THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI—NO. 49.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1, 1863.

Proposals will be received, (from first hands only,) until 12 M. JANUARY 12th, 1863, by the undersigned, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with SIX THOUSAND HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, near this city, in lots of (1000) one thousand each, every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight. All falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight; and Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain on a separate sheet of paper a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving this office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Lieut. Col. Thos. C. Sullivan, C. S., Baltimore, Md." If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Bidders must furnish good proof of their loyalty to the U. S. Government. No purchases made of secessionists.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
ja5:td Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, for furnishing to the Subsistence Department 2,000 head of BEEF CATTLE.

The Cattle are to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No cattle admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers, Stags and bulls not wanted.

The first delivery to be made on or about January 26th, 1863, or as soon thereafter as Government may direct. 100 head of Cattle per day will be required to be delivered under this contract.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as Government may have for disbursement.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees, and directed to "Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bids which do not comply with the above will be rejected. ja8:2d

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 now 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.
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WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 29, 23, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRICHES, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILLS' PATENT BOILER. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de13:ly

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York, Having arrived in Pittsburgh, will, as usual, devote his EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the Medical and Surgical treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c., &c. Also the various Chronic diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, &c. His residence is at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where he may be seen and consulted from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. de9:tf

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. no21:6mwr

GROCERIES.—
30 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar;
25 do " Cuba do;
20 do " P. R. do;
60 bbls. Yellow do;
75 do C. C. do;
25 do Crushed do;
20 do "A" Coffee do;
75 bags Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses;
25 do Lovering's Syrup;
10 do assorted brands Syrup;
10 do Bleached Whale Oil;
10 do No. 1 Lard Oil;
80 boxes Tobacco—5s and 10s;
5 do bright Tobacco;
10 kegs No. 1, 6 twist Tobacco;
With a full assortment of goods in our line, for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS,
de18 191 and 193 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.—50 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50 half bbls. do;
100 boxes Smoked Herring;
50 do Clothes Pins;
50 do Bi. Carb. Soda;
100 do Starch;
25 do Extract Logwood;
50 do Extract Coffee;
500 Seamless two-bushel Bags;
150 dozen Corn Brooms;
6 bbls. Maple Sugar;
For sale by W. M. GORMLY,
de30 271 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.—
100 bush. Prime White Beans;
1000 do Large Yellow Ear Corn;
200 do Bright Halves Dried Peaches;
200 do Dried Apples;
500 lbs. Roll Butter;
200 doz. Eggs.
ALSO—Extra Family Flour, Western Reserve Cheese, Salt, Feathers, Packed Butter, Buckwheat Flour, for sale at 18[illegible], Liberty street, by
WM. F. BECK & CO.,
ja6 Wholesale Grocers.

SHOT AND LEAD.—
180 bags Shot, assorted numbers;
75 pigs Lead;
Now landing and for sale by
ja6 ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. *Fifteen circulars sent free.* Address,
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
de20:3mdawT

$75 A MONTH.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.
de20:3mdawT

775 BUSH. PEACH-BLOW POTATOES; 40 bbls. prime NAVY BEANS, received this day and for sale by
ja6 L. H. VOIGT & CO., 267 Liberty st.

SOMETHING NEW.—SPRINGHILL DAIRY CHEESE.—2 bbls. of this celebrated make of Cheese just received and for sale at No. 114 Second street. FRANK VAN GORDER.

FLOUR—75 barrels Extra Family in store and for sale by
ja6 R. DALZELL & CO. Liberty street.

PREPARED CIDER, FOR FAMILY USE.—100 bbls. on hand and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
de22 114 Second street.

PRIME OLIVE OIL, in bulk and qts. and pts. per dozen, in store and for sale low by
WOODSIDE & WALLACE.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street.
MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE,

MORNING EDITION, by mail,	per year	.....	$8 00
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—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. Single copies, 5 cents.

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

THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR!

Wednesday's Conflict at Murfreesboro.

