusual vigor, or his lucubrations are so carefully revised and edited in Printing House square, that we really do not recognize his style. We quite miss the slipshod slovenly manner in which he used to say amiable and philanthropic things, and now find that the benevolent cosmopolitan has dipped his pen in gall, and is the firm friend of the "domestic institution," and other equally gross abuses. The unfairness of many of his letters is so palpable that they defeat their own object. When he has to record a success of the Federal arms it is done after the most grudging, stingy fashion. He "hints a doubt and hesitates dislike;" "asserts with civil leer;" but, though he "sneers" himself, does not, like Atticus, succeed in making his auditors sneer with him. A raid of southern cavalry makes his heart beat with joy. If the vindicators of the divinity of slaveholding are, for a time, triumphant, the poet of the people, the apostle of progress and of the rights of man, the minstrel of the "good time coming," is exultant with delight.

It is scarcely difficult to imagine how vast will be his popularity upon his return among his former admirers and supporters. Will he bring with him a volume of poems in favor of slavery? "Black Felicity; or, the Nigger in Chains"—an epic; "Two Hundred Sonnets on Southern Successes;" "Stonewall Jackson," a biography in verse; "The Loyal Maid of New Orleans," a tale, has set to music. If the southern cause succeed in establishing a tyranny, let the recreant doctor be the Poet Laureate to King Jefferson Davis.

Growing Cotton in the North.

H. FEATHER, of North Vernon, Indiana, in a note to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

Indeed, find a specimen of cotton grown by my boys in their garden. It was planted about the 10th of May, and had but little attention. From four plants (their full crop), they gathered nearly two pounds in the seed. It matured before frost, but was topped when the second set of pods commenced growing. If the farmers here could be satisfied that an exchange for cotton could be made, or a sale for the same (in the seed) a large amount would be grown here next season.

The culture of sorghum has already become a very important item in the products of the region drained by the Ohio. That of tobacco and hemp is largely on the increase; and if cotton can be successfully grown north of the Ohio, it will be another item of immense value, at least while the South is in its present disordered condition.

Trial of the Indian Murderers.

From the St. Paul *Pioneer's* letter from Camp Sibley, dated November 7th, we select the following incidents of the trial of the Indians who were engaged in the recent massacres in Minnesota:

Four hundred and ninety-eight cases have been disposed of, so you see the calendar of the commission was a formidable one. The business has been despatched with celerity as many as forty cases being tried per day in some instances.

The prisoners were brought in, chained together by the feet, in pairs, some cases eight at a time, and charges which were preferred by Gen. Sibley read to them through the interpreter, and then, after being exhorted to tell the truth, and not equivocate, each was asked as to the extent of his participation in the outrages, and if necessary, witnesses were called against him.

I should think that in at least two-thirds of the cases the prisoners admitted that they fired, but in most instances, insist that it was only two or three shots, and that no one was killed. One day all the elderly men, who were in the vigor of manly strength, said their hair was too grey to go into battle; and the young men, aged from eighteen to twenty-five, insisted that they were too young, and their hearts too weak to face fire. The next day would develop the fact that great was the number, and terrible the condition of those who were writhing in agony, with the bullyacky on the top of a big rifle.

A small army avowed that they had crept under a wonderfully capacious alone at the battles of the fort, and did not emerge therefrom during the fights—and a sufficiency for two small armies stoutly called on the Great Spirit (Wakan-tonka) and the heavens and the earth (patting the latter emphatically with the hand,) to witness that they were of a temperament so phlegmatic, a disposition so unsocial, and an appetite so voracious and greedy, that, during the rows of each of the battles at the fort, New Ulm, Birch Coulie and Wood Lake they were alone, within bullet shot, roasting and eating corn and beef all day. A fiery-looking warrior wished the commission to believe that he felt so bad at the fort, to see the Indians fire on the whites, that he immediately laid down there and went to sleep, and did not wake until the battle was over. Several of the worst characters, who had been in all the battles, after they had confessed the whole thing, wound up by saying that they were members of the church.

