Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 1.

The Situation.

The two main armies of the opposing powers confront each other on opposite banks of the Rappahannock, the Union army on the offensive, and the rebel army on the defensive. The force of the rebels is so great at Fredericksburg as to render the passage of the river almost, if not altogether, an impossibility, within the range of their batteries. Still we are very hopeful that this difficulty will arrest but briefly the progress of our army. Gunboats and transports can ascend the Rappahannock, (which is a tide water stream,) to within two miles of the city, and under the guns of the boats, and by means of a bridge of transports, or even pontoons, the army can make the passage rapidly and in comparative safety. That done, a flank movement of three or four miles would suffice to bring it to the rear of the new rebel works. We think that this is the plan that will be adopted, not because we had any information to that effect up to Saturday evening, but because of the facts above stated. We are hopeful, therefore, that when the approaching struggle does come, our army will not be obliged to contend at a disadvantage.

Later telegrams bring us news of very important movements in the Southwest. At Vicksburg, if any where, the final struggle for the possession of the Mississippi river, and all that region of country, will probably take place.

Liberation of Pierre Soule.

The country has been surprised within a few days at the liberation of this celebrated and perhaps dangerous man from his imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. He is a native of France; was sent in early life to the Jesuit College of Toulouse, with the object of being educated for the Church; but wearying of that, he finished his education at Bordeaux. Afterwards he studied law, engaged in politics, became editor of a liberal journal, got into difficulty with the Bourbons, was fined, sentenced to prison, but managed to escape to America. He settled at New Orleans, studied the English language, entered the profession of law, and became wealthy. In 1847 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1849. In the Senate he took extreme Southern ground, and bore a conspicuous part in the debates which ended in what was called the "compromise of 1850." Mr. Pierce appointed him Minister to Spain, where the only notable things he did were to get into a personal quarrel with the French Ambassador, and to give his influence to a revolutionary outbreak at Madrid in 1854. It was at this time that the celebrated Ostend Conference was held, in which he was the moving spirit—Mr. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, then Ambassador to France, and James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, then Minister to England, were his associates—the object of which was the acquisition of Cuba by fair means or foul—one of the darkest blots on the character of American diplomacy. That was the time when Slavery was at the zenith of its power.

In 1855 Mr. Soule returned to the United States, where he continued to reside at his home in Louisiana until the breaking out of the present troubles. It is said that he opposed the secession of his State; but, like the majority of Southrons, who regard their State as sovereign, and the national government merely as a compact, when his State went out he went out too.

When New Orleans was captured, and occupied by Gen. Butler, that vigilant officer, regarding Soule as a dangerous man, arrested him and sent him to Fort Lafayette.

There are no political prisoners now in that fort,—all were turned loose a few days ago, Soule among the rest. Whether such leniency is wise or unwise is a question upon which people will differ. We have been at some pains to trace the antecedents of the distinguished subject of this article, and are glad to find that no flagrant act of perjury or treason can be laid to his charge, and that therefore the President, in setting him at liberty, has not broken the sword of justice, as some feared that he had done when his liberation was first announced.

From the Gulf Squadron.

A letter from Pensacola Bay, Fla., to the Providence *Journal*, says, under date of Oct. 29th:

The United States steamer Montgomery, recently cruising off Mobile, entered Pensacola Bay this morning, bringing with her the prize iron steamer Caroline, captured by her on the 28th, after a chase of sixty miles. By the taking of this steamer the rebels suffer great disappointment by being deprived of the receipt of a large amount of ammunition and arms at Mobile, where the confederate government at present seem to be concentrating all their available power and force. The cargo of the Caroline (formerly the Arizona, of the Morgan line of steamers) consists of powder, muskets, saltpetre, drugs, medicines, silks, &c. A prize crew has been put on board, under command of Ensign W. O. Putnam, who will take her to Philadelphia. The Caroline when captured was four days out of Havana, and bound for Mobile. Owing to the nature of her cargo and its destination, she is undoubtedly the most important capture that has been made on the Gulf.

On the 7th the Montgomery went into Havana, and on her way out to join the fleet discovered a sail at a distance of five miles, and soon after fired a shot across her bows. But the rebel captain was determined for her not to fall into Uncle Sam's hands and so ran her on to the Spanish coast, and by the time the Montgomery's boats could reach her she was in flames. This sail proved to be the steamer General Rusk, which had evaded the blockade at Indianola, Texas, with 500 bales of cotton. A half day more and she would have been safe in Havana. By the burning of this steamer and the capture of the former, the rebels are made to mourn the loss of six hundred thousand dollars of property. The Montgomery left the Brooklyn navy yard on the 29th of September, and has thus been out just one month, during which time she has rendered the government great service.