We give up all our available space, to-day, to the following most ably-written and complete description of the great battle fought near Murfreesboro, on Wednesday the last day of the old year, and continued on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, till the rebels were driven from every position they held, and forced to retreat towards Shelbyville and Tullahoma. We have already given a pretty full account of the advance from Nashville, by another correspondent. This one, whose letter appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, takes up the thread of the narrative on Wednesday morning, writing from the battle field on Thursday, Jan. 1st:

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle-field at Murfreesboro', especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday. Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable corps of Topographical Engineers, fail to exhibit correctly the features of the vicinity. The error seems to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams—Stone's river, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford county, and flows past Steward's Ferry, almost directly north, into the Cumberland; and Stone river, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter. It is the western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro', and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle. No map that I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream; and of course I had not myself time to trace it out. But when our line of battle was formed in front of the town, on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the men of Van Cleve's division filled their canteens with water from the same. At this place the river flows almost in a northerly direction, its course when passing the town being nearly due west.

I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning; but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade actually fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. McCook's command, which is the right wing of the army, consists of three divisions—Johnson's, Davis', and Sheridan's, posted from right to left in the order in which I have named them, Johnson's and Davis, being thrown forward and to the right, so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army. Gen. Sheridan's division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right wing.

Of the center, commanded by General Thomas, but two divisions were present, Negley's and Rosseau's, stationed from right to left in the order named, Rosseau's being somewhat withdrawn, and constituting the reserve on the center.

The left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. Crittenden, was posted in the following order: Palmer on the right, Wood in the centre, and Van Cleve on the left, a part of Palmer's and also of Van Cleve's being thrown slightly forward.

The enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone river, from the Lebanon pike, on the right, to the Franklin road on the left. Their left, at the beginning of the battle, was considerably overlapped by our own right when McCook had finally got into position. Hardee commanded the rebel left, consisting of Cheatham's, McCown's and Wither's divisions; McCown being on the extreme left of the wing, and Cheatham in the centre. This wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of Claiborne's (formerly Buckner's) division. Bishop Polk led the rebel right, consisting of Preston Smith's and Breckinridge's divisions, and Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith led on three divisions in the rebel centre. The division of Breckinridge was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these, there were several independent detachments; but it is extremely probable that with these and the reinforcements afterward received, the rebel army did not outnumber, even if it equaled our own.

The field of battle, of the center, was mostly a plain. Going toward Murfreesboro there was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland sufficient to conceal the greater portion of our troops, until they should be ready to advance. Behind the woods concealing our foremost lines, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, is an open and slightly elevated ground extending to the river. This formed the key to our entire position, and it was here that the greater portion of the wagons were parked for safety.

On the left some cornfields extended to the river, and on the other side of the stream arose a low wooded hill.

The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, open spaces where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow, belts of tolerable timber, and small, irregular shaped fields.

The pike and railroad run near each other in the elevated open space which formed the key to our position. From a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville.

A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them, except the brick building of which the inside was burned out the day before, played an important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning, when the firing commenced on the right. The 1st Missouri Battery, Capt. Essook, and the 1st Illinois, Capt. Houghtaling, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of Sheridan's division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy immediately threw himself upon Sheridan with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed. Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and Sheridan's men were for a moment compelled to give ground. It was only a moment, however, the brave and noble Sill, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops; the flashing banner of the stars once more advanced, and, although Sill purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after eight when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke through some cold looking clouds, and flashed a clear, bright light over the field!

There had not elapsed even time to remove the body of the dead General Sill, when all attention was directed to the extreme right. Three divisions of the enemy—McCown's, Claiborne's and Cheatham's—had advanced in massive columns, and charged impetuously upon Johnson and Davis. A portion of the infantry in Johnson's division immediately broke—almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack—and one of the batteries, Edgarton's, was taken before it had fired the third round. Poor Edgarton! it was not his fault. A truer, better, braver young man is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle; and I remember well how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old Third division, which prevented him from taking part in the battle of Perryville. His hour came at last; it found him ready, but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival, failed to do so; and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times, the rebel bayonets had swept away his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Captain Simonson fought like a hero, as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns.

Capt. Goodspeed strenuously endeavored, after firing several rounds, to save his cannon, but could only succeed in getting away with two of them.