It was proved on an old cut-throat Indian that, on the occasion, he had shot a white man, and butchered with his knife eleven women and four children; and on another, that he had killed nineteen.

An old man, shrivelled to a mummy, one of the criers on the Indian camp, was tried, and two little boys testified against him.

One of them a German, and remarkably intelligent for his years, picked him out from many others at Camp Release, said he had him secreted, and dogged him till he was placed in jail, and when he was led forth to be tried, watched with the eye and fierceness of a hawk, and as if he feared every instant he would escape justice.

These boys belonged to a large party, who came from above Beaver Creek to within a few miles of the fort, whom the Indians met there, and told them if they would go back with them to where they came from, and give up their teams, they should not be harmed. When they got some distance from about, they fired into them and killed one man and a number of women, taking the remainder prisoners with the children. The old wretch was made to stand up, looking cold and impassable, and as stolid as a stone, the boys likewise standing, placed opposite, gazing at each other for a moment, when one of the boys said: "I saw that man shoot a man while he was on his knees at prayer," and the other boy said: "I saw him shoot my mother."

There was a subject for a painter. The beholders could scarcely keep their hands from the throat of the mummy.

Another was recognised by Mrs. Hunter as the Indian who had shot her husband, and then took out his knife and offered to cut his throat in her presence, but finally desisted, and carried her away in captivity.

The female sex was represented in the person of one squaw, who, it was charged had killed two children. The only evidence to be obtained against her was skump rumor to that effect among the Indians, so she was discharged.

All ages have been represented from boyish fifteen up to old men, scarcely able to walk or speak, who were "fifty years old," to use the expression of one, "a long time ago, and then they stopped counting." Two of these old gentlemen were once brought in together, who were direct opposites in physiognomy—the face of one running all to nose, which terminated sharply, giving him the pointed expression, while that of the other was perfectly flat, and about two feet broad, and fully illustrated (what I always considered as a fable,) the fact of persons being in existence who couldn't open or shut their eyes and mouths at the same moment. This specimen was apparently asleep the whole time, with his lower jaw down, and as closed eyes was his normal condition; he had to be punched up every two minutes, when the president of the commission was interrogating him, as he wished to look in his eyes, so that his retreat was kept in continual motion; eyes and mouth alternately opening and shutting with a jerk.

Another weasen faced, shaggy haired, lank specimen of many Winters, with green goggles, looked more like the devil than anything human; I should have run from him in the night had he been a "good Indian" in times of peace, in a reasonable probability that he was satanic—horns and a tail were all that were necessary to make the personification.

The prisoners were generally cold and unimpassioned, and strange to say, many averred that they shot from a long distance in the fights, would acknowledge that they were cowards—an uncommon admission for an Indian to make.

But the greatest institution of the commission and the observed of all observers, was the Asgro Godfrey. He was the first tried. His reputation was damning. It was said that he had killed more than any Indian, and been the most brutal in atrocity among the brutal, and the bravest and foremost in battle and had acquired the name of Otacle (his that kills many,) on account of the great number of his victims.

These statements favored the natural prejudices against his color to a white heart, and he would have been lynched when we caught him with the Indians, at Camp Release, had the soldiers been permitted to act, as citizens would have acted. When brought before the commission, he frankly admitted being at the battles of New Ulm and the fort, and firing, but also that he was called O-ta-cle by the Sioux; but said that he was forced to go with the Indians or be killed, and that when he fired, he did not fire so as to kill any body—that as to his name, the Indians gave that name to any person, who enters just into a house where many are killed, or who touches one of the number (which is the truth,) and that he got the name in this way. The Indians on their way to New Ulm came to his house on the road from the fort, and forced him to accompany them—that when they came near a house they made him enter the house first—that he saw there an old man at breakfast with his family, whom he only struck on the shoulder with the back of his hatchet, then the Indians marched in and killed them—and from that time they gave him this appellation.

