Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

A Financial Revolution.

It is manifest that this country is undergoing a great financial revolution; and it is perhaps not too soon. The banking system of the country, great and beneficent as has been its utility, has had most serious drawbacks; among which are the failure of many banks, to the great loss of the bill-holders and others; the loss on the exchange of funds, when transmitted from one part of the Union to the other; and the almost infinite variety of bills, rendering it impossible for sharp-sighted men out of a hundred to feel secure against counterfeits, for the issues of nine-tenths of the banks are counterfeited. Instead of having a uniform currency of equal value, as such a commercial people as this ought to have, we have had a multiform currency of unequal values, and in some instances of no value at all. Just look at it.

The whole number of banks in the United States is estimated at 1,395, apportioned as follows, the branches of State Banks not being enumerated in this estimate:

Maine	49	Georgia	31
New Hampshire	51	Alabama	7
Vermont	41	Louisiana	11
Massachusetts	185	Ohio	21
Rhode Island	93	Indiana	25
Connecticut	73	Illinois	60
New York City	54	Kentucky	8
New York State	249	Tennessee	28
New Jersey	55	Missouri	8
Pennsylvania	81	Michigan	5
Delaware	9	Wisconsin	123
Maryland	32	Iowa	7
District of Col	6	Minnesota	1
Virginia	50	Florida	2
North Carolina	12	Texas	1
South Carolina	18	Kansas	1

Every one of these Banks has its separately engraved and printed notes, differing in form or design pictorially, and each Bank issues the various denominations which by usage seem to have become a rule, and thus each of them issues bills of from five to eight denominations—say an average of six, which, multiplied by 1,395, gives 8,370 varieties of paper currency—a number so vast as utterly to puzzle honest people, and which opens a richer field for the genius of skilful rogues than can be found anywhere else in the world. To see a "Counterfeit Detector" on every business man's desk is a standing evidence that something is radically wrong in our monetary system, if a thing so multiform, so confused, and so inexplicable can be called a system.

This state of things grew up as weeds grow in a good soil, not in accordance with any good system of agriculture in the one case or of finance in the other, but just because the seeds happened to be there. But now, under the resistless hand of Providence, the ploughshare of revolution is doing its stern but appropriate work, burying abuses as a plough buries weeds—turning down a vicious industrial system and an equally vicious financial system. Instead of slavery, it will have—free labor, and instead of bank issues—many of which it were mere sarcasm to call money—we shall have a uniform national currency, alike in face, alike in value, and in every dollar of which every citizen will have both a pecuniary and a political interest—a great nervous system reaching from the seat of government to every member of the body politic, and taking hold of the most sensitive parts of that body—the people's pockets. Why, it is the most democratic scheme that ever was thought of, and one which, but for this war, could not have been accomplished.

This is the great financial plan of Secretary Chase, which has been pretty fully explained in these columns, and which we are glad to see is gaining in favor both in Congress and the country.

A Doubtful Story.

The rebel report from Port Hudson, of the sinking of the Brooklyn by the combined efforts of the Alabama, the Florida, and the Harriet Lane, looks somewhat fishy. The latest accounts reported that the pirate Alabama arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of January, and landed the crew of the United States steamer Hatteras; and she was so badly damaged by the shot of the Hatteras that immediate repairs were required at Kingston. If the crippled pirate got repaired and returned to some trysting-place, where her companions with herself could be in wait for such a prize as the Brooklyn, all we can say is, that the rebels must have prodigious luck in making their arrangements.

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING JOURNAL.—Mr. A. D. Boileau has severed his connection with the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*. It is understood that Mr. Boileau, in consequence of having signed the parole given to Gen. Schenck, has been compelled to leave his paper. Mr. D. A. Mahoney, late of Iowa, but more lately of the Old Capitol Prison, has been mentioned as its editor. No name as yet, however, has been substituted in the place of Mr. Boileau.

The American Question in England.