Mr. Emerson's Views of Emancipation.—The London *Daily News*, quotes with commendatory remarks the argument of Ralph Waldo Emerson in favor of emancipation, published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and adds:

"How infinitely mean do the flatterers of a slaveholding aristocracy appear in the presence of a contemplative philosopher

A Thanksgiving Sermon by H. W. Beecher.

The New York papers give copious sketches of the sermons preached on Thanksgiving day in many of the churches of that city. We give below what we think the most striking picture of our past, present and prospective condition as a nation that we can find amongst them. The preacher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, runs a parallel between the most obstinate, hopeless and deplorable case of demonry found in the New Testament and this nation under the influence of slavery, and then pictures the cure in both cases. We give only the first division of the discourse.

The text was as follows, Mark, 9th chapter, and 26th and 27th verses:

"And the spirit cried and rent him sore, and came out of him; and he was as one dead, insomuch that many said, he is dead. But Jesus took him by the hand and lifted him up and he arose."

It was the peculiarity of demoniac possession, said the preacher, that the Evil Spirit seated itself at the very centre of its victim's life; it dispossessed his will and worked through all his organs by the infernal volition, solely, of the usurper. Thus every sense and every function, sight, hearing, touch, reason, all the voluntary powers, were subjected to the fiend's control. Thus, too, has this nation, for some time past, been possessed of the Devil, as like those of old—a devil that had seized upon the citadel of its life. It lodged in the great centre of Government—it held in its grasp the mighty nerve of commerce. It swayed the national heart and brain. It managed the eyes, the ears, the tongue and the hand, so that the nation saw and heard and tasted and felt only what the demon bade it to. We are told in the text that the evil there was of long standing—that it grew worse—that none could cure it—that it subjected its victim to numberless torments.

"It teareth him." So has it been with us. All the causes of trouble together, for fifty years past, have not been so fearful, so agonizing as this one demon.

"He foameth and gnasheth his teeth." This is painted vividly and to the life. We have beheld it in Congress—we have seen it in Legislatures and Conventions. Wherever the Southern spirit has been there was foaming at the mouth and gnashing of teeth.

"Often times, it cast him into the waters and into the fire to destroy him." By sea and by land, Slavery has kept us on fire and in hot water, leading us into war with weaker nations, urging schemes of invasion and conquest, filibustering, prompting the robbery of coveted islands and isthmuses, and agitating the world with Ostend manifestos, which were so many diplomatic bombshells filled with explosive and combustible material.

When the demon saw Christ, "straightway it tore him, and he fell on the ground and wallowed, foaming." Whenever and wherever the foul fiend of slavery has been met with the truths of the Christian religion, it has gone into paroxysms of madness and fury. The very mildest enunciations of the sublime and eternal truths of a Higher Law—the law of unchangeable Right, overshadowing all legislatures, and silently annulling their enactments, surrounding justice and liberty with the eternal safeguards of God—the demon has set half a continent foaming and wallowing!

At length the day of deliverance came. But what tyrant ever forsook his power peacefully? The foul spirit, when he saw that he could not retain his hold, was determined that nothing else should come after it. Impelled by the mysterious and irresistable word to *come out*, it rent its victim sore, and "he was as one dead." And now, the Divine exorcism has been spoken! God has said to Slavery, "Come out of the nation, and enter no more into it!" Spiteful and infuriated, it is wasting the whole South, threatening to destroy with fire its cities, to desolate its fields, to efface all civilization, and to leave the land a wilderness!

There is an exquisite pathos in the rest of the narrative. Men who looked upon the outside of things, said: "He is dead." "But Jesus took him by the hand and lifted him up, and he arose." Yes, after this spasm, this convulsion, this death-swoon in the fair, demonized South, there shall come a better time. A savior shall put forth his hand; industry shall revive, schools shall spring up, churches with a pure religion shall arise, and high above the demoniac ruins there shall stand health, strength, peace, reason conscience and love.

