Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4.

Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

The following letter from Archbishop WHATELY, of Dublin, to Mrs. STOWE, was written in response to that lady's letter to the women of England in reply to their address to the women of America some years ago. The Archbishop, it will be perceived, in speaking of public opinion, instead of asserting in general terms that it is so and so, is careful and cautious, saying, there are "many" who think this way and "many" who hold other views, all of which go to show how the popular mind there is absorbed in the great American question, and how earnestly it is discussed. We invite a careful perusal:

PALACE DURLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

DEAR MADAM: In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet I take the opportunity of laying before you what I collect to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course, there is a great variety of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerns, and some with the Southerns, but far the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining.

Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of Slavery, but from not understanding that the wars waged in the cause of Abolition. It was waged, they say, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union, and, in attestation of this, they refer to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of Secessionists, while those who adhered to the Federal cause should be exempt from such confiscation; which, they say, did not savor much of zeal for Abolition.

Many, who have a great dislike to Slavery, yet hold that the Southerns had at least as much right to secede as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shown great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognize the Southern States and break the blockade. Then, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing at England and threats of an invasion of Canada which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

There are many, also, who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if the Confederates continue to hold their own as they have done hitherto, and that a people who shall have maintained their independence for two or three years will be recognized by the principal European Powers. Such appears to have been the precedent of the European Powers in all similar cases—such as the revolt of the Anglo-American and Spanish-American colonies, of the Haytiens and Belgians. In these, and other like cases, the rule practically adopted seems to have been to recognize the revolters, not at once, but after a reasonable time has been allowed to see whether they could maintain their independence, and this without being understood to have pronounced any decision either way as to the justice of the cause.

Moreover, there are many who say that the negroes and people of color are far from being kindly or justly treated in the Northern States. An emancipated slave, at any rate, has not received good training for earning his bread by the wages of labor; and if, in addition to this and his being treated as an outcast, he is excluded, as it is said, from many employments by the refusal of the white laborers to work along with him, he will have gained little by taking refuge in the Northern States.

I have now laid before you the views which I conceive to be the most prevalent among us, and for which I am not myself responsible. For the safe and effectual emancipation of slaves, I myself consider there is no plan so good as the gradual one, which was long ago suggested by Bishop HURD. What he recommended was an *ad valorem* tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. Thus the slaves would be a burden to the master, and those the most so who should be the most intelligent and steady, and, therefore, the best qualified for freedom; and it would be his interest to train his slaves to be free laborers, and to emancipate them, one by one, as speedily as he could with safety. I fear, however, that the time is gone by for trying this experiment in America.

With best wishes for the new year I remain, dear Madam, yours faithfully,

ED. WHATELY.

The good Archbishop is certainly right in preferring the gradual to the immediate scheme of abolition. The gradual scheme was the one adopted in all the old States, where slavery did formerly exist, except Massachusetts, where it fell at once before "the self-evident truths" of the Declaration of Independence. But in that portion of the United States now in rebellion all idea of emancipation, either immediate or gradual, has long since been scouted, denounced, and even punished, as heresy and treason. Hence, it is that that the gradual scheme in these States is simply impracticable; and as slavery and treason have become so identified, so interwined, that it is impossible to strike the one without striking the other, the stern alternative is before us, of immediate emancipation, or national destruction. The Archbishop is therefore right in saying: "I fear that the time is gone by for trying this experiment [of gradual emancipation] in America."

Decision in the Case of the Rock Island Bridge.

On Friday the Supreme Court at Washington decided the appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, in the case of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, appellants, vs. James Ward. Mr. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the bill, each party paying his own costs. Justices NELSON, WAYNE and CLIFFORD dissented. The Court below had decreed that three piers of the bridge be taken down on the town side, sustaining the claim of jurisdiction on the part of Iowa. That the Court below should have sustained this preposterous claim of jurisdiction on the part of Iowa, seemed strange at the time, but it is still stranger that, on a full review of the whole case, the three Justices above named should still adhere to that view.