Gen. Kirk, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in Johnson's division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiments; the enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in; a large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing almost at the muzzles of the rebel muskets; the brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the rout of the division became irretrievable and total.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I cannot, from all that I have heard, come to any other conclusion than that the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant. Whether Gen. McCook or Gen. Johnson is to blame for this, an impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the entire army is extremely hostile to both; and I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in the leadership of the 14th army corps.

The right of Davis' division, assailed at the same time as Johnson's, gave way simultaneously, and the rout of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course.

This left to Gen. Sheridan the task of repelling the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers. His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined, when the flight of Davis' division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy, who now swarmed upon its front and right flank. But it fought until a fourth of its number lay bleeding and dying upon the field, and still both remaining brigade commanders, Col. Roberts and Colonel Schaeffer, had met with the same fate as Gen. Sill. Then it gave way, and as in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout, only less complete than that of Johnson and Davis.

All these divisions were now hurled back together into the immense series of cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike, and extend far over to the right. Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from Palmer's, Negley's and Rousseau's divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives; but all in turn were either crushed outright by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to confused flight, or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his own regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest, and they who proved recreant to their trust. I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey or the Cid.

But in spite of heroism and devotion; in spite of desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe; in spite of an awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels still steadily pushed onward and came nearer and nearer to the turnpike.

Nearly two miles and a half the right wing of our army had been driven, and a faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face.

But the word went forth from Rosecrans; the flower of the left wing and center were hurried over toward the right, and massed, rank behind rank, in an array of imposing grandeur, along the turnpike, and facing to the woods, through which the rebels were advancing.

The scene at this time was grand and awful as anything that I never expect to witness until the day of judgment. I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and the railroad and forming the key to our entire position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and of the immense train of wagons parked along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter, capture.

And yet each minute it became more and more plainly evident that all the re-inforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling in inextricable disorder through the woods. Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars, were enough to appall with terror the stoutest hearts.

The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of shell, the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous hosts, as body after body of our troops gave way and were pushed back toward the turnpike.

Nearer and nearer came the storm; louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the road suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle proceeded by frightened mules and horses rolled and rattled away pell mell, in an opposite direction from that in which the victorious foe was pressing onward. The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters urging their teams to the top of their speed were now mingled with the billows of sound which swayed and surged over the field.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of Gen. Rosecrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the rout became visible, and a crowd of ten thousand fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrollable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Amongst them all, perhaps no half dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together. Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell amongst them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowds which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together as a sort of forlorn hope, to withstand, and if possible drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene; and with an intensity of interest and tumultuous emotion which I have no language to express, I watched for the result when the desperate soldiers of the rebellion should enter the open space. A tempest of iron was whistling all around my head; but, for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and burst unheeded. I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage. He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe, and sometimes *shrinking* awe, is a falsifier, an idiot, or a madman.

But at this time I could not have retired, even had I been so inclined. My feet were rooted to the spot; my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear; and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew, from the testimony of my own eyesight, whether or no the troops upon whom rested the last hope of the Union army, were like the rest, to be beaten and overthrown. It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained there, but of the mental impossibility of doing otherwise.

The flower of our troops were ranged in order here; and I had no fears for the result, unless one of those unaccountable panics which sometimes ruin even an army of veterans, should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions. Yet *there* were men not liable to panic—men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause, overcame and extinguished fear. Colonel Loomis was there with his immortal First Michigan Battery; and there was Stokes, with the guns and equipments furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade; and Mendenhall and Guinther, with their regular artillery; and the troops, led by General Wood, comprising some of the finest in the service; and the three famous brigades belonging to the old third division, (the 9th, the 17th, and the regulars,) which the daring valor of Rousseau, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. Scribner, of the 38th Indiana, commanding the 9th brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. John Beatty, of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th, had extricated from the woods into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition—a result which, to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous. Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their zeal and sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation.

With cool, calm courage, Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm; and conspicuous among all the rest, was the well-built form of the COMMANDING GENERAL, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him. As he cast his eye over the grand array which he had mustered to repel the foe, he already felt himself master of the situation.

At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the souls of the "Yankees" who stood before them, and charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzles of the cannon whose dark mouths yawned upon them.