He entered upon many other details, and with such an air of candor that those who heard him instead of retaining their feelings of detestation became prepossessed in his favor. It is not at all improbable that he may be as guilty as the worst. It is rumored that there is other evidence against him at New Ulm, but if there is none, imprisonment is severe enough in view of the great service he has rendered the commission in their investigation. He has been the means of bringing to justice a large number of the savages, in every instance but two, his testimony being substantiated by the subsequent admissions of the Indian himself.

His observation and memory were remarkable. Not the least thing had escaped his eye. Such an Indian had a double barrelled gun, another a single barrelled, another a long one, another a short one, another a lance, and another one nothing at all. One dated his arrival at the fort, "Godfrey saw him there preparing his sons for battle, and recollected that he painted the face of one red, and drew a streak of green over his eyes. Another denied that he had made a certain statement to Godfrey, which he testified to. "What," said Godfrey, "don't you recollect you said it when you had your hand upon my wagon and your foot resting upon the wheel." To another, whom he charged with admitting that he had killed a child by striking it with his war spear over the head, and who denied it, "don't you remember of showing me the spear was broken, and saying that you had broken it in striking the child?"

To another, he said he had a lame arm at New Ulm, and couldn't fire a gun, and who had such a bad gun that he could not have fired if he desired, he replied: "You say you could not fire and had a bad gun. Why don't you tell the Court the trouble. I saw you go to take the gun of an Indian who was killed, and fire two shots; and then you borrowed mine and shot with it; and then you made me reload it, and then you fired again."

I might enumerate numberless instances of this kind, in which his assumed recollection would cause his truthfulness to be doubted, if he had not been fully substantiated. It was a study to watch him, as he sat in Court, scanning the face of every culprit who came in, with the eye of a cat about to spring. He is a providence, specially designated as an instrument of justice.

THE GIRLS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Fourteen young women of Brentwood, New Hampshire, went a few nights since to the house of an aged farmer who has sent three sons to the war, and husked one hundred bushels of corn for him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST M. E. CHURCH, corner Penn and Hancock Streets—Thanksgiving services will be held in this Church on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock a. m. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. L. SHIVELY. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. no27:1t

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be service in the above Church on THANKSGIVING DAY, at half past 10 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. HENDRICK JOHNSON. no27:1t

LECTURES.

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

PATRIOTIC LECTURE.

Professor Wilson,

By special request, will commence to repeat his lecture on "THE TIMES," on THANKSGIVING EVENING, at 7 o'clock, 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. no26:3t

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.

no27:1w

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ALLEGHENY POST OFFICE will be open on Thanksgiving Day, from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m. and from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. no 26:1t

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THURSDAY, the 27th of November, being appointed by a Day of Thanksgiving by the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, the Pittsburgh Post Office will be open between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock a. m. and 4½ and 6½ o'clock p. m. no26:1t

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. 96 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of December, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

no21:td HENRY M ATWOOD, Secretary.

POCKET BOOKS, for the new Postage Currency; DIARIES, 4 to 8 vo. and 12 mo.; LAWYERS NEW TIE ENVELOPE; SLIDE COMB'S INKSTANDS; PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; for sale by W. S. HAYES, corner Wood and Third streets. oc20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership lately existing between GEO. W. JACKSON and G. J. TOWNSEND, in the Pork Packing and Provision Business was dissolved on the 20th of September last, by the death of GEO. W. JACKSON. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, who will also continue the business.

G. J. TOWNSEND, Surviving partner.

no27:1w

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—For sale or to lease, the property formerly belonging to the BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS CO., situated in the city of Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry. The works are new, in perfect order, and in operation, and possess all the facilities for making every description of Glass which was formerly made by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, and which gave that Company the high reputation it so long sustained.

To a person who has a knowledge of the business and can command some capital, this would offer a great inducement; as the balance of the capital required could be furnished by the present owners.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. PACKER & CO., No. 50 Trinity Buildings, New York.

no27 1w&3awtf

AT THE OLD PRICE.