The gunboat Isaac T. Smith, which the rebels boast of having captured in Stone river, or inlet, was formerly a tow boat in New York harbor, as we learn from the papers of that city, and was sold to the government in the early part of the rebellion. Last fall she was enlarged at the New York navy yard and her tonnage increased two hundred tons. She was then armed with nine guns. The rebels must probably engaged on a reconnaissance and got aground when she was captured by the enemy.

Colored Soldiers.

Messrs. Editors: Why is it that the traitors in the Democratic party endeavor to create a public opinion unfavorable to enlisting the colored man to help put down this wicked rebellion? If, by their exertions, they can save the lives, or even ameliorate the condition of our brave soldiers,—sons, brothers and fathers,—of those we are accustomed to meet daily on our streets, highways, and socially at our homes, what objection can there possibly be to it? It is not because the black man *is black* that creates a prejudice against the race, for we all like a black horse, a black coat; and who does not admire black eyes set in the midst of handsome features? It is not the color, then, that is so repugnant to our feelings. It must be all owing to the fact that the superior race has kept the inferior in a servile and slavish condition. Elevate them,—help them to elevate themselves,—and by doing so we elevate ourselves. If we expect mercy and justice to follow us, we must be merciful and just to all others. T.

Our correspondent's mind seems to be exercised, as the minds of very many sensible people are; for on no principle, at all consistent with common sense, can any reason be given why negroes should not help to fight in this great war. To those who wish the rebels to succeed, but are afraid to say so openly, the prejudice against color is very convenient; hence the butternut democrats are wonderfully outraged at the thought of "niggers" shooting traitors. But as they are joined to their idols, let them alone—it is not worth while to argue with them. There is another class, however—nice, fastidious fellows, who air their patriotic sentiments on all occasions in which neither danger nor sacrifice is involved—who are jealous for the honor of Angle-Saxon race. These assert with great pomposity, the ability of white men to fight our battles, without calling upon colored people for help. We have some such fellows in our eye just now—young enough and stout enough to take their places in the ranks, *but who have never done it.* To all such let this test be applied—"Will you go?—not as an officer, but as a private?" If they do go in that capacity—which is the capacity in which colored men are to be employed—we concede to them the right to say that they do not want the assistance of colored men; but until they enroll their names and shoulder their muskets, let them be silent on that subject. They certainly have no right to oppose the arming of colored men.

Services of Loyal Blacks.

While the negroes in the Department of the Southwest are receiving the worst possible treatment at the hands of the government and its agents, they do not permit their loyalty to be shaken, but constantly render most important services to our commanders. An instance of this is thus reported by a correspondent of a Boston paper, in an account of the late operations in Berwick bay:

"The rebels have placed all sorts of obstruction in the bay and river, but our forces was not aware that they had resorted to their old practice of placing torpedoes in chains across the rivers, until they were fortunately informed by two intelligent negroes, who jumped from the cotton and swam ashore to warn our troops of their danger. *The slaves pointed out the exact location of these dangerous and infernal machines, showing our officers the lines attached to these torpedoes.* Our officers removed two of these destructives, and in one of them was five gallons of powder. The contrabands said the rebels have planted many more of larger size further up the river. One of the torpedoes discovered by our troops was enclosed in a square wooden box and marked 'medical stores.' Had this been opened, as the inventors intended it should be, the loss of life must have been large."

The absurdity, to call it nothing worse, of the policy which repels the loyal blacks and refuses their services, is clearly apparent in view of facts like that here reported, and one would suppose that in New Orleans, at least, it would never again have a foothold. The latest accounts, however, leave no doubt that the military authorities are, by their course, doing much to alienate the blacks, weakening to that very extent the Federal resources in that now disorganized department.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A. T. STEWART.—"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes to that paper that:

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of this city, has refused to sell cotton goods at any price, and that he has been engaged in buying up all the goods he could purchase; that empty stores have been taken, warehouses rented and filled to the rafters with goods, and this dohe that he closed sales and waits for coming events. It is well known that Mr. Stewart's connection with the government is such that he has early information of changes to take place, of movements to be made, and the signs of the times are within his vision. He has the monopoly of one kind of goods for which the sale has been great, and the past year has been to him probably the most successful year he has ever known. Over fifteen million dollars' worth of goods he has sold within the year 1862, and when he holds up and refuses to sell a class of goods, men begin to open their eyes. If we have a battle and do not win, cotton goods will run up like gold.