A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces. An awful roar shook the earth; a crash rent the atmosphere. The foremost lines of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow-flakes before a flame; and then both armies were enveloped in a vast cloud of smoke, which hid everything from the eye.

In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad, the tumult redoubled. Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the broken right wing mingled with the teams; and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together. Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled and burst amid the crowd, and terror and dismay raged uncontrollably. The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible toward the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side.

The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knows exactly what occurred. There was a shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then all for a time disappeared. For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced they found no rebels between the woods and the turnpike, except the dead, the dying and the disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground. Since the annihilation of the "Old Guard" in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great a slaughter in so short a time as during this repulse of the rebels left at Murfreesboro; and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fiery combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napoleon.

[CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Late from Murfreesboro.

The following special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives some interesting items of late news:

MURFREESBORO, VIA NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.

Reports of the demoralization of the enemy receive additional confirmation. Breckinridge's division was terribly punished. Friday evening a ball pierced one of his ears, and his Adjutant General was killed.

Gen. Hanson was mortally wounded and died on Sunday night.

Breckinridge went south with his wife immediately after his disaster.

The wounded rebel officers in our custody estimate their own loss, in the several engagements, at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers.

Colonel Mulligan, of Tennessee, is mortally wounded and in hospital here. The body of General Hanson went South to-day; that of General Raines to Nashville. The remains of our Gen. Sill were plundered on the battle-field, but the rebels interred him with the honors of war. His body was exhumed to-day and will go north with the remains of Colonel Garesche. The bodies of Colonels Fred Jones and Millikan have already gone.

The rear guard of the enemy was encountered ten miles south, on the Shelbyville road, Sunday night, by Gen. Stanley's cavalry, and a general engagement ensued, the rebels retreating with a loss of thirty.

A negro from Bragg's headquarters, left the rebel army within five miles of Manchester last night. He says that he heard Bragg say he would go to Chattanooga. He is more likely to fortify and fight on Elk river, unless high water in the Tennessee river alarms him.

Murfreesboro was mostly deserted by rebel citizens, but they are coming back, begging favor while refusing to take non-combatant's oath.

It is a fact, not heretofore published, that on the night of Wednesday's battle, prominent Generals supposed General Rosecrans would retreat. He never entertained such an idea.

After the rebels were gone, he was complimented for his tenacity. "Yes," said he, "I suppose you know Bragg is a good dog, but Hold-fast is better." The lads call him "Old Hold-fast." They will fight for him now, even more gloriously than before. *All officers who deserted the field will be dismissed from the service*, and if Governors of States are patriotic, privates and non-commissioned officers will be promoted.

The 5th Kentucky, 9th Indiana and East Tennessee brigade, are among the distinguished.

DISPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL ROSECRANS.

President Lincoln congratulates the General commanding as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

To Major General Rosecrans:

Your dispatch, announcing the retreat of the enemy, has just reached here. God bless you, and all with you. Please tender to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's gratitude, for your and their skill, endurance and dauntless courage. A. LINCOLN.

Secretary Stanton also congratulates the General and the army.

Henry Vindell, negro, of Charleston, South Carolina, a slave of Col. Walters, of Bragg's staff, received emancipation papers from Gen. Rosecrans to-night, under the President's proclamation.

Major C. Goddard, Senior Aid, for gallantry and efficient service, is recommended by the General for promotion, as Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. St. Clair Morton, Chief Engineer, for splendid conduct and service, is also recommended for Brigadier General.

Letter from Col. Collier's Regiment.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, January 1, 1863.

To-day, like Christmas, passed very quietly in the camp of the 139th, with the exception, that on Christmas, the men didn't get any whisky, and to-day they got one-fourth of a gill each, of that delightful "eye-opener," along with a severe warning from Brigade headquarters, not to get drunk, which warning was religiously observed by the men. The officers didn't fare so well, unless they had plenty of money. For twenty-five cents we were permitted to look at the barrel, and fifty cents got us a drink, with a whiff from the well-liquored breath of the Commissary's assistant. Nothing but our morality and lack of funds kept us from getting very drunk. As it is, the character of the regiment for sobriety is preserved.