But one more circumstance demands our notice. The friends of this wretched victim of the text had sought relief—even from the disciples of Christ. But all these could not heal him—nor could the temple priests nor the Jewish exorcists or physicians, for none had the skill or the courage to strike at the root of his woes. No medicine could loose his tongue, or free his eyes, or give quiet to his brain until the foul spirit that sate brooding mischief at his heart had been expelled. They tried all drugs, they tried persuasive arguments, they sought by every ingenious device to cure the mischief and keep the Devil inside of him—pitch plasters behind the ears, while the foul fiend gnawed his heart! In short, they were Conservatives—superficial, unthorough, timid, and without moral sagacity. In such a case, to be conservative was to be foolish, and no man was wise but the Radical. The moment a blow was struck at the root there was not another word of medicine or palliatives. When the cause of evil was removed, all the symptoms vanished, too. When God and the Devil stand face to face, one or the other must utterly yield. There is no middle ground for compromise or peace. Without a doubt there were many pharisees and priests and statesmen, who disapproved of this act of exorcism. "There," said they, "see how the victim is convulsed!" and when he lay for dead, they said: "Did we not tell you so? See what your meddling has done!" For, then, as now, these men had rather see in a nation the strength that the Devil inspires, than the weakness which Christ brings, and out of which God ordains strength that shall never be overthrown!

A second time has this nation been called by its magistrates in the midst of war, to celebrate a day of thanksgiving. As though the elements had heard the message and sympathized with it, the morning has broken fair; the storm has passed; the sun is out in splendor; there is not a cloud on all the sky. Yet many there be who mutter "What have we *to be thankful* for?" Thousands of families are in mourning; a great nation is beating itself with war blows; every day taxes, like emerging coral reefs, are shallowing the waters and hemming us in; business is disturbed; the nation is convulsed; foreign Powers are looking on, some in sympathy, some doubtingly, and some saying eagerly, *Liberty is dead!* Is this, then, a time for thanksgiving? But this is only the outside. If God give us faith to penetrate to the centre, and to see what is really going on—what demon of Slavery is convulsing us—what Christ is helping us—what this agony portends—what lies between demoniac possession and self-repossession—that it is like the prelude to a sweet slumber, such as orises bring—on the one side fever, delirium, and on the other, rest, lassitude, then health, we shall find more reason to be thankful than ever on any day of the 240 years and more since this Anniversary was begun upon these shores. In all the history of our land, as the long years have marched past in solemn procession, since the feet of the Pilgrims sanctified the soil, there has been no better season for heartfelt thanks and adoration.

The New York *Evening Post* announces that on and after the first day of December

The Proposed Mediation.

The London *Times* has the following important statements:

We observe that our contemporary, *La France*, has thrown aside the inaccurate statement of *La Patrie*, as to the adherence of Russia to the French proposition for an armistice, and is content to argue that it would be very wrong in Russia and England not to accede to the French project. Our information was that Russia had refused to have anything to do with this project for an armistice, and the assertion to the contrary is now abandoned. *All the story, therefore, of the adhesion of Russia and of the northern powers, and perhaps of Austria and Spain, to this European mediation falls to the ground. It is simply a proposition made by France, and not yet backed by any other power.* *La France* thinks that "the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg will have great difficulty in justifying to the public opinion of the world a refusal to join in the proposed enterprise." How that may be we need not now argue, for the contingency has not yet occurred; but when it is further remarked that if Mr. Lincoln should refuse the armistice "the mediating Powers would thenceforward have the right to consult only their own interests," we see in this French proposition not only mediation, but intervention, and forcible removal of blockade and war.

We are convinced that the present is not the moment for these strong measures. There is now great reason to hope that by means of their own internal action the Americans may themselves settle their own affairs even sooner than Europe could settle them for them. We have waited so long that it would be unpardonable in us to lose the merit of our self denial at such a moment as this. The proposition of an armistice would be just now so manifestly an act of favoritism to the South and of hostility to the North that even the democratic party could not fail to exclaim against it. As to our own workpeople, we fear that if the Southern ports were open to-morrow the cotton manufacturers could not immediately revive. There is a winter yet, which must be tided over by the aid of the more fortunate members of our community. But even were this otherwise we quite agree with Mr. Cobden that it would be cheaper to keep all Lancashire on turtle and venison than to plunge into a desperate war with the Northern States of America, even with all Europe at our back. In a good cause and as a necessity forced upon us in defence of our honor or of our rightful interests, we are as ready to fight as we ever were; but we do not see our duty or our interest in going blindfolded into an adventure such as this. We very much doubt, moreover, whether, if Virginia belonged to France as Canada belongs to England, the Emperor of the French would be so active in beating up for recruits in this American mediation league.