Another member of Lord PALMERSTON's administration, the Right Hon. J. MILNER GIBSON, M. P., has given his views on the American question. In a recent speech to his constituents, delivered in the town-hall of Ashton, he said:

> We have almost made this American question an English one, and people discuss it with all the energies of those who are parties to the conflict. I think that to interfere by the expression of opinion to this extent would not be wise; and, for one, I should not go far in that direction; but I don't feel myself precluded from reverting to the past. Without undertaking to predict what will be the termination of the war, I will state what I believe to have been the cause and origin, and what is necessary to be settled in order to secure a permanent and lasting peace. [Hear, hear.] I have often been astonished to hear it ascertained that slavery has nothing to do with this war, for somehow slavery must have to do with it, because *it* seems *it was such a grand delusion to tie it between the free states*. I have examined documents of a doubted authority to ascertain what were the causes which the Secessionist States themselves alleged as the ground or taking up arms, in order to separate themselves from the rest of the Union. The first state that separated was South Carolina. When they first seceded they published to the world a formal declaration of the ground of their secession, and the *other states* which followed seceded exactly upon the same grounds. Now what were those grounds.
>
> The first part of the South Carolina declaration consists of an argument showing the legality of secession, that if they choose they have a right to secede; and the latter part goes on to state the ground on which they think proper to exercise that secession. There were then a geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose *opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery*. [Applause.] It was not that President Lincoln had been elected contrary to forms of law, that there had been any violation of the Constitution, *but it was that he had expressed hostility to slavery*. In another part of this declaration they complain that the Northern States have assumed a right to decide upon the propriety of their domestic institutions, and have claimed the right of property established in Africa, recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery, and have further aggravated the curse by inflicting a great political question with the sanction of an attempt at religious belief; therefore they set up as the question that the Southern States did not secede on the question of Slavery. They have stated that it was on account of Slavery and nothing else. In fact, out of the four gentlemen who were accredited to the office of President, three held opinions favorable to Slavery extension and to the policy of the Fugitive Slave Law; but Mr. Lincoln was distinguished from the rest by holding that Congress had a right to prohibit the extension of Slavery into new States, and was opposed to the policy of the Fugitive Slave Law. These were the opinions for which he was elected, *and I must confess they appear to me to be very reasonable opinions*. [Cheers.] They seem still in consequence of believing that Slavery would not be safe under Mr. Lincoln's Executive, and that the carrying out of the Fugitive Slave law was not likely to be permitted. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected, there would have been no secession as he was the candidate of the South, in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the extension of slavery. Secession had taken place, and in consequence war for the purpose of perpetuating, cherishing and extending slavery. I don't believe that an empire having Slavery as its basis can be a prosperous, happy and enduring empire, and therefore cannot desire to see one established in any part of the world. The bishops of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States have said that the abolition of Slavery is heathen, infidel and pestilent. [A Voice—"That's like parsons"] [Laughter.] I, on the contrary, believe that Slavery is heathen, infidel and pestilent. I will not predict the course which the events of this war may make, but looking at the map, which I did to-day, *it appears to me that the republic, you know, of the North, if, for as terrible a contest, it strength than it was twelve months ago*. They have suffered great defeats, and they have had some successes; but I find that the North are now possessed of larger territory than they were twelve months ago. Missouri, which was then debatable ground, they now possess; also, Kentucky and West Virginia, and a portion of Louisiana. *It then appears that the territory which the North possessed at the beginning of last year, has not been lessened, but increased in extent*. These are facts which all may ascertain for themselves. The right honorable gentleman then stated that our policy must be strictly neutral, that the proposal from France for mediation had been respectfully declined, that he should rejoice to see the war terminated, but that he thought we should abstain from interfering until the time came when we might be asked to give our good offices. If we were invited by the proper parties to take part in any negotiations for peace, then we might do so, but if we undertook that office without being asked, and before the proper time, it would be unkind to the promotion of our amicable relations with America. After a few other concluding observations, the Right Hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

More Rebel Correspondence Intercepted.

CONFESSIONS OF REBEL SUFFERING—INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Another batch of rebel correspondence, captured in the steamer Tropic, formerly the Huntress, which was taken while attempting to run out of Charleston, has just been disclosed.

