PITTSBURGH POST.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

BEAUREGARD GOING SOUTH.

The Richmond papers confirm the telegraphic report of Beauregard being ordered from the Potomac, to join the rebel army at Columbus, Ky. At that point he is to be subordinate to no one, except Gen. Johnston, who is now in command. This order was to have gone into effect immediately, so that Beauregard may now be at the new scene of operations. From this move of the rebel leaders, we infer that there will be no fighting of much consequence on the Potomac for some time to come, and that they are fearfully alarmed at the steady approach of our forces in the West. The late defeat at Somerset, Ky., has spread terror throughout the Southern portion of the State, and a march towards Bowling Green, and thence to Columbus, was confidently anticipated. The change of Beauregard from one field of action to another looks as if "secessia" was growing weak in spirit, and quite desperate in resources. It is expected, however, that they will make an obstinate stand at Bowling Green and Columbus, because if they are driven from these two points the rebellion must retreat, for a lingering existence, into the Gulf States, from whence it emanated.

The vast preparations at St. Louis, Cairo, Paducah and Bird's Point some weeks ago, and the movement of our forces since then have filled the rebels with apprehension. They do not know when or where they are to be next attacked, but fear a simultaneous descent upon Nashville and Columbus. Nashville is not considered hard to reduce, but the rebels seem to consider Columbus another Manassas. A Western contemporary alluding to it says:

"That Columbus is a difficult position we can readily fancy, when we consider the vast amount of labor that has been expended to make it so; but that it is impregnable we have no idea.—Nevertheless, in taking Columbus there is a wide field for the display of strategic skill, in order that the cost of the capture, in the way of human life, shall not counterbalance the value of its possession. The submarine precautions of the Confederates to impede the progress of the gun and mortar boats down the river, are not regarded by military men as presenting the obstacles claimed for them. As for the torpedoes placed in the channel, a raft of logs will dispose of them and clear the way for the fleet without any vast amount of bloodshed, while the land forces may attain the rear of the rebel batteries and take possession by either assault or siege."

After further discussion of the strength of the rebel forces, in the direction alluded to, the same authority says:

"But whatever the destination of the forces which are about to take up the march Southward, we welcome the movement most heartily. The country, it is idle to deny, is eminently prepared by vigils long and a forbearing patience, to receive the tidings of some marked and decisive victory in the West. Even a defeat might be brooked as the initial of a determined and vigorous fighting campaign. But there will be no defeats. The troops in this department are numerically strong enough; they are brave enough and well enough officered and equipped to meet and vanquish the insolent foe who oppose their arms. Let us believe that the time of organization, tutorship and preparation is at length passed, and that soon will begin the hard, resolute strokes that shall make rebellion quiver from Fairfax to Pensacola."

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CASE.

We very much fear that our neighbor, the *Gazette* is being abandoned of sense entirely; and what is equally deplorable, it is losing what little good breeding it ever exhibited. Its monomaniaism is rushing it headlong into the broadest absurdities, so that it does not even stop at issuing the flimsiest and stupidest falsehoods. We would advise our neighbor to mend its manners, at least, even if it does not entirely recover its senses.