Our pickets, who returned to camp last night from the river, report everything quiet on the Rappahannock. The rebels have thrown up breastworks and dug intrenchments where we, for four days made, if not a downy couch, a "well wet" one, and are preparing to resist any effort to cross that may be made by our army. The pickets say that on the nights of the 28th and 29th, a large portion of the rebel army moved off on the railroad; that they could hear them bidding each other "good bye," bands playing, and those that remained cheering the different trains as they moved off.

Our balloon made an ascension from Falmouth on Tuesday last, but being fired at by the enemy, it remained up but a short time, long enough, however, to discover that a large body of rebel infantry were moving South.

Ninety fugitives ran the rebel pickets the other night, and have since been giving the "light of their countenances" to the different camps in this vicinity. These "reliable contrabands" say that the rebels intended raising the "Stars and Stripes" over Fredericksburg to-day, and that Jackson had started with his troops for Philadelphia, where he designed wintering. I don't believe the first part of this reliable information, as we were not invited to the "raising." The latter part is a good deal more improbable.

One of our officers returned from Berlin, Md., to-day, where he has been for the last two months, sick. He says that every day from one to five hundred barrels of salt were shipped South, along with almost every other kind of merchandise; and that there seems to be little or no restrictions placed on the intercourse of Southern merchants with Baltimore.

The L. G. D. has received orders to be in readiness, on twelve hours notice, with thirteen days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, to move—a great many think to the Peninsula, and about as many more say that we go to Alexandria. A forward movement of some kind is certainly on hand, and we are all glad of it; for another defeat is almost preferable to lying around in this Godforsaken country, where every person has the camp diarrhoea. All the sick in the different regimental hospitals are to be shipped to Washington to-morrow. This fact makes certain the prevailing idea, *that there is something to be done*—what that something is I think will discover itself soon.

The river pickets are very friendly with each other—there being an agreement that no shots shall be fired on either side. Our boys trade their overcoats with the "rebs" for tobacco, and thereby *chews* to freeze. One of our men got ninety plugs of navy tobacco, (which sutlers sell at $1,25 per plug) for an old overcoat.

The "darkies" are skedaddling in every direction in anticipation of the President's proclamation. An old rebel planter by the name of Fitzhugh, who owns over one thousand acres of land, a part of which we are now encamped, lost the last one of fifty slaves, who have all left his kind protection within the last month.

There are very few of the inhabitants remaining on this side of the river, and they are of the very poorest classes. One old fellow told me that there was the greatest suffering in Fredericksburg, very few (and they the wealthiest) being able to purchase even the commonest necessaries of life. As for himself, he hadn't tasted coffee for months. Our men are now being fed on beans, having beans for dinner, beans for supper, and beans for breakfast.

A big blow may be certainly looked for on the Rappahannock shortly.

Lieut. Bob Wilson, of Co. F, started for Pittsburgh yesterday, having had his resignation accepted on account of ill health. We were visited to-day by W. Hallman and Geo. H. Anderson, Esqs., of Pittsburgh. They stayed but a few moments, being on their way to the 155th.

Col. Collier is still with us, his health, however, not yet permitting him to attend to any duty. Lieut. Col. Owens is in command of the regiment.

Gen. Thomas A. Rowley and Gen. Wheaton of this brigade, are spending the holidays in Washington. Gen. Wheaton has the privilege of taking us to Washington to act provost for the winter. He will hardly accept the privilege, as he is a fighting man, and I don't think would care about playing gentleman soldier for two or three months. Massachusetts soldiers have, up to this time, monopolized provost duties.

Col. E. Jay Allen is in Washington, endeavoring to have his regiment transferred to a brigade composed of "three years" regiments—his being the only three years regiment in the brigade in which it now is. It is reported here that the 9th Penn'a. Reserves are to be sent home to reorganize. The day is beautiful, and such a one we would enjoy were we at home. Wishing you and every person a happy New Year, I remain yours, &c., S.

The Anderson Troop.