The seized papers comprise, among others, the contracts made with various British parties for vessels, munitions of war, clothing, &c., the original proposals; the letters of merchants engaged in this illicit trade; the passes granted to these speculators to travel in the South; evidences of connivance with the rebels on the part of British officials at Nassau, and letters of all sorts. It appears that a Mr. Vernon, an Englishman, is the chief adventurer, and a Mr. Steers from Pennsylvania, the agent; while Chambers and Wigg, of Nassau, N. P., are the convenient intermediates.

Besides the official documents captured, are many private letters from parties in Richmond and Charleston, in all of which it is piteously confessed that they are in a sad plight every way. Well they may be, with pine wood at $25 per cord in Charleston, coffee at $7,50 per pound, and the adventurous Britishers who attempt to run the blockade coolly demanding of the rebel authorities in Richmond $150,000 as an inducement to risk $40,000!

We give the following extracts, chiefly with the view of showing from the rebels' own confessions, the stringency of the blockade:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

"*George Wigg, Esq., Nassau*—

DEAR SIR: The Leopard is still here; not been able to get out—weather too calm or too many blockaders. She goes with very little coal. Let me call your attention to this. You cannot get any here, and even wood is difficult at $20 to $25 per cord; so strong is the demand to any vessel you have to do with to make the run in your out.

"There is a report on the streets that the Yankees are bombarding Fort Casswell, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, the entrance to Wilmington. If they make a serious demonstration I fear they will take it. We shall, doubtless, know more about this by the time the boat leaves. At all events, I think, taking all the chances into consideration, this bar is safer than that of Wilmington until we know the result.

"Yours, truly, THOS. B. POWERS."

"RICHMOND, Dec. 15, 1862.

"*Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War*—

"SIR: I beg leave to refer to my communication relative to the transfer of the General Clinch to us. She is chartered at, I believe, $175 or $200 per day, and valued at $40,000. I would suggest that, in order to save the charter money, she be purchased by the government; and we will pay for her when she returns with the cargo proposed, if not damaged, her valuation, &c., should the government desire to discontinue the adventure.

Permit me to say, there is very little prospect of the government receiving on private enterprise certain class of goods, owing to their weight and price, and dangers of capture. These goods are as follows, and are very much needed by all ordnance, engineer and navy departments, and also by private parties under government contracts, viz: steel, iron, pig-iron, copper, zinc, ordnance of all kinds, munitions of war, chemicals and acids in particular, boiler-iron, engines, &c., &c.

The freight per ton in Nassau, payable in advance, is $500 to a Confederate port. This is equal to $1,500 here; therefore, it is self-evident that such classes of goods as above cannot be imported on private account; because many other articles pay much better, and take up less room. For instance, we take the article salt, worth $7 50 per ton in Nassau, and will bring $1,700 here; coffee is worth $240 per ton in Nassau and here $6,600, &c., &c.

By the arrangement we propose the government will get seventy-five tons in weight or measurement of this class of goods for a risk of $40,000—the usual freight being $37,500 in Nassau, equal to at least $100,000 here; and at the same time we will receive facilities which will enable us to import in other ships the necessary goods contracted for.

We will pay all expenses of the outward and inward trip, except the officers, which the Honorable Secretary of the Navy has promised to detail, i. e., an engineer and some other men.

If we can leave Charleston on the 1st of January, we can return about the 15th. Our other ship will be here about the same time with "army supplies," &c., &c.

I hope that my proposition will meet your approval, and that an order be given accordingly, and that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for so long a letter.

I have the honor to remain your very obedient servant, J. M. VERNON,
Of Vernon & Co.,
Government Contractors, &c.

P. S.—I desire to leave for Charleston as soon as possible.

Sailing of one of the new Monitors—Description of the Vessel.

Another ironclad gunboat, the Sangamon, built at Chester in this State, sailed from that place on Monday afternoon. She is bound to Fortress Monroe, and will relieve the Weehawken. The appointments and equipments of the Sangamon are all complete. She is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Guest, an officer who has distinguished himself several times since the breaking out of the rebellion. The vessel carries one 15-inch gun, and one 13-inch Dahlgren. Her naval constructor, Mr. Thomas, accompanies her to Fortress Monroe, taking with him a newly invented elastic raft, composed of six India rubber buoys. These buoys are so constructed that they can be inflated and cast overboard in three minutes, when the raft work will be thrown on them, making a space of sixty feet. In case of accident to the vessel the lives of the entire crew can thus be saved. This gunboat is finished in a most superior manner. Capt. Ericsson has presented her with complete sets of messes marked with the name of the vessel, and which were made in England, and are valued at $5,000. The messes consist of everything that could be desired, and are much more complete than those generally found on board vessels. All of her shells and other projectiles are filled with Short's preparation of solidified Greek fire, which has just been experimented with, very successfully, at Chester, before a committee of naval officers.