It is a little remarkable that after all the ill-feeling that has grown up between England and the United States on the subject of this war, and all the bitter and unfriendly things that have been uttered by the orators and press of that country, its government should become our shield against the designs of the most dangerous man in the world. Yet it must be admitted that policy, not love, dictates its course.

Reasons for Postponing the Attack.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* writes:

It is known here that General Burnside had excellent reasons for postponing an attack upon Fredericksburg, reasons which are perfectly satisfactory to the War Department, and which will be equally satisfactory to the public when it is prudent to make them known.

LECTURES.

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

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1862. The Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh has this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE on its Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. The Company assumes the payment of the Government Tax on the above dividend. HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary. no21:2w

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office Monongahela Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1862. AN ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 86 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of December, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary. no21:td

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.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2 tons just received and for sale by HEAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty street. de1

RYE FLOUR—30 bbls. prime, just received and for sale by HEAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty street. de1

BEANS—8 bags prime White, in store and for sale by HEAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty street. de1

BUTTER.—500 bbls. prime Roll Butter for sale by HEAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty street. de1

SALT—500 bbls. extra No. 1 Salt for sale by WM. P. BECK & CO., Wholesale Grocers. de1

FLAX SEED—50 bush. in store and for sale by SHRIVER & LAZEAR, no29 28 and 29 Smithfield street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM and JOHN DOUGLASS, in the Mill Business, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, is this day dissolved. WILLIAM DOUGLASS. December 1, 1862:1wdatW

NOTICE.—Delinquent Tax-Payers of the First Ward, Allegheny City, will please take notice that CHAUNCEY WEEKS has been appointed Collector of delinquent City, Water and Poor Taxes in said ward. He may be found at the Grocery Store of S. Dyer, from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m. no29:2t

NOTICE.—The Flat-boat "O. K." will be sold for wharfage and costs, on SATURDAY, December 13th, at 10 o'clock, at the Allegheny Wharf, unless said wharfage and costs are liquidated before that date. Parties interested will take notice. JAMES ALLEN, Wharfmaster. no19:2w

NOTICE TO BREWERS AND OIL DISTILLERS.—The forms of Books and Blanks required under the National Tax Law, for sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. no15

SUNDRIES.—
FLOUR—200 bbls. Extra Family;
DRY APPLES—100 bush. bright Apples,
DRY PEACHES—50 do halves;
ONIONS—20 bush. large;
FLAXSEED—50 bush. Flaxseed;
For sale at 165 Liberty street, by WM. P. BECK & CO., Wholesale Grocers. de1

RECEIVED THIS DAY, IN STORE
10 bbls. Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
1 car load Peach Blow Potatoes;
2 car loads York state Apples;
50 bbls. Flint Hominy;
3 do Roll Butter;
4 do Maple Sugar;
150 bush. Walnuts;
10 do Shellbarks;
75 do Onions;
And for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

GROCERIES.—
75 hhds. good to choice N. O. Sugar;
50 do prime Porto Rico do;
50 do do St. Iago do;
230 bbls. crushed, granulated & coffee Sugar;
600 bags good to prime Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java do;
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
200 do assorted brands Syrup, good to choice;
150 boxes assorted brands Tobacco;
40 kegs 6 twist Tobacco;
200 half chests Y. H., G. P. and Black Teas;
Also a full stock of goods usually kept in our line, for sale at 84 Water st. no29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE apportioning the members of the Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed the 13th day of March, 1847.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That at the City Elections to be held in the City of Pittsburgh on the first Tuesday in January, in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the several wards of the said city shall be entitled respectively to the following number of members in the Common Council, viz:

The First Ward shall have two members.
The Second Ward shall have two members.
The Third Ward shall have six members.
The Fourth Ward shall have two members.
The Fifth Ward shall have six members.
The Sixth Ward shall have four members.
The Seventh Ward shall have two members.
The Eighth Ward shall have three members.
The Ninth Ward shall have three members.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 29th day of November, A. D. 1862.