HUNT'S

Union Stationery Portfolio,

Containing

24 SHEETS PAPER;
24 ENVELOPES;
3 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,

no25 MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

CARBON OIL MACHINERY FOR SALE.—
5 CAST IRON STILLS,
5 large size COPPER WORMS,
5 CEDAR TUBS, lined with lead,
4 very large round CAST IRON TANKS, requiring only one and for Stills, Steam Engine, Boiler, Pump, Cocks, Pipe, &c., complete, but a little while to use.

If desired, a large Wharf and Building will be rented or sold. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes on the back end of the Wharf.

Apply to FLEMING BROS., 94 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no26:1w

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, such as those of the Liver, 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 5 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. no25:3w

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

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

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

W. I. RAIN, 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. no26:1m

J. H. O'NEILL, 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.; RUBBER FRIDGES; 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. no21:6mos

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.—
1 BALANCE VALVE LEVER ENGINE—Cylinders 17 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke,
1 DOCTOR ENGINE—8 inch cylinder, pumps 4½ inches diameter.

Enquire of FARR, PAINTER & CO. no26:1w 120 Second street, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, Nov. 24th, 1862.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—The duplicates for the outstanding taxes are now ready to put in the hands of Collectors, according to law, and as I have not yet been able to secure books, I will therefore receive said taxes from any person, at this office, for the present.

JOHN P. FLOYD, County Treasurer. no25:3t&1w

WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Warehouse and Works,

Corner of Wayne street and Duquesne Way.

We are now largely manufacturing BAR, SOD and HOOP IRON, and are prepared to promptly fill orders for all sizes extra quality fine iron or good puddled. BROWN & CO.,

no22:1w* Successors to Bailey, Brown & Co.

E. G. 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. no22:1m

CRUDE OIL FOR SALE.—In lots of from 500 to 1000 barrels, that has been in tanks all summer, and stands at about 40° gravity.

Inquire of TAYLOR & SMITH, Diamond Oil Works, or at the office of SMITH, FARR & CO. no21:1m

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.—You are hereby notified to return copies of the last triennial assessment of the taxables of the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh to the Clerk of the Select Council, or on or before NOON OF WEDNESDAY, November 26th, under a penalty of $100.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF APPORTIONMENT. no18:td

NOTICE.—The Blackbook (O. K.) will be sold for wharfage and cost, 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.

JAMES ALLEN, Wharfmaster. no19:1w

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

KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. no18

PRODUCE.—
110 bbls. choice Family Flour,
5 dressed Hogs,
1 bbl. Sweet Cider,
800 lbs. fresh Butter,
400 lbs. prime Goose Feathers,
100 boxes double Cream Cheese,

H. RIDDLE, Recd. and for sale by No. 183 Liberty street. no17

SALT! SALT!!—
200 sacks fine Liverpool Salt,
200 do do Table Salt,

To arrive and for sale at low prices by

H. RIDDLE, 183 Liberty street. no17

OIL.—157 barrels No. 1 Refined, now arriving and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS. no17

CHIMNEY TOPS—100, of various styles, for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS. no17

500 EMPTY REVINED & CRUDE OIL BARRELS, to arrive this day and for sale by

J. R. CAMPBELL, 52 Water street. no16

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, CORSETS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, SAPPHIR 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: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:

SALEM CENTER, 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, C. H. W. COORS.

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, Quinsy, 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 Dyptheria, 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.

$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, FIFTH STREET. no25

PETROLITE OIL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors.

Capacity two thousand barrels per week.

Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no16

SUNDRIES.—
20 bbls. standard crushed Sugar,
20 bbls. prime N. O. do,
40 do do Porto Rico do,
10 do Cuba do,
50 bbls. New Orleans Molasses,
100 kegs Rifle Green Golden Syrup,
45 do Lovering's do,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
100 boxes assorted brands Tobacco,
100 do ground Spices,
50 do do Coffee,
300 cases Mustard,
100 bales Hay Oakum,
50 boxes Concentrated Lye,

For sale by WATT & WILSON, no22 84 Liberty street.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.—Opportunities for Industry, and the Sale 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. $2.