SUPPORT FOR THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening to adopt measures to give a hearty support to the Texas expedition. Brig. Gen. J. B. Herman was present and made a patriotic speech, which was frequently applauded. The most unqualified approval was given to the policy of the present Administration. The resolutions regard it of the utmost importance to occupy Texas—as this will be the means of cutting off all supplies to the rebels through Mexico. A resolution was also adopted that France evinces a desire to interfere, and thus the war will be transferred to the West, as well as the South. A resolution was adopted to raise two thousand men in one month. There are now fifteen hundred men ready, and an appeal is made to all patriotic citizens to ensure the success of the expedition.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m.
fe10.2w A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

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 25th OF FEBRUARY thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
ja28:16t25

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. 3d, 1863, as previously announced.
ja26:4t R. C. ORR, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE OIL EXCHANGE.—In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, notice is hereby given to the members of the Oil Exchange that an alteration to the 12th Section of the Constitution will be called up on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.
GEO. H. THURSTON,
fe5:4t Secretary Oil Exchange.

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 T. I. LOUGHEAD, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 16 day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m.
fe3:td WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY CITY COLLEGE, Corner of Lesacock and Sandusky Streets.—The Tenth Annual Session begins on MONDAY, Feb. 23, and ends June 27th. Rates of Tuition from $15 to $20. For reference, &c., apply to
ja27:1m JOS T. MCKEE, Principal.

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 so 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 dyspepsia and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak and 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. F. N. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. fe3:smwe

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.—Proposals are invited for the delivery at our Steel works of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FEET, (150,000 feet,) SAWED OAK OR YELLOW PINE TIMBER, either ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen inches square, at the deliverer's option, but all of one size. Time of delivery and terms must accompany proposals.
HUGHES, WELLS & CO., Fifth Ward.
fe12:twtf Steel Works Fifth Ward.

BASKET MAKERS ATTENTION!—WANTED—Fifty to one hundred dozen stout CARGOAL BASKETS. Apply to HUGHES, WELLS & CO.,
fe9:1md wT Steel Works Fifth Ward.

ONE SET FINE TEA CANISTERS, for sale at a bargain, at McCLELLAND'S AUCTION
fe11

LADIES' CLOAKS, at one-half the cost of making, at McCLELLAND'S AUCTION, 55 Fifth street.
fe11

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—20 Acres of Land, with Slaughter, Packing and Smoke Houses, four Dwellings and Stables, one mile from the city, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and Ohio River, in McClure township. Long credit on most of the purchase money. Apply to
fe11:3t W. B. HOLMES, Mechanics Bank.

DAMAGES IN THE GRADING OF WASHINGTON STREET.—Notice is hereby given to all persons on whom assessments were made to pay the damages of Mrs. Mary Roe, for the grading of Washington street, that if the said assessments are not paid within ten days of this date, suits will be immediately thereafter instituted.
J. W. F. WHITE, City Solicitor,
February 11th 1863. fe11:6t No. 106 Fifth street.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
☞ Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.
fe11:1yd

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two very desirable new TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, furnished with gas and water, and now leased for a term of years; will be sold at a reasonable price for cash, or exchanged for stocks or Bonds.
For particulars apply to J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer,
fe10.1tf No. 51 Fifth street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Boots, Shoes and Gums,
At BORLAND'S, 98 Market Street,
fe7 Second Door from Fifth.

CITY AND COUNTRY LOTS FOR SALE.—Four lots on Jackson street, (paved,) City of Allegheny, each 30 feet front and extending back 140 feet, to a 35 foot street.
About 30 acres in McClure township, below Woods' Run, in lots to suit. R. H. DAVIS,
fe9:6tf H. S. DAVIS, Executors of H. Davis, dec'd.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LARGE STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Gums,
Which are selling at old prices, at
f 7 BORLAND'S, 98 Market street.