Under the heading of "The Traitor Bright," the *Gazette*, yesterday announced that the Pittsburgh *Post* "had thrown its influence, such as it is, in his favor." Now this, although of little consequence, is simply untrue; the *Post* has not thrown itself for or against him. He is upon trial for treason before the United States Senate, while his case has been the theme of newspaper comment ever since Congress assembled, and yet during that whole period not a line of defence or extenuation of his offence has appeared in our columns. We might, with propriety, here inquire what amount of credibility is due to more important statements of the *Gazette* when in little things, like this Bright affair, it stoops to the most idiotic misrepresentation. We care not if Bright should be expelled to-morrow; we have no admiration for him and never had; but notwithstanding that—with the *Gazette's* permission—we are under the impression that he should be convicted upon the evidence of his guilt, and not because he is not an Abolitionist. That he is not receiving a fair and impartial trial we are led to believe, not upon our examination of the case, because we have paid no attention to it, but because that position has been maintained in the Senate by Mr. Cowan of this State, by Mr. Harris of New York, and Mr. Ten Eyck of New Jersey. These gentlemen are all Republicans, but they have not yet reached that point of partizan frenzy which blinds the *Gazette* and its coadjutors, and would drive them to convict a man of the highest and meanest crime—not upon conclusive evidence, but principally because of partizan malignity. The *Gazette* inquires "what right we have to impugn the motives of those who believe Bright a traitor?" None at all; we do not impugn their motives, neither do we the *Gazette's*, but there are men in the Senate who, like the *Gazette*, are so blinded by Abolition prejudices, that we do not think them capable of doing justice to a political opponent, and especially to one like Bright who has, in time past, given so much sympathy for Southern politicians and institutions. The Senator from Indiana is now on trial not only for the crime with which he is charged, but also for every offence he has committed against the extreme Abolitionists during a Senatorial period of sixteen years

☞ The following sentences from the *Gazette* contain the gist of the Abolition twaddle which it daily serves up to intelligent readers:

"Is slavery so lovely, so benificent, so civilizing that its opponents must necessarily belong to a proscribed class? Can no good whatever be found in a man unless he favors human bondage? These are the logical inferences which any reader of the *Post* must draw from its teachings."

This is the silly kind of affected philanthropy which has brought our country to the condition it is in. Here we have a set of political zealots making war upon institutions which the constitution of our country recognizes, and because we object to their dangerous interference, they talk about our being in love with slavery and favoring "human bondage." Did those who framed the constitution favor "human bondage," and were they, too, in love with slavery? or did they merely endeavor to do the best they could with a calamity which they found entailed upon them? This stereotyped slang about "human bondage," silly as it is, furnishes the Abolitionists of the country with texts for speeches intended to keep this Union forever divided. "In love with slavery;" no one but a driveller would ask so senseless a question. Because we are opposed to our government undertaking to force our Republican institutions upon Canada, does it follow that we are in favor of monarchial government?

Bull Run Beaten

The panic of the rebels at Mill Spring, Ky., is not to be matched in the history of war. They had a choice of ground and months for preparation:

"Yet this large army abandoned this strong position and fled, leaving every thing—guns, tents, wagons, horses, provisions and baggage. Even the cannon were not spiked. *This beats everything in the history of panics.* It is as if at the Bull Run panic our troops had abandoned their intrenchments, munitions and stores at Washington, and continued their flight North. Certainly the Bull Run panic is outdone. At that battle General McDowell had eighteen thousand men of all arms. Of these about one-third were panic stricken and shamefully fled from the open field. The rest withdrew in order. At Mill Spring the Confederates, nine or ten thousand strong, took flight from a strongly fortified position, abandoning everything in their panic."

Mexico.

A writer in the New York *World* tosses off the whole subject of Mexican difficulties in a remarkably off-hand but curt style. He has evidently had one peep behind the scenes. He says:

"But however adroitly the bone of St. Domingo was lately snapped from the French mouth, (for French frigates were surveying the harbors of Samana and other places, including the Mona passage, in 1852,) 'Napoleonic ideas' now torbid exclusiveness in Spanish operations upon Mexico. England seeks no territorial benefit from this invasion—claiming only indemnity for the past and security for the future. Her bill paid off—the British creditors of Mexico satisfied—England will doubtless promptly terminate the present alliance as she terminated the Syrian alliance—and Mexico will be abandoned to the tender mercies of France and Spain, jointly or severally. Then will the world fully learn, what few now know, that French subjects hold grants of Mexican territory large as all France, with privileges (granted when Napoleon was considered the champion of the church) of introducing 'one hundred and fifty thousand armed Catholic settlers of the Latin race, Frenchmen or Spaniards,' for the purpose of forming a cordon across the Mexican Republic, 'as a bulwark against the North American heretics.' And sooner or later, if Louis Napoleon lives, this great mission will be asserted, as certainly as that monarch is now asserting an obsolete claim in Southeastern Asia by a desperate war upon the empire of Annam.