We are sorry to learn from two letters published in the Philadelphia *Press*, that *five hundred and thirty-five* out of *seven hundred and fifty* of the members of this regiment stacked their arms on the 26th of December, the day the army marched from Nashville, and refused to go forward until compelled to do so by Gen. Rosecrans, who immediately issued the following order:

"That the regiment must move—that the proceeding above mentioned was insubordination—that the officers at present acting over us were acting by his authority, and that a battery of artillery would be ordered out to compel obedience to his orders"—with this addition to the order—"that he thought the Anderson Cavalry was composed of intelligent Union soldiers, who understood their duty and intended to perform it."

The editor of the *Press* remarks: "As to the charge that their officers were inexperienced and incompetent, we need no better refutation than the blood of Rosengarten and the bravery of Ward. It seems to us that these recusant members of the Anderson Troop were holiday soldiers; that the field to them was a place for display, and not for danger, and they have behaved like *dilettanti*, and not like soldiers."

NORTHERN FLUNKEYISM REBUKED.—The New York *Tribune* says:

Shortly after the arrival of Col. A. J. Hamilton in this city, as a refugee from Texas, he called on a client, where he met and was introduced to a well-known Chamber street dry goods jobber, who has lost the savings of his life by his Southern debtors, but who has ever bowed low to the shrine of Slavery, and now, it is said, labors under the delusion that, by his abuse of the Government and Republicans generally, he will be a favored creditor, and collect what he has due to him. Mistaking Hamilton's true loyalty, he thought he would be pleased with his staple slang, and said "the Abolitionists had brought about the war"—that Lincoln and Stanton were incompetent, etc, etc., when Hamilton interrupted him and, gently putting his hand upon his shoulder, asked, "My friend, are you a loyal man?" The merchant, a little put back, replied, "I believe I am." "Then," quickly responded Hamilton, *use loyal language*," and turning to his client and friend, changed the conversation, fitly rebuking language too common among a considerable class in this city.

Prices in Richmond.

Brown sugar sold yesterday at 95 cents per pound, by the barrel, and molasses at $6 10@6 25 per gallon, wholesale. The same commodities were retailing—sugar at $1@1 10 per pound, and molasses at $7 50 @8 and upward per gallon.

Of course all kinds of bakers' confectionary, in which sugar and molasses form ingredients, shot up proportionately in price, and yesterday a dozen common sweetened cakes that sold last week at 25 cents per dozen, were to 40 and 50 cents, and all other kinds of cake in proportion. Parties who profess to know attribute the advance to the active aggressive operations of the enemy in the south and southwest, which may ultimately result in the destruction of communication with Richmond for a time. This, if not the real reason, will serve very well for an excuse, and the speculative mania that will now certainly ensue, will run up prices beyond the present rates, if the matter be not taken in hand by the government or the people.—*Examiner, January* 2.

PIANOS.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—One of KNABE'S PIANOS, which are still ahead of Steinway's and all other Pianos made in this country, would be the most acceptable present any person could make.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
de29 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

CHEAP PIANOS, Made by HAINES BROS., New York. *WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.*

Any persons wishing to purchase a first quality PIANO, at a moderate price, are respectfully invited to call and examine these superior instruments. Dealers in Pianos, of this city, after procuring a few of these instruments, and afterwards being disappointed in not getting their orders filled, kept one or two on hand, and are now trying to injure their reputation, not thinking that their letters to the Messrs. Haines are in the possession of the subscriber, and will appear in print if they still try to injure their reputation.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,
de29 Sole Agent for Haines Bros. Pianos.

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.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm and name of LILLEY, STRAIN & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
HUGH H. V. LILLEY,
EDWIN STRAIN,
THOMAS W. LILLEY.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st, 1863.

THE WILLIAMS & ORVIS SEWING MACHINES Will still be sold by E. STRAIN, Sales-room, No. 58 FOURTH STREET,
ja3:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—BOLLMAN & GARRISON have this day associated with them GEORGE W. BOLLMAN, JOHN H. BICKETSON and JOHN CANARD. The Foundry Business will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.
H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. BICKETSON,
JOHN CANARD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st, 1863. ja3:1m

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY, Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JOS. SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862, W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at his office in the Brewery. The Brewing Business will be continued by SPENCER & McKAY, who intend to have always on hand a superior article of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuation of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may purchase from them.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.

