Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5.

To Our Readers.

After mature consideration, and after most of the leading Newspapers of the country have been compelled to an advance of their prices, we have determined to increase the price of the GAZETTE, as stated in another column. This advance is still below the increased cost of materials and labor, but is high enough, at present cost, to save us from actual loss on our circulation. We have decided upon this course in preference to the only alternative left to us—that of reducing the size of the paper, and rigorous retrenchment in its publication.

We did not choose to curtail the proportions of the GAZETTE: nor are we willing to forego any of our facilities for procuring and furnishing our readers with early and accurate news. After much effort, and a liberal expenditure of money, for correspondence by telegraph and by mail, we can safely challenge a comparison with the leading Newspapers of the West, as regards this distinguishing feature of modern daily journalism—copious and reliable daily telegrams from the news centres of the country.

So far from curtailing our efforts in this respect, we are about completing arrangements with a view to an increase of our telegraphic facilities, through the medium of an association of leading Western newspapers, which, we hope, will greatly facilitate the collection and transmission of news.

These and other efforts which we are making, involve a liberal expenditure, and greatly enhance the cost of the GAZETTE. We are acting in the belief that our readers would prefer paying the advance of *less than one cent per day*, rather than have us relax in any of our efforts, or curtail any of our expenditure for early news. We believe that our readers prefer that we shall furnish them with the earliest and fullest accounts of the momentous occurrences transpiring in these stirring times, from our own correspondents, rather than a rehash and epitome of news from other sources, a day or two after date.

It affords us great pleasure to acknowledge the gratifying results of our efforts during the year now closing. While the mere pecuniary result, owing to the causes above alluded to, is far from what we could have wished—perhaps what we have deserved—yet the very large increase in the circulation of the GAZETTE, in all its editions, assures us that our efforts are appreciated by the public, and that after the return of peace to our borders, we have in our greatly extended circulation the basis of present influence and future profit.

Laboring in our sphere to this end, and resting in this hope and belief, we shall go forward with renewed vigor, accepting this highest assurance of the appreciation of an intelligent public.

Report of the General-in-Chief.

The following excellent synoptical review of General Halleck's report to the Secretary of War, (of which our special correspondent at Washington gave us a very full abstract by telegraph, embracing the correspondence between Generals Halleck and McClellan,) we copy from the New York *Evening Post*:

General Halleck begins his report with his visit of inspection and consultation to the army of the Potomac, at Harrison's Landing, on July 25th—27th. His object was, if possible, to cause an advance on Richmond from the James river; or if this was not possible, to unite the armies of McClellan and Pope for combined operations on some other line.

He relates that General McClellan at first required 50,000 additional men to attempt the assault of Richmond. He was informed that only 20,000 could be spared; offered to make the attempt with this increase; but, when General Halleck left him, once more changed his mind, and telegraphed that he would require 35,000—a number which he already knew it was impossible to send.

As General McClellan thus gave up, in effect, the attempted assault on Richmond from the James, he was ordered, on July 30, to prepare for a removal of his army to Aquia Creek. General Burnside, ordered to the same point with his army on the 1st of August, reached it on the 3d. Gen. McClellan, ordered on the 3d to withdraw his whole army, sent a protest, on the 5th, dated at noon on the 4th. To this it seems General Halleck replied, with what will appear to many singular mildness, next day, the sixth; and not till eight days after that, or eleven days after he had received the order for moving his army, did General McClellan begin to obey.

Meantime the rebels were pressing Pope. On the 9th—six days after McClellan had been ordered to move—the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought. Despatches captured showed that the whole rebel army was moving towards Pope, who was ordered to fall back. Though the army of the Potomac was so long delayed, yet General Halleck reports that on the 27th of August there was "Every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief." McClellan's army had then arrived at Alexandria. Hooker and Kearny were already with Pope. Heintzelman also came into action the next morning; but Fitz John Porter, "ordered to be at Bristow's Station on the morning of the 28th," "for some unexplained reason did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th," the decisive battles of that campaign.