It may be that the territory in Northern Mexico, formerly granted to a French company for the above mentioned purposes, will, with adjoining regions, be formed into a government under French influence; and that Southern Mexico will relapse under Spanish sway, either provincially, as in former times, or as a monarchy protected by Spain."

Somewhat Groggy.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, says a scene of indecency, drunken or sober, occurred in the House of Delegates yesterday, while that body was occupied with the question of the election of Confederate Senators, mortifying to the hundreds who witnessed it. In the midst of the debate, *John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, came into the legislative chamber drunk*, and sat on the steps leading to the Speaker's chair *for the full space of half an hour with a cigar in his mouth*, making himself a spectacle for the whole house and a butt for the jokes of the gallery. The apparition occurred just as both parties seemed to be in a dead lock as to who should be Senator. The occurrence might naturally have originated in a drunken imagination that a display so dramatically made at the nick of time might suggest a compromise to both parties, and inspire a sudden enthusiasm for John Letcher and his republican cigar. We can imagine no other explanation for the impertinence and indecency of John Letcher on the Speaker's rostrum, displaying his cigar, and making himself such a spectacle to the "assembled wisdom of Virginia."

From Western Virginia.

Private advices from Virginia, received in Philadelphia, state that a considerable force of Federal troops are now occupying various points on the road beyond Cumberland. At New Creek and Piedmont more than seven thousand men are stationed, and business of all kinds is entirely discontinued. The Piedmont Savings Bank has suspended operations. Piedmont is the largest town in Hampshire county, though Romney, at which place several encounters have taken place recently, is the capital.

A Small Force of Federals at Paducah Kentucky.

The Bowling Green *Courier*, of the 22d, says that instead of ten or twelve thousand Yankees occupying Murry, Calloway county, as reported, the number consists only of 3,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. They are under command of General Smith, from Paducah. His object, doubtless, is to destroy the railroad at Paris, Tennessee, and thus break the communication between Memphis and Bowling Green, and capture or destroy the army stores there.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Still Further from Kentucky—Crittenden Reinforced and Falling Back.

The Knoxville *Whig*, of the 25th, says:

Large reinforcements of cavalry have been sent from this city to Gen. Crittenden, and a battery of artillery is ready to move. The most of the reports of the battle first received seem to have been much exaggerated.

Two guns of Monsarratt's battery being on this side of the river, were saved. Gen Crittenden made but a short stand at Monticello, and then fell back to Camp McGinnis, and may fall still further back, in order to collect those of his force who are scattered. Accounts brought in by the new arrivals are very conflicting.

Captain Shirs, of the engineers, gives the following statement of the battle:

On last Saturday night, Gen. Crittenden and forces marched out to meet the enemy on Fishing Creek, eleven miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawning of day, when Gen. Zollicoffer, who was in front, gave the order for an attack. Col. Staunton cried out, "for God's sake don't fire—they are our friends." The Sheepfites hallowing for Jeff. Davis. Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. Zollicoffer in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were "Go on, go on, my brave boys, I am killed!" On parting with his trusty servant at midnight, he shook hands, and remarked that they would probably meet no more.

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 25.—A disastrous fire occurred this morning, which destroyed two stores on Magazine street, occupied by Charles C. Gaines and company, as a hardware store, and another by H. H. Hansell, as a manufactory of harness and military equipments. The loss is about $150,000 while the insurance does not exceed $20,000.

Virginia Senators.

On the 22d instant R. M. Hunter was elected Confederate Senator, by the Virginia Legislature, on the first ballot, by a very large majority. William Ballard Preston, was elected on the second ballot as Mr. Hunter's colleague. Mr. Preston was a member of President Fillmore's Cabinet. Hon. William C. Rives is named to fill the vacancy in the Confederate Cabinet, vice Hunter chosen Senator.