Address all orders to SPENCER & McKAY, Phoenix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH SPENCER,
se12 JAMES McKAY.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. J. HOWARD and ROBERT RODGERS, under the name and style of HOWARD & RODGERS, Copper and Tin Ware manufacturers, was dissolved on the 13th October, 1862, by the death of William J. Howard. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Robert Rodgers. All those knowing themselves to be indebted, will please call and settle.

ROBERT RODGERS, having purchased the entire interest of William J. Howard, late of the firm of Howard & Rodgers, will continue to manufacture BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, of all sizes, WORMS, for OIL REFINERIES, and all kinds of work in his line, at the old stand, 139 Front street, Pittsburgh.
oc23:3m ROBERT RODGERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE.—Our friend JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street, has recently returned from the East with a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Comprising all the different varieties and styles now in vogue; and having selected it himself from the Eastern manufacturers, is now prepared to offer to the public goods which he can recommend for neatness and wear.

We advise all those in want of neat and substantial coverings for the feet to call on Mr. ROBB, feeling confident they will be suited as regards quality and price.

Remember the place, 89 MARKET STREET. oc4

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

MADISON STARCH AGENCY. The undersigned are Agents, for Pittsburgh and vicinity, for WATT'S MADISON STARCH COMPANY, And keep constantly on hand a supply of their STARCH, various style packages, which will be sold in quantities to the trade on most reasonable terms.
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
de13:tf 329 LIBERTY STREET.

OCTOBER.—The October List, United States Excise Taxes, is now due, and payable at the Office of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District, WAYNE STREET, next door to the City Treasury, Allegheny.

Persons who have not paid their taxes on the SEPTEMBER LIST are notified that *ten per cent.* will be added if not attended to immediately.
DAVID N. WHITE,
ja6 Collector of the 23d District, Penn'a.

SUNDRIES.—
32 kegs Glade Butter, put up for family use;
3,000 lbs. fresh Roll Butter;
20 bbls. fresh Eggs;
15 do Pickles;
30 bushels Dried Apples;
20 kegs No. 1 Lard;
100 bushels small White Beans;
75 dozen large fancy Brooms;
Received and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
ja6 No. 183 Liberty street.

LIQUID STOVE POLISH, for the following reasons, is superior to all others:
1. It needs no mixing.
2. It has no smell whatever.
3. It produces no dirt or dust.
4. It preserves from rust.
5. It produces a jet black polish.
6. It requires very little labor.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
de19 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

800 BLS. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR;
200 bbls. Extra Family Flour;
300 bush. Dried Apples, bright;
25 bbls. Sorghum Molasses;
200 Oil Barrels, new;
Just received and for sale by J. C. McVAY,
ja7 No. 10 Smithfield street.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth Sts.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, James D. Verner,
John Watt, Capt. John L. Rhoads,
Wm. B. Hays, Samuel P. Shriver,
John R. Parks, George B. Jones,
Charles S. Bissell, Daniel Wallace,
Wm. Van Kirk, O. Hanson Love.

WM. PHILLIPS, *President.*
JOHN WATT, *Vice President.*
WM. F. GARDNER, *Secretary.* ja14:ly

FIRE INSURANCE BY THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, on BUILDINGS, limited or perpetual, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, &c., in town or country. Office No. 308 Walnut street.

CAPITAL, $229,310; ASSETS, $309,508 99—invested as follows:

First Mortgage on Improved City Property, worth double the amount	$155,600 00
Ground rent, first class	2,462 50
Penna. R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent. Mortgage Loan, $30,000, cost	27,800 00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. Loan	30,000 00
Allegheny county 6 per ct. P. R. R. Loan	10,000 00
Collateral bonds, well secured	2,500 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company, mortgage loan	4,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Stock	4,000 00
Stock of Reliance Mutual Insurance Co	26,850 00
Stock of County Fire Insurance Co	1,050 00
Stock of Delaware M. S. Insurance Co	700 00
Commercial Bank do	5,135 91
Mechanics' Bank do	2,012 50
Union M. Insurance Co.'s Scrip	[illegible]
Bills Receivable, business paper	16,997 13
Book Accounts, accrued interest, etc	6,916 72
Cash on hand and in hands of agents	11,335 15
	$309,508 99

CLEM TINGLEY, *President.*

DIRECTORS:
Clem. Tingley, H. L. Carson,
Samuel Bispham, S. Lothrop,
Wm. R. Thompson, Robt. Toland,
Robert Steen, Chas. Leland,
Frederick Brown, Fred'k. Lennig,
Wm. Musser, Jacob T. Bunting,
C. Stevenson, C. S. Wood,
Benj. W. Tingley, Smith Bowen,
John R. Worrell, Jas. S. Woodward,
Marshall Hill, John Bissell, Pittsb'gh.