Gen. Halleck complains that some of the corps of the Potomac army behaved very badly. On the 3d of September, Pope brought his army within the defenses of Washington, where it came under command of McClellan. He was at his own request relieved. Thus ended this movement, of which General Halleck makes this simple but pregnant remark: "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, *the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed*." But the reader of the report will remark that, had General McClellan promptly obeyed orders, instead of frittering away eleven precious days, the Army of the Potomac would certainly have "arrived a few days earlier."

Lee now turned to Maryland. General McClellan was ordered to pursue him. On the 5th most of his army was in motion; on the 12th part of it reached Frederick; was fought; on the 17th that of Antietam. On the 18th and 19th Lee withdrew across the Potomac unpursued, and from the 17th of September to the 26th of October, Gen. Halleck reports, "McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry," and this though on the 6th of Oct. *twenty days' previous*, it now appears McClellan had been peremptorily ordered by the President, through General Halleck, to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South." On this delay, General Halleck temperately remarks: "The long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret."

It is a little puzzling to read, next, that "General McClellan *disapproved* of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he would cross at Harper's Ferry and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not cross till the 26th of October, and *then at Berlin*," which *is* "south of the Blue Ridge."

Nor does Gen. Halleck seem better informed, for he says: "What caused him [Gen. McClellan] to change his views, or what his plan of campaign was, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his reports directly to the President?"

On the 5th of November Gen. McClellan was relieved from command.

Gen. Halleck next gives a report of the operations in the West, including the retreats of Gen. Buell, "without giving the enemy battle," and concludes with a summary which demands the attention of Congress. He remarks that

"while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery, and gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances the defeated foe was not followed from the battle field, and even where a pursuit was attempted it almost invariably failed to effect the capture or destruction of any part of the retreating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in a condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and, during such pursuit, to do him serious, if not fatal, injury. This result has usually been attained in other countries. Is there any reason why it should not be expected in this."

This is a question the whole country has been asking for many months. We trust it will receive attention and investigation from the representatives of the nation in Congress. The report remarks on the superfluous baggage to which the army of the Potomac has been accustomed, to the absenteeism, which is "one of the most serious evils of all our armies," and recommends revision and amendment of our military laws.

We make no comments upon this calm, clear and unprejudiced report; the facts it discloses speak for themselves; and the author, who is no radical, and not even a politician, but a sober-minded and accomplished soldier, will hardly be accused of either party or personal prejudices.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This is a very voluminous document, and is exceedingly well written; but as the details are not of much interest to the general reader, we confine ourselves to the following extracts:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Since the commencement of our national difficulties four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized, and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier, with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country but our own could have achieved. These squadrons have been incessantly maintaining a strict blockade, of such gigantic proportions that eminent foreign statesmen in the highest scenes of legislation did not hesitate, at its commencement, publicly denounce it as "a material impossibility;" and yet after this most imposing naval undertaking had been for a period of eighteen months in operation, and after its reach had been effectually extended along the entire sweep of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the outlet of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, the same eminent authorities, with a list in their hands of all the vessels which had evaded or escaped the vigilance of our blockading force, could not refuse in their official statements to admit with reluctant candor that the proof of the efficiency of the blockade was conspicuous and wholly conclusive, and in no previous war had the ports of an enemy's country been so effectually closed by a naval force.

But even such testimony was not needed. The proof of the fact abounds in the current price of our Southern staples in the great commercial marts of the world, and especially in the whole industrial and commercial condition of the insurgent region. It should not be forgotten that no circumstance is wanting to attest the magnitude of this greatest of all naval triumphs. The industrial necessities and commercial cupidity of all the principal maritime nations, armed and empowered as they are by the resources of modern invention, are kept at bay. A multitude of island harbors under foreign jurisdiction, looking nearly upon our shores, and affording the most convenient lurking places from which illicit commerce may leap forth to its prohibited destination and purpose, are so closely watched as to render the peril of all such ventures far greater than even their enormous gains when successful. And, finally, a vast line of sea-coast, nearly three thousand miles in extent, much of it with a double shore, and almost honey-combed with inlets and harbors, has been so beleaguered and locked up that the whole immense foreign commerce, which was the very life of the industry and opulence of the vast region which it borders, has practically ceased to exist.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

When I entered upon the discharge of my public duties as the head of this Department, in March, 1861, there were but forty-two vessels in commission, and, as stated in my last annual report, but seventy-six vessels then attached to the navy have been made available. Most of those in commission were abroad, and of the seven the seven thousand six hundred seamen in the pay of the Government, there were on the 10th of March, 1861, but two hundred and seven men in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast to man our ships and protect the navy yards and depots, or to aid in suppressing the rising rebellion.