Miscellaneous.

The citizens of Norfolk have contributed $1,795 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Charleston.

The balance of the Wise Legion, about 75 or 100 men, arrived in Petersburg on the 24th inst., en route to join that portion of the Legion which has already preceded them.

The African Baptist Church of Fredericksburgh, has contributed $30 to the fund in aid of the Charleston sufferers.

Demand Notes.

James Gallatin, Esq., President of a flourishing Bank in New York City, an accomplished financier, as we believe of the distinguished Albert Gallatin, whose financial abilities were of the first order, has written several papers, recently upon demand notes, and the great danger likely to result to the government from an excessive paper currency. In a recent letter to Hon. David Wilmot, he says:

"There is no doubt in my own mind that such an issue, being about three-fold the base of coined money used for the currency and prices of the loyal states, would in a few months increase prices nearly three-fold, paralyze industry, and add so vastly to the expense of the war as to render the government almost hopless; for you will observe that although such notes might be convertible by law into the funded stocks, their use and circulation would so enhance prices that the notes would for a long period be more valuable to use as money for the purchase of commodities steadily rising in price, than for investment in the stocks bearing moderate interest, and the tendency of such an increase of prices would be to cause the rate of interest to keep up. It is true that when a collapse fell upon the inflation the rate of interest would go down and the notes be funded; but before that point would be reached there might be and I have no doubt would be, an urgent necessity for a further issue, which would stimulate the inflation in the government and the finances did not break down completely before that stage could be reached. These truths are so well known, as applicable to paper money issues, that every intelligent business man in the city who is governed by patriotic impulses, and not blinded by heavy debts or sympathy with the insurgents, views the issue of government paper money with very great alarm. It would sweep away the savings of labor, impoverish those who have made provision for their families or for old age through investments on mortgages, savings banks, life insurances, &c., and it would unsettle the laboring classes, from the influence it would have in causing a great augmentation in the prices of the necessaries of life. Upon our soldiers and sailors, and the families, the calamity would fall with frightful severity. It would inaugurate an era of speculation in nearly all commodities and in various kinds of property, and make productive occupations either unattractive or comparatively unprofitable at a time when the great want of the nation is to preserve and render efficient as possible every existing source of wealth.

"Wise statesmanship never advocates legislation which tends to discourage the accumulation of wealth or to frighten capital out of a country; and so well is this understood in England that all the policy of the government is controlled by it. Hence, in that country there are no rash experiments in finance nor in the currency; and the conservative regard which prevails there for capital has made London the monetary center of the world.

"It is much to be regretted that so many of our people in high places do not understand the relation which money or currency bears to the wealth of a nation; they cannot or will not see that it is only a small fraction of the whole property, and that it is to the body politic what the arterial blood is to the human body—a vital fluid that requires to be kept pure and unadulterated in order to preserve the whole frame in a state of vigorous and robust health. No more can money be forced into new banking channels than can the arterial blood be tranferred to new arteries without convulsions and death The new banks proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the system he has advocated, are very good in themselves, but it is not the establishment of any new banking channels that is required to enable the government to carry the increased load of debt it is incurring; to do this, the body politic need to be strengthened and invigorated, as he has proposed, by liberal taxation; and, also, by preserving intact the vital fluid and the channels in which it is circulating. It is impossible to destroy existing banks in a month, a year, or several years. It is impossible for the government to get up a new banking system in a month, a year, or several years. But it is possible for the government to employ all existing banks, which can give security in the national loans, as its fiscal agents, to make the disbursements which it requires all over the country; and, by doing so, the government will obtain the use of financial arrangements already in existence without producing wide-spread derangements incident to new ones.

"As well might government undertake, in an emergency like this, to be its own farmer as its own banker. We might with equal reason and propriety engage in making new railroads and canals, or cutting new channels for rivers alongside of old ones.