Sloan's Homestead Architecture; illustrated with upwards of 200 engravings. $3.

R. E. DAVIS, 83 Wood street. no22

OIL REFINERS, DISTILLERS AND BREWERS.—In accordance with the National Tax Law, all persons engaged in any of the above occupations are required to keep such books as are specified in the law, and make tri-monthly and monthly returns, also in such manner as required by law. The undersigned are preparing the various books with printed headings, blanks for tri-monthly and monthly reports, invoices of exports, bonds, bills of lading, &c., and solicit early orders for the same, as but a limited supply will be made at first.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Steam Job Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, 57 Wood street. no15:3t&eod1w

JOHN SHEATS,

Builder of

BARGES, COAL AND OIL BOATS,

At the Saw Mills of Isaac Gratz, CRAIG STREET, First Ward, Allegheny City, Pa.

Specifications of work sent by mail to Allegheny P. O., or left at the Hardware Store of S. Wolf, Jr., corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, will receive prompt attention. no12:tf

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
3,000 Seamless Bags;
5,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bone Dry Bags;
1,000 large heavy, Linen Sacks;
5,000 Army, Oats and Corn do;
500 Salt Sacks;

For sale by RITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO. no10

SUNDRIES—
118 boxes W. R. Cheese;
1 keg No. 1 Lard;
150 bbls. prime Apples, assorted kinds;
3 do prime Cider Vinegar;
5 do Sweet Cider;

Just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, 115 Second street. no10

SUGAR—100 hhds. B' refined Sugar;
50 do C'A' do do;
15 do standard crushed do;
10 do powdered do;
15 do granulated do;

Just received and for sale by ARMERS & BRO., Nos. 152 and 154 Wood street. no10

RAISINS—300 boxes—100 half and 100 quarters of "new" M. R. 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 REIMER & BRO.

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. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

WALL PAPER CHEAP.—Will be sold during the remainder of the year without advance in price, at the old stand, 87 Wood street.

W. P. MARSHALL. no10 HIGH WATER.

150 BBLS. YORK STATE GREEN APPLES, to arrive and for sale by J. B. CARFIELD, First street. no8

NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES—50 bbls. just arrived and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 115 Second street.

NEW PEACHES—100 bags bright Delaware Peaches, just received and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 115 Second street.

BACON.—50,000 pounds new smoked Shoulders on hand and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 115 Second street. no35

TAR.—2 barrels Allegheny Tar in store and for sale by R. TALLEY, & CO.

FLOUR—50 barrels Extra to arrive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. no28

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 special notice to the great extent, variety and *low prices* of our stock of

New England Woolen Goods.

Also,

HOOP SKIRTS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSETS; FATTERNS;
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 feather freights and eastern expenses.

MACRUM & CLYDE,

79 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, 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, 77 and 79 Market street. no23

GREY WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, GAUNTLETS, GLOVES AND MITTS, for Soldiers.

A large lot of the above goods as New York prices, to wholesale buyers, at HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE, 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.* no23

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 OPENED AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

no13

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

WOOLENS! WOOLENS!!

COUNTRY FLANNELS—white, 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, at excessive low prices;
LADIES' LONG WOOL SHAWLS;
Do do SQUARE do do;
MISSES do do do;
CHILDREN'S do do do;
WOOLEN PLAIDS, beautiful bright colors;
MERINOS, all colors, from 75 cents up;
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, at 50 cts;
WOOLEN DRAWERS AND SHIRTS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.;

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

C. HANSON LOVE & CO., no14 84 MARKET STREET.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.—But a few of those bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs remain, stands. Those who are not yet supplied should do so immediately. Pure Linen hem-stitched 12½ cts, worth 25; 25 " " " 50 " " $1.00; " " tucked & stitch'd " 50 " " 1.00. One or more of the above prices, till all are sold. HATCH, MACRUM & CO., no. 17 Fifth st.

DRY GOODS.

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