Neither the expiring Administration, nor Congress, which had been in session until the 4th of March, had taken measures to increase or strengthen our naval power, notwithstanding the lowering aspect of our public affairs; so that when a few weeks after the inauguration I desired troops for the protection of the public property at Norfolk and Annapolis, or sailors to man and remove the vessels, neither soldiers nor sailors could be procured. There were no men to man our ships, nor were the few ships at our yards in a condition to be put into immediate service.

The proclamation of April, placing our entire coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande under blockade, found us with a naval force, even were every vessel on our coast, inadequate to the work required. * * *

I have in my former reports at the special session in July, 1861, and in December, last, made full exposition of the steps which were promptly taken to recall our foreign squadrons and the progress, which had been made in augmenting our navy by repairing and fitting, as expeditiously as possible, every available vessel owned by the Government, by purchasing such others as could be made speedily useful in guarding our shallow and peculiar coast, and by rapidly constructing as many steamers as could be built at our navy yards, and employing, to the extent that we could procure materials, engines and machinery, the resources of the country in adding others from private ship-yards. The result is, that we have at this time afloat, or progressing to rapid completion, a naval force of four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, there having been added to those of the old navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, exclusive of those that were lost, three hundred and fifty-three vessels, armed in the aggregate with fifteen hundred and seventy-seven guns, and of the capacity of 240,028 tons. The annals of the world do not show so great an increase in so brief a period to the naval power of any country.

It affords me satisfaction to state that the acquisitions made to the navy from the commercial marine have proved to be of an excellent character, and though these vessels were not built for war purposes, and consequently have not the strength of war vessels, they have performed all the service that was expected of them. No equal amount of tonnage was ever procured for any service at prices correspondingly low, and with so little disturbance to the commercial community; and no vessels were ever constructed on better terms for the government, or have better subserved the purposes for which they were designed, than the twenty-three gunboats for which the Department contracted on its own responsibility at the commencement of hostilities, without waiting for the action of Congress. In no respect, during this war, has the government been better or more economically and faithfully served than in the addition that have been made by construction and purchase to the navy.

In order that actual condition of the navy, past and present, from March 4, 1861, to November, 1862, and the expansion which has been made may be seen, I present a tabular statement of the number of vessels, and the aggregate of their armament and tonnage, with a detailed account of the losses that have occurred since my last annual report.

[We omit the tabular statement. The losses have been eleven vessels, viz: The frigate Congress and sloop Cumberland, in action with the Merrimac; the steamer Varuna and mortar schooner, M. J. Carlton, in action below New Orleans; steamer R. B. Forbes, wrecked; steamer Whitehall, burnt, mortar schooner S. C. Jones, burn; steamer Island Belle, grounded and burnt; sloop Adirondack, wrecked; steamer Henry Andrew, wrecked; and steam ram Sumter, grounded."

When the vessels now under construction are completed, the navy will consist of—

SAILING VESSELS.

Description.	Number	Guns	Tons.
Ships-of-the-line	6	504	15,094
Frigates	6	300	10,237
Sloops-of-war	16	289	14,305
Brigs	4	20	990
Ships, including store and receiving vessels	23	139	18,067
Schooners	29	69	5,621
Barques	18	92	8,433
Yachts	2	2	200
Total	104	1,415	74,175

STEAM VESSELS.