Death of Horace Vernet.

France has just lost her great historical painter. Horace Vernet died in Paris on the 17th of January, aged nearly 74 years, having been born in Paris on the 30th of June, 1789. He was the son of Carle Vernet, a great battle painter, the grandson of Joseph Vernet, the great marine painter, whose father, Antoine Vernet, was also a painter. He began to paint when quite a youth, and soon showed that he inherited the talent of the family. It would be impossible to give any account of his works without filling several columns. But the palaces and galleries of France owe some of their most splendid treasures to his genius; and the great battles of the nation are gloriously recorded on the canvas he has enriched. He leaves no family. His only daughter was married to Paul Delaroche, and she died childless.

New Orleans Threatened with Submersion.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 24th of January, says it is reported the levees above that city were in a very dangerous condition, holes having been cut into them by rebel guerrillas, and the river having risen within a few feet of an overflow.

"Nearly the whole surface of the State is several feet below the river at high-water mark, and if the rise is continued it is feared that the whole country will soon be several feet under water. Not only Louisiana, but a great portion of Arkansas and Mississippi would be thus submerged."

DR. RUSSELL'S BOOK.—Dr. Russell's "Diary" creates some excitement in high political circles here. He quotes so freely the private sayings of public men upon the war, that it is somewhat provoking to them. The diplomats do not escape. Count Mercier, he says, more than a year ago was firmly convinced the South could never be conquered. Mr. Chase was half a mind to let the rebels go when the war first began. Mr. Seward's talk is quoted largely, and so of many other of our leading men. Everybody here is reading the book, but the politicians, generals and statesmen do not exactly relish the freedom Russell has taken with them.—*Washington Letter.*

LECTURES.

REV. DR. REILEY, of Baltimore, (Formerly Pastor of the Christ M. E. Church of this city, will deliver a course of TWO LECTURES, at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 6th and 10th. The subject of the first lecture will be "An Evening with American Statesmen," and of the second "Our Age, Country and Bible." Tickets for each lecture 25 CENTS, to be had at the door. fe3:td

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Will deliver a second and last Lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and the public generally, on

Thursday Evening, Feb. 5th,

AT

CONCERT HALL.

SUBJECT—CLASSES OF MEN.

Tickets, 25 CENTS—to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the Door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to begin at 7½.

W. H. KINCAID, JOSEPH ALBREE, W. D. McCOWAN, J. B. HURBURT, GEO. W. WEYMAN. } Lecture Committee. fe4:td

LAST WEEK AND LAST LECTURE.

Womanhood and Female Perfection,

BY

Prof. O. S. FOWLER,

AT

CONCERT HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4th, at 7½ o'clock,

TO MEN ONLY.

Single admission 25 cents.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

TO LADIES ONLY.

Professional Examinations at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL but a few days longer. fe3:2t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

fe3:10t

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Feb. 3d, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly passed Jan. 29th 1861, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, on MONDAY, March 2d, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

fe3:3t

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., *Office of the Secretary,* Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 27th, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the OFFICE OF SAID COMPANY, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1863.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY and remain closed until the 26th OF FEBRUARY thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ja28:1:e25

OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24th, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY in relation to the time of holding the Annual Election of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for Officers, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 24th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of Feb. 24, 1863, as previously announced.

B. C. ORR, Secretary.

ja28:1t

ALLEGHENY CITY COLLEGE, Corner of Locust and Sandusky Streets. The Tenth Annual Session begins on MONDAY, Feb. 2d, and ends June 27th. Rates of Tuition from $15 to $30. For references, &c., apply to JOS. V. McKEE, Principal.

ja27:1m

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and sin from the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and saloons. P. S. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. fe4:1mos

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Open for Deposits from 10 a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

A SAFE, CONVENIENT and PROFITABLE DEPOSITORY, for Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, and all those who o means or savings are small. It also commends itself to Executors, Administrators, Collectors, Agents, voluntary Societies or Associations, and persons of all classes.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum is paid on deposits, which, if not drawn, will be placed to the credit of the depositor on the first days of May and November, and thereafter bear the same interest as the principal. At this rate, money will double in less than 12 *in less than 12 lee years.*

Interest will commence on all deposits the *first* and *fifteenth* days of the month after such deposits are made.