"With the taxation proposed, it will not be difficult for the government to fund a national debt of three hundred or four hundred millions per annum, provided the demand notes are not issued, and specie-paying banks, able to give security, are employed to conduct the financial disbursements. My own opinion is, that if government refrains from the issue of demand notes, and issues a fundable interest-bearing paper, which will not circulate as money, by employing the specie-paying banks, as already referred to, the finances may be carried on successfully upon a specie basis, the government paper funded in long loans, and the expenses of the war be kept within a much smaller volume than would be possible under any other system. In England, during the suspension of the bank (between 1797 and 1821), the notes were made a legal tender, and at one time the issues reached about one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars. The price of bread rose three hundred per cent; the country banks issued their bills in great quantities, and yet, notwithstanding the depreciation of the paper money, some of the national loans were negotiated as low as fifty per cent, in that currency. That was in the struggle with the first Napoleon which taxed all the resources of the empire. Happily we are differently situated in the abundance of the precious metals now pour there.

"It is not alone the existence of the Specie Banks in New York City, but it only requires the placing of our currency firmly upon the solid foundation which they afford to enable the government to go forward, with the aid of the sound banks, in a vigorous prosecution of the patriotic work in which it is engaged

"We have not meant to deny that demand notes with adequate taxation will depreciate far less than demand notes accompanied by taxation which is inadequate; but depreciate they must. No financial writer of any authority denies it, or can; and no instance can be given in history where such notes have not depreciated. But if the past experience of the world were blotted out, and financiers were dumb, it would seem if so palpable a violation of obvious laws must proclaim to every candid mind its unavoidable consequences. No business man would do what it is proposed to make the government do. Private credit was never successfully bolstered thus. The laws which govern public credit are the same.

"Demand notes are virtually "checks against no funds any where." To force these demand notes upon the people as legal tender is the vain attempt to make "checks against no funds anywhere" equal to all funds everywhere.

DIED:

On Thursday morning, January 30th, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Robert Bailey, Esq., East Liberty, Mrs. ELIZA M. NICHOLSON.

Notice of funeral will be given in the morning and evening papers.

On Wednesday, January 29th, at one o'clock, p. m., JAMES GILDEA, in the 55th year of his age

The funeral will take place this morning at nine o'clock, from his residence on High street, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

☞ BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES—A mild, efficacious and palatable remedy for Constipation of the Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious and Nervous Headache, and the various forms of Dyspepsia. They assist nature by strengthening and invigorating the process of digestion.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and dealer in choice Family Medicines,
ja27 corner Smitafield and Fourth streets.

☞ DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS—This form of disease is occasioned by the exhalent arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid, than the absorbents take up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, correct by exciting as it were, an impulse to the remote extremities, arousing their absorbents to action, and in case of swelling or watery deposits, awakening the sleeping energies of those vessels.

SENATOR BELLENGER, of Herkimer, New York, was a great sufferer from a dropsical affection of more than a years duration. He derived no material help from the prescription of his physicians who in fact gave him to understand, that his case was hopeless. By apparently the merest chance, the qualities of Brandreth's Pills were brought to his notice. He began their use at once and with strong hope—for he comprehended the principle of cure. He persevered with them for three months, taking often as many as fifteen pills a day, but always making it a rule to take sufficient to purge in the most effectual manner twice or thrice a week. This perseverance was rewarded by a perfect restoration to health which has continued to this time.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa,
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
ja18 1mdaw

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fake's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 45 SMITHFIELD STREET Residence, 218 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City.
se21-6md-2p

☞ BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,
are not exceeded by any medicine extant for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,
DYSPEPSIA,
DYSPEPSIA.

One two bottles will cure the worst cases of this distressing disease.