B. MINCHMAN, *Secretary.*
J. G. COFFIN, *Agent,*
my6 Northeast corner Third and Wood street.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, 435 and 437 Chestnut street, near Fifth.

Statement of Assets, January 1st, 1860, published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,886,893 80
Real Estate, (pres't val. $108,314 61) cost	102,965 00
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	89,150 00
Stocks, (present value $86,667 72) cost	85,736 06
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,821 00
Cash	27,919 00
	$2,2[illegible],051 63

The only profits from premiums which this Company can divide by law are from risks which have been determined.

Insurance made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding *Four Millions of Dollars*, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses paid during the year 1858......$105,085 57

DIRECTORS:
Charles N. Bancker, Isaac Lea,
Mordecai D. Lewis, Jacob R. Smith,
Tobias Wagner, Edward C. Dale,
David S. Brown, George W. Richards,
Samuel Grant, George Fales.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, *President.*
EDWARD C. DALE, *Vice President.*
WM. A. STEEL, *Secretary pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, *Agent,*
my6 Office Northeast cor. Wood & Third sts.

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.—INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1794—Capital, $500,000.
Assets, January 10, 1859......$1,1[illegible] 61
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*
THOMAS PLATT, *Secretary.*

INSURANCE CO. OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1794—Capital, $200,000.
Assets, February 1, 1859......$413,808 0
HENRY D. SHERRERD, *President.*
WILLIAM HARPER, *Secretary.*

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD.
Incorporated 1810—Capital, $500,000.
Assets, May 1, 1860......$955,754 53
H. HUNTINGDON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*

Insurance in the above old and reliable Companies can be obtained by application to
W. P. JONES, *Agent,*
fe15:dly 87 Water street, Bagaley's Buildings.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, Jr., *President.*
F. M. GORDON, *Secretary.*
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A Home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

ASSETS, OCTOBER 30, 1859:

Stock Accounts	$ 63,000 00
Mortgages	2,180 00
Office Furniture	250 0
Open Accounts, &c.	7,809 00
Cash	18,351 99
Premium Notes	27,895 14
Notes and Bills Discounted	174,075 19
	$293,351 25

DIRECTORS:
R. Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
James McAuley, Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes, David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick, Rees J. Thomas,
George Darsie, Benj. P. Bakewell,
William H. Smith, John R. M'Cune.
C. W. Ricketson,
my30 F. M. GORDON, *Secretary.*

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL REA, *Secretary.*
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley, S. M. Kier,
Jas. Park, Jr., John Shipton,
W. G. Johnston, Jas. M. Cooper,
B. F. Jones, S. Harbaugh,
Reese Owens, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Hon. T. M. Howe, John S. Dilworth,
Barclay Preston, Charles H. Zug.
George Bingham, de30:lyd

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, *President.*
JOHN D. McCORD, *Vice President.*
D. M. BOOK, *Secretary.*
Capt. WM. DEAN, *General Agent.*

DIRECTORS:
Isaac Jones, John D. McCord,
C. G. Hussey, Capt. Adam Jacobs,
Harvey Childs, R. H. Sterling,
Capt. R. C. Gray, Capt. Wm. Dean,
John Irwin, Jr., R. L. McGrew,
B. L. Fahnestock, Robt. H. Davis.

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 B. Wolf, 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.,
ac28:1m Successors to Bailey, Brown & Co.

E. C. KNIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, S. E. corner Water and Chestnut [illegible] Phila[illegible]

Agents for the sale of the products of [illegible] WARE SUGAR REFINERY, and [illegible] SUGAR HOUSE, of Philadelphia.