Books, containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished on application at the office.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—W. B. COPELAND.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voegtly,
	Wm. E. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.

fe4:6-d

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.—A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS will convene at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 23 day of March next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy.

Gentlemen desiring permission to appear before the Board must make application to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, stating their residence, place and date of birth, accompanied with respectable testimonials of moral character.

Applicants must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy. fe4:lawdlw

FOR SALE OR RENT.—In Oakland, within seven minutes walk of the Passenger Railway Station, a new two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, of six rooms and good cellar. Well of excellent water very convenient, and a lot of ground, planted with Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c. For price and terms apply to WM. HOLMAN, Pittsburgh Foundry, or Office, 119 Smithfield street. fe4:3t

TO LET—From the 1st of April next, 2 two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchen in each, located on Ann street, near Stevenson, Eighth Ward.

Also, 1 three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue, with six rooms. fe4

RULES OF COURTS.—Rules of all the Courts of Law and Equity—State and United States—which are holden in the City of Pittsburgh, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1 vol. octavo, of over 800 pages, with copious Indexes and interleaves, for additions in MS. Price Five Dollars. For sale by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., fe4:sthaw 57 Wood street.

TO LET—The commodious three-story BUILDING on Liberty, opposite Third street, containing fourteen rooms. The Dining Room will seat forty persons. The house is well adapted for a boarding house. Apply to

ja31:tf J. McD. CROSSAN.

TO LET—Three Rooms in the GAZETTE BUILDING, with or without power. The rooms are suitable either for a Printing Office or other mechanical purpose. Apply at the

fe3:tf COUNTING ROOM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BOWN & TETLEY, Cutlers, &c., Wood street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by limitation on the first day of February, 1863. The business for the present will be carried on at the old stand, by

JAMES BOWN.

February 3d, 1863.1w

TO OIL REFINERS.—2 new STILLS (30 barrels each,) also, 2 sets GOOSE NECKS and CONDENSING PIPES, for sale at

WM. BARNHILL & CO.'S

Jan29:6t Boiler Yard, foot Penn st Call soon.

EGGS.—10 bbls. fresh Eggs this day received by express by

fe4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PEARLS.—25 bbls. No. 1 Pearls for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

CIDER.—15 bbls. superior Cider for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, national resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X,

Accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was: "Satan Triumphed in 1860 in granting the Xpectation of abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was: "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860, gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchword's of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumseh are 1860 Strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—bad been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and of course bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared these same cabalistic letters: S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for 201 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. Drake, and was shown the elephant—leaks, S. T. and all—and a great institution it is. A six story building in Dey street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and material, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to fill their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D S. Barnes are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year! With such individual resources government loans ought to stand at par, and Jefferson Davis might as well pack up and start for Jerusalem. * * * * * * J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhea, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snakeroot, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec 23, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours,
Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, on a *steel plate label.*

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
223 BROADWAY, New York.

fe4:1mos&dlw

VALENTINES FOR 1863.

NEW, RACY, SPICY, SPARKLING.

All styles and prices.

The largest assortment in the West.

Trade supplied by

J. W. PITTOCK,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ja31

CARTE DE VISITES,

The largest assortment in the West,

Of prominent MEN AND WOMEN, GENERALS, ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Also, copies of STATUARY, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. Among them can be found Cartes of the late Major WARD, Gen. C. P. JACKSON and Col. SAM. BLACK, at

PITTOCK'S,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ja31

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, *forthwith.* All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 10th, 1863, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of 10 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the license. The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor. W. EICHBAUM,

fe2:tf City Treasurer.