Description.	Number	Guns	Tons.
Screw frigates	5	228	18,272
Screw sloops, first class	6	123	11,955
Screw sloops, second class	21	167	23,992
Screw gunboats (new)	27	108	14,033
Iron-clad vessels	54	231	59,808
Side-wheel frigates	4	49	8,004
Side-wheel gunboats (new)	39	206	36,367
Side-wheel gunboats (old navy)	5	11	2,100
Screw steamers (purchased)	53	215	23,490
Side-wheel steamers (purchased)	63	250	33,617
Screw steamers (old navy)	6	27	2,590
Gunboats, transports, &c., transferred from other Departments	40	108	26,544
Total	323	1,853	265,861

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Number	Guns	Tons.
Sailing vessels	104	1,415	74,175
Steam vessels	321	1,853	265,861
Total	427	3,268	340,036

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The attention of the Department was turned to the subject of iron-clad vessels immediately after the commencement of hostilities, and the adoption of measures for the enlargement of the navy. It was a subject full of difficulty and doubt. Experiments upon a large scale of expense, both in England and France, if not resulting in absolute failure, had achieved but a limited and questionable success. Yet it was evident that a new and material element in maritime warfare was developing itself, demanded immediate attention. In this view I recommended to Congress, at its extra session on the 4th of July, 1861, the whole subject, and asked authority to organize a commission for investigation.

Thirty days after this action on my part, Congress conferred the authority requested, and appropriated fifteen hundred thousand dollars for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels upon such models as should receive the approval of the Department. On the day after the law had been approved the commission was constituted, and the Department advertised for proposals. Of the various plans and propositions submitted, three vessels of different models were recommended by the Board, which received the approval of the Department. Contracts were forthwith made for constructing the Monitor, the Galena, and the Ironsides. All of these vessels are now in the service.

* * * * * * *

Whatever success may attend the large and costly armored ships of the Warrior class, which are being constructed by some of the maritime Powers of Europe, cruising in deep waters, they can scarcely cause alarm here, for we have within the United States few harbors that are accessible to them, and for those few the Government can always be prepared whenever a foreign war is imminent. It has been deemed advisable, however, that we should have a few large sized armed cruisers, of great speed, for ocean service, as well as of the class of smaller vessels for coastwise and defensive operations. In the construction of iron-clads of the Monitor class, the nautical qualities of the vessel have not been the governing object, for with light draft and heavy armament high speed is not attainable. But they are adapted to the shallow waters of our coast and harbors, few of which are accessible to vessels of great magnitude. While the larger armored vessels, with their heavy armament, cannot nearly approach our shores, those of the Monitor class can penetrate even the inner waters, rivers, harbors, and bayous of our extended and double coast.

WESTERN DEPOT AND ESTABLISHMENT.

It will be advisable at an early period to establish a naval depot on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi, where we now have a squadron equal in numbers to the whole navy of the United States at the commencement of this Administration. The want of an establishment in that quarter where vessels may be constructed, armed, and armored, equipped and repaired, has been severely felt, and in the absence of such an establishment the Department has been compelled to resort to expedients that may have been sometimes disadvantageous.

For an iron navy the great rivers of the West are well adapted, and the immense resources in iron and coal that are distributed throughout that region indicate what must be the undoubted policy of the Government at no distant period in relation to such an establishment. The time may not have arrived when the selection of a permanent location for a navy-yard and foundry shall be made, but it must be in the near future, and until then the department will be dependent in a great degree on private establishments and such temporary arrangements as can be secured.

A Washington letter says: Some people here like Mr. Lincoln's new phrase, "free Americans of African descent," used in his message. It is a phrase which is at once just and courteous to our free colored population.

THE New Orleans *Advocate*, of Nov. 17, says that the sugar planters in Louisiana have advanced their prices on the ground of damage by frost, the great number of negroes taken away, and the fear if the crop is perfected that the Yankees will take it from them.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE,

TO TAKE EFFECT FROM AND AFTER DEC. 10, 1862.

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year	$8 00.
" " month	70.
" " week	18
EVENING EDITION by mail, per year	4 50.
" " month	38.
" " week	10
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per year	2 00.
" " clubs of 5 to 10, "	1 50.
" " clubs of 10 or more "	1 25.

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily.

All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

LECTURES.

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

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.