For sale at reduced prices,
For sale at reduced prices,
For sale at reduced prices.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of the Diamond and Market.
corner of the Diamond and Market
ja27

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank BEFORE the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY,

Will draw interest from that date.
ja29 CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, February 3d, 1862, the TWO MILL RELIEF TAX levied by the Commissioners for the year 1861, will be received at the County Treasurer's office, until March 1st, 1862. All of the aforesaid Taxes remaining unpaid at that time will be put into the hands of Collectors with the ABOLITION OF TEN PER CENT for collection as per act of Assembly, 16th January 1862.
ja28-2ad3tw A. FLOYD, County Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, January 13th, 1862.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Washington and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A statement of the affairs of the Company will be presented and an election will be held for President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year
ja18-td J. ALEX GIBSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, January 24th, 1862.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, February 4th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 2 p. m.
ja24 td F. A. RINEHART, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share out of the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, in bankable funds.
JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company. ja14-2w

GENTS WHITE MERINO SHIRTS.

GENTS WHITE MERINO DRAWERS,

Gents Grey Merino Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Neck Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Ladies Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Collars, Embroidered Sets,
Cheapest in the city.

MECHANIC CORSETS.
FRENCH CORSETS, for 62½c. EUGENIA BODICES.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HATMORAL SKIRTS,
a grand assortment at low prices.

Cotton Hosiery,
Cotton Hosiery,
Cotton Hosiery,
at last years prices.

Woolen Goods,
Woolen Goods,
Woolen Goods,
at cost to close out stock.

CHARLES GIPNER'S,
NO. 78 MARKET STREET.
ja28

HALF PRICE IS WHAT WE ARE selling out a great many kinds of our Summer Dress Goods, Lace Mantles, &c., for the best bargains. Call early. C. HANSON LOVE,
ja2 74 Market street

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
JOBBERS & RETAILERS
—OF—
Trimmings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Cravats, Undershirts, Skirts, Yarns, Ribbons, Suches, Flowers, Zephyrs Wool.
A full line SMALL WARES always on hand.
☞ City and Country Merchants supplied at low prices. EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
ja24 No. 17 Fifth street.

24 barrels Crude Oil, from Kanawha, gravity 88, just received and for sale by
ja6 R. L. ALLEN, Agent. No. 6 Wood street.

FEATHERS—500 pounds prime Feathers received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ja28 corner Market and First streets.

GENTS CALF
Double Sole Boots,
Gents Kip Boots.
Youths, Oalf and Kip Boots,
CHEAP!! CHEAP!!
AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,
D. S. DIFFENBACHER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

60 DOZEN BROOMS;
200 dozen Fresh Eggs;
2,000 pounds Buckwheat Flour, fresh from the mills;
2,500 do do do very superior,
115 barrels superior Rye Whisky 2 to 6 years old;
500 new barrels, made expressly for refined Oil, received this day and for sale cheap for cash.
ja31 R. L. ALLEN, Agent. No. 6 Wood street.

RED AND BLACK
HOOP SKIRTS,
WHITE HOOP SKIRTS,
GREY HOOP SKIRTS, newest styles.
NEW STYLE OF PRINTS AT 12½ cents.
☞ WOOLEN SHAWLS AT COST.
LAWNS AND BERAGES, less than cost.
W. & D. HUGUS,
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
ja31

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST REFINERIES in the west can now be purchased on the most reasonable terms. Its location is unexceptionable and it will produce more oil, with less expense, than any other establishment now operating. *It is fire proof, and supplied in plenty with the purest water.* It is in every respect a splendid chance for any person wishing to engage in the business.

Terms one-half cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with interest secured on the premises. Address BOX 311, Pittsburgh, P. O.
ja30 1w

LECTURES.

PROFESSOR A. O'LEARY,
Will deliver a lecture on
PHYSIOLOGY
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3.

The subject will be illustrated by means of a rare and costly collection of material of paintings, skeletons, manikins, &c., the finest cabinet of the kind in America.

Admission free. No contribution.
For particulars see bills.
ja30 2t W. H. MARTIN, Agent.

LANDRETH'S & BUIST'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
ja30 No. 57 Federal street Allegheny.