LARGE SALE OF FURS.—Commencing WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4th, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock, and continue THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at same hours, will be sold, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, the largest and finest assortment of Furs ever brought west of the mountains, comprising fine Fitch, Sable and Squirrel Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Collars, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. Also, Wolf, Coney and Squirrel Sleigh Robes. The above is the closing out of the Bankrupt Stock of G. Krauss & Son, Philadelphia, and must be sold, without regard to price. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

W. KRAUSS, Salesman. fe3

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, most cheerfully testify to Mr. W. STREMMEL, No. 134 Smithfield street, that, having employed his services frequently at CUPPER AND LEECHES, have found him to be punctual, careful and most skillful operator in his business, and take pleasure in recommending him to the profession, as well as all others in need of such services.

ROBERT WILSON, M. D.,
A. H. GROSS, M. D.,
H. GROSS, M. D.,
J. G. GALLAGHER, M. D.,
W. McKEOWN, M. D.,
A. HOUSELITER, M. D.

The best LEECHES, fresh out of the pond, for sale. fe3:lw

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, SUBAS, 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 fe3:tf

FOR RENT—A desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within one mile of Allegheny City, on the Perrysville Plank Road. The house is a large Brick, well improved and very comfortable. There is also five acres of cultivated ground in orchard and garden. Also, the adjoining property of seven acres of ground adapted for gardening purposes; there is a good house and outbuildings on the premises, and a good variety of choice fruits. To a good tenant will be rented at a moderate price. Possession given on the 1st of April.

Call on the subscriber, on the premises.

fe3:tf W. D. PUSEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have, from this date, entered into partnership under the firm of REA & KEIL, at No. 285 Liberty street, opposite Seventh, for the purpose of Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Produce and General Commission business.

HENRY REA, Jr.
PETER KEIL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—Having entered into Co-partnership with HENRY REA, Jr., I can be found at No. 285 Liberty street, where I hope to see my former friends and customers. PETER KEIL.

fe3:2t

THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY.

SOLDIERS' PAY, PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

T. WALTER DAY,

103 Fifth Street, third door below Catholic Church,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

In connection with HARVEY, COLLINS & BRADE, Washington, D. C., General Government Agents.

Claims of the nearest of a kin of deceased Soldiers will receive special attention.

Discharged Soldiers, wanting BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, or BACK PAY, will do well to call and leave their papers. WAR CLAIMS, of every description, presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments.

No charge made until money is collected.

ja27:1mos.ds

1863. VALENTINES. 1863.

A large and complete assortment of new and elegant

VALENTINES.

ALSO, THE NEW

Military Comic Valentines,

NOW READY;

The largest and best assortment in the city, put up in $5, $10, $15, $20, and $50 lots, for dealers, or in large quantities. A liberal discount to the trade.

Send your orders to

JOHN P. HUNT,

MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

ja31

PHILADELPHIA

SHIRT AND COLLAR HOUSE,

1,000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN GREY, RED AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS, from $9 25 upwards;
1,000 DOZEN DENIM OVERALLS;
10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS;

Manufacturers of the MINER'S WELSH FLANNEL SHIRTS, and a large assortment of LINEN AND MARSEILLES BOSOMS AND COLLARS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

For sale by

BENNETT, RUCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 217 Church Alley, Philadelphia, Pa.

ja16:3md

SECOND WARD ALLEGHENY OIL STREETS.—All persons interested in the opening of BUENA VISTA, REGA, MONTEREY and PALO ALTO STREETS, in the Second Ward, Allegheny City, are hereby notified that lists of names of property owners found by the viewers to be benefitted, and the amounts assessed and apportioned to each, can be seen at the Treasurer's Office, Water street, Allegheny, where they will remain for inspection for four weeks from date.

S. SCHOYER, Jr., Solicitor for Allegheny.

January 29 b, 1863. ja30:1w

GIFT BOOK STORE,

No. 118 Wood Street.

A fresh supply of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS;

FAMILY, POCKET AND PEW BIBLES,

and HISTORICAL WORKS;

Just received and for sale at *greatly reduced prices.*

A COSTLY GIFT, worth from 50 cents to $100, GIVEN WITH EACH.

ja30 118 WOOD STREET.

WM. E. RIDER. JOHN S. CLARK.