NOTICE.—An Election for Officers of the St. Clair Oil Company will be held at the house of Robert Williams, in SOUTH PITTSBURGH, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January next, at 2 o'clock p. m. DAVID HIGBY, President. de4:stwF

NOTICE.—A. Y. M.—A Special Meeting of ALLEGHENY LODGE 223, will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at their Hall, in Allegheny City, at 6 o'clock. A full attendance of the members of the Lodge is particularly requested. BY ORDER OF THE W. M. de4: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, oc20 corner Wood and Third streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANOS. Just received, a superior 6¾ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, with overstrings, full iron frame, felt covered hammers, rosewood octagon legs, and soft and loud pedal. HAINES BROS., New York, makers.

A NEW STOCK OF PIANOS, From the celebrated factories of WM. KNABE & CO. and HAINES BROS., are now being selected by the subscriber, and will arrive in a few days. CHARLOTTE BLUME, de5:1y No. 43 Fifth street.

OAKLAND SELECT SCHOOL. THE WINTER SESSION OF MISS MARKHAM'S SELECT SCHOOL, at Oakland, will commence on MONDAY, December 8th, 1862. Circulars may be obtained at the Book Stores, giving information relative to terms, &c., or inquiries may be made of Miss MARKHAM in person, either at the School or at No. 104 Fourth street. de5:4td

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., No. 71, corner Wood and Fourth streets, Have just received a general and fresh assortment of LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S thick-soled BOOTS AND SHOES. Just opened, BOYS' and YOUTH'S kip and thick custom-made BOOTS, of all sizes, the best made in this country. de5

ALMOND CRACKERS.—Lemon, Picnic, Wine and Farina Crackers, just received fresh from the bakeries, and for sale by the barrel or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, de5 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

CARPET BROOMS.—20 dozen extra Carpet Brooms, made expressly for family use, received and for sale by the dozen or at retail by JNO. A. RENSHAW, de5 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SPICED SALMON, put up in cans hermetically sealed, just received from Boston and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW, de5 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SMOKED HALIBUT AND SALMON.—A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, de5 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

REFINED OIL.—200 barrels, bond or free; also, 18 barrels Naptha, for sale by SOLAR OIL WORKS CO., de5:1t St. Clair street, near the Bridge.

CRUDE OIL WANTED.—360 barrels, in bulk or barrels, by SOLAR OIL WORKS CO., de5:1t St. Clair street, near the Bridge.

CHEAP EDITION. VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES. Carleton's copyright edition—The only unabridged translation.

As an indication of the extraordinary interest existing for this marvellous book, it is sufficient to state that more than 12,000 volumes were purchased at the recent Trade Sales in New York city.

SEE THE PRICES—five volumes in one:

Cloth	$1 50.
Paper Cover	1 00.
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Cloth	1 50.
Paper Cover	1 25.

Orders must be accompanied with the money. ADDRESS, JOHN W. PITTOCK, (Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer,) FIFTH STREET, opposite the P. O. de4

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ALL THE MAGAZINES, PAPERS, And all other periodicals, received at HUNT'S, MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET, At the very lowest rates, to mail or city subscribers. JOHN P. HUNT, Wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer, MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET. de4

DIAMOND OIL WORKS. NAYLOR & SMITH. Refiners and dealers in CARBON OIL, unsurpassed by any in the market. Orders left at their office, No. 41 MARKET STREET, or at their works in Lawrenceville, will be promptly attended to. Buyers of CRUDE OIL.

ARDESCO OIL COMPANY, No. 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of REFINED CARBON OIL and BENZOLE. Prices to-day for Refined Oil: By car load ... 80 cents per gallon. Small lots ... 55 ... No charge for package. December 4th, 1862.

LOST.—A POCKET BOOK, with about one hundred dollars in money, and some papers, (useless to any person but the owner.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the EAGLE COTTON MILL or at No. 20 WOOD ST. de1:tw O. BROWN.

CONSIGNMENTS.— 10 boxes W. R. Cheese; 20 do. Hamburg Cheese; 40 bush. Potatoes; 100 bbls. prime Apples; 150 do. Mackerel; Just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, de4 114 Second street.

LARD OIL.—8 bbls. to arrive and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS. EATON, MACRUM & CO., Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street, Jobbers and retailers of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, RIBBONS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOL; 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. se27:tf

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY. DR. DUPONCO'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from prescription of Doctor Duponco.

This well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will in a very short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. In all cases in Nervous and Spinal Affection, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions have been followed strictly.