JAMES McCULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Morgan, Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh M'Master, Clerk of Common Council. de1:3t

A CARD.—To Whom it may Concern.—On the 23d January, 1862, I purchased from Dr. J. M. Lindsay, Hollidaysburg, Pa., the sole and exclusive right to sell the BLOOD SEARCHER in all territory west of the Allegheny Mountains, for the term of ten years, by which he (Lindsay) bound himself, his heirs, &c., in article of agreement of same date, as follows, which those interested will please notice:

"And also that he, the party of the first part, (Lindsay) shall not sell, commission, or in any way dispose of said medicine within the limits of the above named territory, (all territory west of the Alleghenies,) nor to any party or parties with a knowledge of their taking it within the said limits for the aforesaid term of ten years; and also that he, the party of the first part, (Lindsay) shall not sell, assign, transfer, furnish recipes, or in any way impair or dispose of his right to manufacture, during the above mentioned term of ten years, without the same being complied satisfactory to the party of the second part, (Johnston) under penalty of five thousand dollars for each and every offense."

Therefore, after the publication of this notice, I shall hold as accomplices, and prosecute to the full extent of the law, any party or parties who shall in any manner whatever aid and assist in the violation of any of the above articles of agreement.

SIMON JOHNSTON, corner Smithfield and Fourth street. no29

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, no29 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 outward 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. no19:1m E. D. DITHRIDGE.

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 Catharine 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 R. A. PACKER & CO., No. 50 Trinity Buildings, New York: no27 1w&3awtf

PETROLITE OIL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors. Capacity two thousand barrels per week. Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no25

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BUDENHAMER, 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

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

Inquire of NAYLOR & SMITH, Diamond Oil Works, or at the office of SMITH, PARK & CO. oct11:tf

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. n22:1m

JOHN SHEATS, Builder of BARGES, COAL AND OIL FLATS, At the Saw Mills of Isaac Craig, CRAIG STREET, First Ward, Allegheny City, Pa. Specifications of work sent by mail to Allegheny City P. O., or left at the Hardware Store of R. Wolff, Jr., corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, will receive prompt attention. au26:tf

WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS. Warehouse and Works, *Corner of Wayne street and Duquesne Way.* We are now largely manufacturing BAR, ROD and HOOP IRON, and are prepared to promptly fill orders for all sizes extra quality fine iron or good puddled. BROWN & CO., Successors to Bailey, Brown & Co. no25:1m

J. H. O'NEIL, Manufacturer of WIRE WORK, has always on hand and makes to order SCREEN WIRE CLOTH; FLOUR & GRAIN SIEVES; COPPER, BRASS AND IRON WIRE CLOTH; BIRD CAGES; plain and ornamental WIRE WORK, for gardens, flower stands, Archways for flowers, Wire Lattice and Trellis Work for arbors, &c.; NURSERY FENDERS; RAT AND MOUSE TRAPS; MEAT AND CHEESE SAFES; WIRE WINDOW SHADES, landscaped or lettered. Also, RING WIRE, all sizes, at No. 80 FOURTH STREET, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa. no21:6mwx

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
2,000 Seamless Bags;
4,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bombay Sacks;
2,500 large, heavy, Linen Sacks;
5,000 Army, Oats and Corn do;
500 Salt Sacks;
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO. no12:3mis

PRODUCE.—
110 bbls. choice family Flour;
8 dressed Hogs;
1 bbl. Sweet Cider;
2000 lbs. fresh Butter;
400 lbs. prime Geese Feathers;
100 boxes choice Cream Cheese;
Received and for sale by H. BIDDLE, no27 No. 168 Liberty street.

NEW LEAF LARD, in barrels and firkins—the latter for family use—for sale by C. J. TOWNSEND,

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, SUBBIAS, SCARFS, ZEPHYRS 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. no27:tf

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

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

Apply to FLEMING BROS., no28:1w 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 110 Smithfield Street, (opposite the Custom House.) Chartered by the Legislature.

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Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.

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. my20:1yemwas

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:

Short 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 Dipitheria, 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, no25 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN PHILADELPHIA.

Miss MARY E. THROPP has a first class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in Philadelphia, at 1841 Chestnut street.

Price to Boarders, (including board, washing and tuition in the English branches and in French,) $300 a year.

Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had on application.

REFERENCES:
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh;
John T. Logan, Esq., "
George W. Cass, Esq., "
Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia;
Col. J. B. Moorhead, "
Prof. John S. Hart, Trenton, N. J.;
Judge Grier, U. S. Supreme Court. no22:2w

NORMAL SCHOOL.—H. WILLIAMS has opened a NORMAL SCHOOL at No. 27 St. Clair street, Third story.

Testimony of Teachers:

He is the counsellor of the Teachers, the man to whom all of us look for advice and instruction. JOHN J. WOLCOTT.

I cohort most heartily with the above. LEONARD H. EATON.

I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed above. W. R. FREW.