U. S QUARTERMASTER'S
WARRANTS AND OTHER CLAIMS
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BOUGHT BY
PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.
ja23-1m JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS—Having purchased most of my stock before the great advance, and as I am closing out my winter stock, I have marked all the best brands of Black and Dark Brown Calicoes at 12½c cents per yard; Bleached and Unbleached Muslins less than wholesale prices; one yard wide Unbleached Muslin 3½c, worth 10; Canton Flannels and the best Paper Muslins 12½c; Shirt Fronts and Irish Linens cheap; Hoop Skirts best quality. Purchasers will do well to call and see at No. 93 Market street, between Fifth and Diamond.
ja29 H. J. LYNCH.

DISSOLUTION — THE SUBSCRIBERS have dissolved their co-partnership heretofore existed between them as YUNKER & CO., up to this time in the Tannery business, and by mutual agreement WM. B. YUNKER, the co-partner, will from this day, carry on said business in his own name. W. B. YUNKER.
McKeesport, January 1, 1862. j30 3t

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—*FIRST MORTGAGE TUSCARCREEK DIVISION COUPONS* of this company are hereby notified that the interest coupons on the above bonds, due FEBRUARY 1st, 1862, will be paid on that day, on presentation and delivery at the office of the company, JONES' BUILDING, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
W. O. HUGHART, Secretary.
ja30 3

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & CO., will expire by limitation on the 1st January, 1862. WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

The subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & CO., and will continue the General Mercantile business at Johnstown, Pa.

RICHARD D. WOOD,
CHARLES S. WOOD,
JOHN M. KENNEDY,
GEORGE TROTTER,
GEORGE L. OLIVER,
DANIEL J. MORRELL,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
WYATT WILLER.
j. 25 6tdaltw

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY STORES—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for the transportation, by water, of army stores from this port to Wheeling, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. Freight to be awarded to the lowest bidders. Preference to be given to boats according to stage of water, draught, speed, strength and insurance registry.
A. MONTGOMERY,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.
Office Quartermaster, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ja28

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Duties of City Controller.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, "That so much of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the duties of City Controller," passed December 29, 1859, as requires the report of said Controller to be made in the stated meeting in January, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that it shall be his duty to make such report at the stated meeting in the month of January, or at their next subsequent special or stated meeting thereafter in each year.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of January A. D. 1862
JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: R. Monnow,
Clerk of Select Council.
A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja29 2t

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY—This factory, over twenty-five years in successful operation, and extensively favored by the best standard of art and discrimination, and with permission, the first time present to citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, some of the latest efforts now on sale at 152 SMITHFIELD STREET. Those wishing to purchase a good FAMILY PIANO, that will last a life time, at much less than the usual price of a good Piano, are respectfully requested to give these Pianos a fair examination. Pianists and Vocalists specially invited to examine the facilities of playing this Piano over those of the old system in common use. They have been gotten up expressly for the southern trade of this house, and every Piano carries a written guarantee of durability to the purchasers for five years. Please call soon. Orders will be received for any style of Pianos GRAND, SQUARE or COTTAGE touch and tone, warranted to please.
ja23 1m J. J. WISE & BROS., Pittsburgh.

☞ PROMINENT CITIZENS AND AMATEURS PATRONS OF THIS FACTORY.—Dr. John Whitridge, Dr. Roach, Rev. Dr. Hizmer, John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., Dr. Chapin, A. Harris, Professor of Patnological and Mechanical Dentistry, Dr. Haitsell, John Mason Campbell, Ex-Counsellor at Law, Benj. H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, J. Perkins, Master of Machinery Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, John Nelson, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., John Brewer, Wm. D. M'Kim, John Henderson, George H. Sangston, Miss G. Nelson, Miss V. Martin, Miss H. Sleigh, Robert Jarrett & Sons at G. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, R. H. Lamdy, Cashier Bank of Republic, N. Y., J. M. Mott, Cashier Farmers Bank.
ja23-3t J. J. WISE & BROS., Pittsburgh.