ONE DOLLAR AND SIX CENTS, enclosed to the authorized Agent at Pittsburgh, Pa., will insure a Box.

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Are a Scientific Preparation.
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They are safe, and never fail
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They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all obstructions,
To remove all obstructions,
To remove all obstructions,
To remove all obstructions,
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
And cure all Female Complaints
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
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They are a blessing and a cure.
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They are a blessing and a cure.
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And can be sent by mail to any part of the country.

Sold wholesale or retail by JOHN M. FULTON, Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Nos. 67 AND 69 FIFTH STREET. de4

LADIES' FANCY FURS; CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS; GENT'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES; HATS AND CAPS. Every variety and style of the above goods on hand and for sale at McCORD & CO.'S, no15 No. 131 WOOD STREET.

IMPORTANT TO OIL SHIPPERS AND REFINERS.—I have purchased five acres of desirable ground, situated on the Allegheny River and Allegheny Valley Railroad, above Lawrenceville, which I am fitting up as an Oil Yard, for the exclusive purpose of barreling, forwarding and storing Crude Oil. This property has unsurpassed advantages for the business, being located just outside the city limits, with no adjacent buildings, with a fine landing for boats, and where the eastern and western cars can be loaded on the ground. I am now prepared to take care of Oil Boats, and, with a steam pump, to barrel, and with fire-proof tight tanks to store bulk oil any length of time. Or I will lease ground to parties wishing to have their own tanks, and will build tanks on contract or superintend their construction. Office at the yard, on the Citizens Passenger Railway. All communications addressed to DAVID KIRK, Box 903, Pittsburgh Pa., will receive prompt attention. no18:1y

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

144 RUBIA MILLS, 144. 144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY. GOVERNMENT COFFEE, Put up in tin foil pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds: *JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO AND SUPERIOR COFFEE.* We believe our Coffee to be *better* than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us, or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 183 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. POLLARD & DOANE, 189 and 191 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. se23:3mis TABER & PLACE.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.— Finding the demand for DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS much greater than our present capacity to supply, and wishing the public to be fully supplied with these UNRIVALLED CHIMNEYS, we have concluded to grant the privilege to manufacture them to houses of respectability. This course has been rendered necessary since our present production is but FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN PER WEEK, while the demand is almost wholly for the Patent Oval. Those of our own manufacture will be distinguished by our trade-mark of XX FLINT GLASS, Which all others are cautioned from using. All packages of Chimneys made under our license will be marked with the name of patentee and date of issue of patent. For particulars apply at Fort Pitt Glass Works. no19:1m E. D. DITHRIDGE.

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., no25:1m Successors to Bailey, Brown & Co.

50 BUSH. DRIED PEACHES, halves; 50 do do Apples, bright; 2 bbls. Sorghum Molasses; 40 do choice Russet Apples; Just received and for sale by J. C. McVAY, de3 No. 10 Smithfield street.

GAME.—5 saddles Venison; 20 wild Turkeys; wild game, of all kinds, continually on hand and for sale at 114 Second street. de4 FRANK VAN GORDER.

MACKEREL.—50 bbls. No. 3, large, in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. de4

SORGHUM.—15 bbls. Sorghum Syrup just received and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE. de4

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

CRANBERRIES—24 boxes prime received and for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., de3 75 Water and 92 Front street.

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

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, AT J. M. Burchfield's, JUST RECEIVED.

HANDSOME SCOTCH LONG SHAWLS; Do do SQUARE do; MISSES LONG AND SQUARE do; LONG BLACK CASSIMERE do; BROSHA SHAWLS; BLACK CLOTH SHAWLS; BLACK THIBET SHAWLS; HANDSOME CLOAKS; SACQUES; CLOAKING CLOTHS;

With a large assortment of new Dress Goods and Domestics, JUST RECEIVED. de1

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, SONTAGS, 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

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

HIGHLY DESIRABLE NEW GOODS, AT Macrum & Glyde'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 & GLYDE, 78 MARKET STREET, (Between Diamond and Fourth.) Wholesale rooms up stairs. no24

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

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 50c, worth $1 00; " " tucked " 50 " $1 00; " " tucked & stitch'd " 55 " 1 25. One or more at the above prices till all are sold. EATON, MACRUM & CO., no18 No. 17 Fifth st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. 1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, in bright and beautiful colors. Merchants and dealers supplied in quantity. EATON, MACRUM & CO., no18 No. 17 Fifth street.