I take pleasure in giving it as my opinion that the foregoing recommendation is fully merited. A. BURTT.

I know of no one who deserves higher testimony in his favor. E. N. AVERY.

I fully concur in the above recommendation. D. DENNISON.

He can prepare pupils for the High School quicker than any other teacher in this city. A. T. DOUTHETT.

Terms—$1 per week, in advance. no2:3tawd

WANTS.

WANTED—A good reliable party to take the agency for Pittsburgh, (or larger territory if desired,) of SWIFT'S EUREKA CLOTHES WRINGER, the simplest and best ever made, always ready for a lace collar or a bed-spread, without any adjusting whatever. No rubber bands, straps or springs to be regulated; no iron to rust the clothes; no cog wheels; no complication; no anything but what is good. All the fixings it ever requires is to put it on and take it off the tub. *Compact and beautiful.* We want parties who are energetic, and know how to push trade, and who have means sufficient to do it. To such we offer good inducements, and the best Wringer the market has seen. We will send a sample machine to any address, express paid, on receipt of the retail price—$5. C. H. WHEELER & CO., Sole Agents. no29:1w 379 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A young man capable of taking charge of a country residence, between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg; one familiar with horses and cattle. To such person a permanent situation can be had. References required. Enquire at 114 Second street, near Wood. no25

OIL-STILL WANTED.—Wanted, an OIL-STILL, new or second hand, in good order, of the capacity of 20 to 30 barrels. Address "BOX 130, Oil City, Pa.," stating price, capacity, &c. no22:1w

NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES—50 bbls. just arrived and for sale by

DRY GOODS.

WINTER DRESS GOODS, FOR Ladies and Misses, AT BARKER & CO.'S, 59 *Market Street.* AN UNPARALLELED ASSORTMENT, From 12½ to $2.50 per yard. no29

NOS. 77 AND 79. Still another arrival of NEW GOODS at HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE, Nos. 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET. We are now receiving large additions to our stock, to which we desire to call the especial attention of wholesale buyers.

Our assortment of *Germantown Woolen Goods* Is now much larger than it has been this season, consisting of HOODS, NUBIAS, SORTAGS, SKATING CAPS, SCARFS, &c.; GREY WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at the very lowest prices to net cash buyers; BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses, in great variety, and very cheap for cash; HOSIERY, GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, in every style and quality; BUCK MITS, GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, wool lined, a splendid article for Soldiers; EMBROIDERIES & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, now selling at old prices. FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

We have also received a fresh lot of RIBBONS, BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, and all other kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. JOSEPH HORNE.

Our HOLIDAY SALE of EMBROIDERIES, &c., commences on MONDAY, Dec. 1st. no29

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF *French and English* CHINTZES, JUST OPEN, AND WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES. W. & D. HUGUS. no29

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS Are now to be had at C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S. We have on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks of all kinds of WINTER DRY GOODS That we have ever before offered to the public. Our stock comprises some of the latest novelties in Shawls, Cloaks and Dress Goods. DOMESTICS. Our stock of DOMESTICS, of all kinds is very large, a great many of them having been purchased before the late advance, which enables us to offer great inducements to wholesale and retail buyers. N. B. A large lot of BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS, which is a very scarce article at present. C. HANSON LOVE & CO. no29

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

AN ELEGANT LOT OF PLUSH SLIPPER PATTERNS received by express this day. Now is the time to make selections for the Holidays. EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

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

Pure Linen hem-stitched H'dk'fs, at 25c. worth 5 to 6c.
" " " tucked " 50 " $1 00
" " " tucked & stitch'd " 56 " 1 25
One or more at the above prices, till all are sold. EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth st.

STEEL-BELT-CLASPS.—A choice lot of those desirable BELT CLASPS of Steel Brilliants, direct from the importers, received and for sale by EATON, MACRUM & CO., no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

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

DRY GOODS.

HORNE'S HOLIDAY SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, and FANCY GOODS. *Prices Marked Down.* In order to afford our customers an opportunity of making their usual CHRISTMAS DONATIONS, we have determined to mark down To Last Year's Prices Our entire stock of EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS and FANCY GOODS. We have just received a fresh stock of FRENCH WORKED SETS AND COLLARS; EDGE SETS AND COLLARS; EMB'D AND SCOLLOPED H'DK'FS; WORKED SLIPPERS; And other kinds of goods suitable for the Holidays. JOSEPH HORNE, no29:tf Nos