CONSIGNMENTS.—
10 bbls. fresh Eggs;
50 bush. prime Onions;
25 bbls. Sweet Cider;
1 car l'd Potatoes;
Received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER,
fe11 114 Second street.

SUNDRIES.—5 bbls. Roll Butter;
2 do Packed do;
3 do fresh Eggs;
500 bush. Ear Corn;
200 do Dry Peaches;
200 do Dry Apples;
1,000 lbs. leaf Lard;
1,000 bush White Beans;
Together with a full assortment of Groceries, for sale by WM. P. BECK & CO.,
fe11 Wholesale Grocers, 135 Liberty street.

NEW AND CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS;
PLAIN HAMS;
SHOULDERS AND SIDES;
LEAF LARD, in bbls., firkins and pails, all of our own curing and rendering, for sale by G. J. TOWNSEND,
Successor to Jackson & Townsend,
fe11 No. 18 Fourth street, near Liberty.

EMPTY OIL BARRELS, of good quality, on hand and for sale by JAS. DALZELL & SON,
fe11 69 and 70 Water street.

LUBRICATING OIL.—Prime Frank Oil on for sale by JAS. DALZELL & SON,
fe11 69 and 70 Water street.

GREASE.—34 bbls. to arrive and for sale by ISAIAH DIGONY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES,
VALENTINES,
VALENTINES,
VALENTINES,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ALL PRICES,
ALL PRICES,
ALL PRICES,
ALL PRICES,
AT
PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
fe11

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
TATE, CADMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of every variety of finished
BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS-FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND COPPERSMITHS.
BRASS CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order.
STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING, and REPAIRING promptly attended to.
Particular attention paid to FITTING REFINERIES FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS.
ALSO,
Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARSH, LAUDERMILK & CO.'S PATENT SYPHON PUMP, the best ever invented. Having no valves, it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. fe10.2wd

HAVING SOLD OUR INTEREST in the DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS to TATE, CADMAN & CO., we would cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of our friends and the public generally for a continuance of their favors.
FULTON & CO.,
(Late of Duquesne Brass Works,)
fe10:3td Corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way.

ATTRACTIVE SALES
OF
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT
J. L. CARNAGHAN'S,
No. 116 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
As I am now closing up my business, I invite special attention to the following stock of seasonable goods, which it is believed will be found worthy the notice of cash buyers.
A good assortment of SACK and FROCK OVERCOATS. A full variety of CLOTH, CASSIMERE and medium grade BUSINESS COATS; BLACK DRESS COATS, ranging in price from $8 to $20. Of MEN'S PANTS, fine, medium and low grade, a good stock; and well assorted GENT'S FINE PLUSH, CLOTH, WILLIAMS' CASSIMERE VESTS.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
A good assortment of JACKETS, PANTS AND OVERCOATS, neat and well made.
GENT'S AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE WHITE SHIRTS, from $1 25 to $1 75; GREY AND WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; Fine English ½ HOSE; Cotton and Merino Mens' all wool and silk SHIRTS & DRAWERS; an excellent variety of GLOVES, TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
FINER GOODS.
Fine OVERCOATINGS, BUSINESS COATINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will, as usual, be made up to order, or sold by the piece or yard. J. L. CARNAGHAN,
f-7:1m&6 116 Federal street, Allegheny.

CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS.
We call the attention of House-Furnishers to the extent, variety and beauty of our stock, and to the advantages of their purchase for cash before the recent advances of the manufacturers.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 53 FIFTH STREET.
fe6:smwF

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 $30 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

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.

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous Spectacle vendors, who aspire to the name of Opticians, the
RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other Spectacles; then call and examine the RUSSIAN PEBBLE ones. For sale by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,
ja10 80 Fifth street. *Morning Post* Building.