STEEL BELT CLASPS.—A choice lot of these desirable BELT CLASPS of Steel Brilliants, direct from the importers, received and for sale by EATON, MACRUM & CO., no18 No. 17 Fifth street.

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.

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; LACE 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. 77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

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

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer ... H. LARE.

Benefit of the Yankee Girl, Mrs. FLORENCE, and last appearance but one of the FLORENCES.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 5th, 1862, Will be presented, *Irish Lion.*

TIM MOORE ... Mr. FLORENCE.
SONG ... Miss FANNY BURT.

After which, THRICE MARRIED.

VIVIAN RIPPLE ... Mr. FLORENCE.
CARLOTTA ... Mrs. FLORENCE.
SKATING ... JACKSON HAINES.

To conclude with YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

PEG ... Mr. FLORENCE.
BARNEY O'CONNER ... Mrs. FLORENCE.

PIANOS.

SECOND LOT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—REAL BARGAINS.—

A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, round corners, made by Chickering & Sons, only 2½ years old, a very fine instrument	$300
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, same as the above	200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons, about 4 years old, in first rate condition	185
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, made by Schomaker, Philadelphia, a good Piano	150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., in good order	140
A Rosewood 6¾ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston	125
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart & Co., a very good instrument	100
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, New York make	85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, Losse	75
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, Loud & Bro.	45
A Mahogany 6½ octave Piano	35
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano	30
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano style Melodeon, made by Mason & Hamlin, as good as new	70
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon, made by Carhart	60
A Rosewood 5 octave Portable Melodeon, made by Carhart—cost $75	35

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, no5 81 Wood street.

LONDON EXHIBITION. PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS, Made by STEINWAY & SONS, New York. They received the first prize medal at the London Exhibition this summer, in competition with two hundred and eighty Pianos, from all parts of Europe and America, and are thus proved to be *the best Pianos in the world.* A fresh supply just receiving by H. KLEBER & BRO., 53 Fifth street, no8 Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

KNABE'S GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Just received, from the factories at Baltimore, one beautiful 7 octave Grand Piano, with extra carving; two 7 octave Square Grand, four round corners, with extra carved legs and moulding on case; one finely finished 7 octave Square Piano, with two round corners front, with one row moulding on case, octagon legs; one finely finished 6¾ octave Square Piano, same as the above. The above Pianos have all the latest valuable improvements, and each Piano is warranted for from five to eight years, and privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. Persons in want of a really first class Piano will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. no27 CHARLOTTE BLUME, No. 43 Fifth st.

BASS AND TENOR DRUMS just received by JOHN H. MELLOR.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT McClelland's Auction, No. 55 FIFTH STREET. no29

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! AT AUCTION. Pratt's Great Annual Consignment of valuable BOOKS, in every department of Literature, Science and Art, Fine Family Bibles, Letter and Note Papers, Gold Pens, Photograph Albums, &c., &c., will be continued THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at 55 Fifth street. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct. J. K. PRATT, Salesman. no29:tf

FURS AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold, a quantity of Furs, comprising Capes, half Capes and Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, for Ladies, Misses and Children. The ladies are invited to attend this sale. de3 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

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

CALL AT NO. 21 DIAMOND and get a bottle of SMITH'S LUSTRAL WASHING FLUID, which saves half the soap and near all the rubbing, and finishes the clothes with a beautiful white lustre. One quart bottle, for 25 cents, will do the washing four times for a large family. Paints 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. J. KAIN, no7:1m 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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 Streets, 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, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. C. KNIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Water and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA. Agents for the sale of the products of SOUTHWARK SUGAR REFINERY and the GROCERS' SUGAR HOUSE, of Philadelphia.

NEW LEAF LARD, in barrels and firkins—the latter for family use—for sale by G. J. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jackson & Townsend,) no29 No. 12 Fourth street, near Liberty.