RIDER & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Brokers in

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

61 BROAD STREET, New York.

Sole Agents of the NEW YORK PARAFINE CANDLE CO. ja16:lyrs

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW OR STEREOSCOPTICON A. PARATUS, with either Kerosene Oil, the Oxy-acetylene or the Ox-Hydrogen Lights, by which pictures can be thrown on a screen and magnified to twenty to the size of the room. Scenes in America and Europe, pictures of places, incidents and battles of the present rebellion, in great variety, for the above instruments, made by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
924 Chestnut str. et, Philadelphia, Pa.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free. ja31:lm

NOVEMBER LIST.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, *Twenty-third Collection District, Penn'a.,* Allegheny, Jan. 23, 1863.

The NOVEMBER LIST, United States Excise Tax, is now due, and those concerned are requested to call and pay immediately.

Parties still owing on the SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER LISTS are advised to attend to it, without delay, and save the costs of distraint.

DAVID N. WHITE,
Collector of the 23d District, Penn'a.

ja23

TELESCOPES, OFFICERS' DOUBLE FIELD GLASSES, MICROSCOPES FOR ARMY HOSPITALS, in great variety, made by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Illustrated and priced Catalogues sent free. ja31:lm

HAY.—Just received and for sale,

50 TONS BALED HAY,

By

COLVIN & MASON,

No. 8 Smithfield street.

ja27:1w

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS & SCHOOL APPARATUS GLOBES, AIR PUMPS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, THERMOMETERS, &c., made by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Illustrated and priced Catalogues sent free. ja31:lm

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S WRITINGS,

CONDUCT OF LIFE.
ENGLISH TRAITS.
MISCELLANIES.
REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

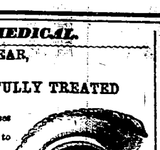
For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

MEDICAL.

EYE AND EAR,

SKILLFULLY TREATED

For all the diseases and deformities to which they are subject, by



DR. JONES,

OF NEW YORK,

Who is now practicing, with his usual good success, at the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Where he will remain until FEBRUARY 22, 1863.

CROSS EYES made perfect in one minute; CATARACT operated for—always successfully; TUMORS removed from the Eye and Ear; DISCHARGES OF THE EAR cured; OPACITIES OF THE EYE removed; ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted, to move and appear natural, without pain; ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS introduced, which improve the hearing immediately.

All difficult and delicate diseases of both sexes treated without the use of unpleasant remedies.

Dr. JONES being well versed in the most improved methods of the MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES, would ask the afflicted to give him a trial, and for their benefit would submit the following:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 25th, 1863.

I have been quite deaf for twenty years. I was under Dr. Turnbull's treatment seven years ago, but he could not cure me. Dr. Jones has restored my hearing. I shall ever feel grateful to him; and feeling satisfied he is a gentleman, and master of his profession, I would advise the afflicted to lose no time, but place themselves under the skillful Dr. Jones' treatment at once, for whereas I was once deaf I now hear, and Dr. Jones has made me hear. The afflicted can see me at No. 12 Wood street, at King & Co.'s Store, during business hours.

JOHN KING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Jan 27th, 1863.

One of my eyes has been sore, inflamed, swollen with ophthalmia, for four years. I have been doctoring with all the pretended Eye Doctors in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and they made my eye worse. Dr. Jones has healed my eye very much and restored my general health to perfection; and so mild and pleasant are his remedies that it is a pleasure to use them. The afflicted need have no hesitation in going to Dr. Jones. He is an honest, upright gentleman, and understands his profession thoroughly. I am well known in Pittsburgh. I live at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. DAVID STINSON.

Both of my eyes were disfigured and crooked. Dr. Jones has straightened them all right.

AARON BROAD,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

Both of my eyes were very much turned in for years. Dr. Jones has straightened them and improved the sight. GEORGE W. BARTON,
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.

A have been badly afflicted with nervousness and weakness. I had doctored in vain three years, with seven different doctors. I have been under the successful Dr. Jones' treatment five days and am perfectly cured. Mrs. M. CREIGH,
Allegheny City.

I have been blind with cataract in one of my eyes for six years. Dr. Jones operated upon it last March and has perfectly restored my sight!

Mrs. SCHEFFER,
Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

This lady is the wife of Thos. F. Scheffer, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg.

I have been hard of hearing—with ringing, cracking, and all kinds of noise in my head—for fif