WM. S. RIDER. JOHN S. CLARK.
RIDER & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Brokers in
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
51 *BROAD STREET, New York.*
☞ Sole Agents of the NEW YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE CO. ja10:1yms

A. M. KIER. JAMES CLOVER. JOHN FOSTER.
PITTSBURGH FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
KIER, CLOVER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FIRE BRICK, TILES, CRUCIBLES, &c., and dealers in FIRE AND CRUCIBLE CLAY.
☞ Office, No. 865 LIBERTY STREET, opposite the Penn's. R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Orders are respectfully solicited. 5:6tyrs

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS & SCHOOL APPARATUS GLOBES, AIR PUMPS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, THERMOMETERS, &c., made by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
fe5 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Illustrated and priced Catalogues sent free.

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, FLANNEL SCARFS, EXPRESS AND SHETLAND WOOL; 5,000 lbs. KNITTING YARNS, on hand and to arrive.
Our stock was purchased before the last great advance in prices, and we offer great inducements to CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again.
N. B.—A choice assortment of
Staple Dry Goods,
At wholesale only fe7:3t

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

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER ON THE BATTLE FIELD.
* * * * * * * *
This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left divisions—the closing up of the centre, and final success—are one bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The heart history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.
But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.
It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:
NEW YORK, Jan. 10th, 1862.
Mr. ——, Agent of, etc.:
DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for your hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but sir, our duties to our Government, and our ideas of consistency, would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers. We remain,
Very respectfully yours,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.
These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure, and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that one patient was fast sinking and weary, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equalled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.
But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.
NICODEMUS.
fe8.1mosdis-NR

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
FOR SALE BY
FOR SALE BY
FOR SALE BY
SIMON JOHNSTON,
fe3 Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—Dwelling and lot No. 55 Penn street, above Marbury, 25x135 feet.
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Or, 55 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh. Bewickleyville;
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LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES can be negotiated at the PITTSBURGH DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, on favorable terms.
ja19:2m G. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

THE U. S. REVENUE HYDROMETER, for ascertaining the true per cent. of Alcohol in inspected Liquors, by which the amount of duty to be paid for Internal Revenue is calculated. The instrument, with glass jar and book of tables and instructions, is packed in a polished mahogany box, with lock and key. Price $7. Book only 50c. SURVEYING TRANSITS, LEVELS, COMPASSES AND CHAINS, SWISS DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS, made by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ja31:1m 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WALL PAPER still selling cheap, at 57 Wood street, by W. P. MARSHALL.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
AT
Barker & Co.'s,
59 MARKET STREET;
THE
Greatest Bargains
EVER OFFERED.
fe10

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
HOOP SKIRTS, slightly soiled;
COTTON HOSIERY, slightly soiled;
Summer Dress Goods;
WINTER DRESS GOODS;
SHAWLS! CLOAKS!
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES HOOP SKIRTS;
LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS;
4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES;
4-4 FRENCH do;
Having a large stock on hands before the advance in goods, this stock will be found one of
The Cheapest in the City.
f.5

NEW GOODS,
AT
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
Having completed our annual inventory and opened a large lot of goods bought previous to the late advance in prices, we are now prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
as good bargains as can be had in the city.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, INFANTS' ROBES, HEM STITCHED AND PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, NECK RUCHES, WHITE TIES, TIDY COTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, TAPES, COATS, WILLIMANTIC COTS AND STEINER'S SPOOL COTTON, SKIRT BRAID; HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety; PATENT THREAD, HOOKS AND EYES, and all other kinds of notions.
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSIERY; GREY CHEMISETS AND DRAWERS. SHIRT BOSOMS, SHIRT COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, GRAVATS, &c.
WOOLEN GOODS, closing out at cost.
JOSEPH HORNE.
fe7

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(Between Fourth and Diamond.) fe4

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DRY GOODS,
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IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
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ja30

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WINTER GOODS.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Previous to making their ANNUAL INVENTORY, are desirous of closing out their entire stock of
WINTER GOODS
Before the first day of February next. Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers will have all the advantages of the REDUCTION MADE IN PRICES.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
ja10 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

A LARGE INVOICE OF ALPACCA BRAIDS AND SKIRT BRAIDS—SOLFERINO, ARLIM, HUMBOLDT, and other desirable colors, just received by MACRUM & CLYDE,
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