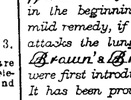
CHEESE—100 boxes prime Cheese, received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ja28 corner of Market and First streets

CRANBERRIES AND GREEN APPLES—6 boxes Cranberries, 75 barrels Genitan Apples received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ja28 corner Market and First streets.

R. C. SCHMERTZ, Pittsburgh, Pa ..... JAMES BLEAKLEY, Franklin, Pa.

SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Illuminating and Lubricating Oils
Crude Petroleum Oil, Benzole and every description of Lamps.
☞ Commission Merchants for the sale of CRUDE PETROLEUM.
153 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
ja18 1m opposite 1st Presbyterian Church.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY,
NO. 30 WOOD STREET,
(corner Second, Pittsburgh,)
Manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of
Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves,
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
☞ In our sample room may be found the "CELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES,
EUREKA AND TROPIC,
the merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stoves pronounced unequaled by any in this market; together with a great many other desirable patterns.
We have also a very large assortment of
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,
embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.
☞ FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS, of the newest styles. Common Kitchen Bow and Jam Grates, all of which are offered at very low prices.
☞ Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. no6-3m



A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
de9-6m daw

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 77 Market Street.
NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Two new lots, bright and beautiful colors, first-rate quality and at very low prices.
HOOP SKIRTS,
Wide and narrow tops, of the best makes, for Ladies and Misses, at old prices.
COTTON HOSIERY,
A full stock of fine, medium and common grades as last years prices by the dozen, until February 1st. The ladies are invited to call and examine our assortment.
LADIES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Embroidered, Hemmed Embroidered, Hemmed Revere, Hemmed Stitched, Corded Lawn, Mourning and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs. The best bargains yet offered by us and which cannot fail to be appreciated.
WOOLEN GOODS.
The entire stock of Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Nubias, Sleeves, Mitts, &c., closing out at reduced prices.
BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
A full line of the above goods, some of them especially adapted for the use of soldiers. Also, Woolen Socks, Striped Woolen Shirts and Woolen Caps for soldiers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS are invited to call and examine our stock, which we will guarantee as good and as cheap as any in the city.
JOSEPH HORNE,
ja16 77 MARKET STREET.

MINER'S
UNION STATIONARY PACKETS,
Are supplied to Dealers at
$1,50 PER DOZEN.
a25

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

THANKSGIVING—A LECTURE on THE PRESENT TIMES, By Rev. CHARLES WADSWORTH. Preached in the Arch street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861. One octavo vol. Price 15 cents.

War and Emancipation—*The Honey in the Lion's Carcass*, By HENRY WARD BEECHER. A sermon delivered in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thanksgiving Day, November 21, 1861. One vol, octavo. Price 15 cents. For sale by
HENRY MINER,
Successor to Hunt & Miner,
ja25 Next door to Postoffice.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY STORES—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on the 8th proximo, for the transportation during the current year ending December 31st, 1862, of all ordnance and army stores (heavy ordnance per piece, and other stores per 100 pounds) to and from the Allegheny Arsenal, Railroad Depots, Foundries and Wharves in and near this city.
A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.
Office Quartermaster U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ja23

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 5th day of February, 1862, for furnishing FLOUR to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army.

About twelve thousand (12,000) barrels will be required of a high grade of Extra Flour, to be delivered in Washington at the Railroad Depot, or at the mills or warehouses in Georgetown, sometime between the 5th and 15th of February, 1862. Each barrel of Flour to be inspected just before it is received.

The Flour must be equal in quality to the samples to be obtained at the Capitol Bakery at Washington City, and the barrels to be head lined.

The customary oath of allegiance will be required of each contractor.

Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals." j 28-td

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
—AT THE—
FOURTH STREET CARPET STORE.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM HAVE this day opened part of a very large and varied assortment of CARPETING, to which they invite the attention of buyers, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

Also, a newly imported lot of beautiful Druggets, all widths, at the lowest rates.
W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,
oc25 87 Fourth street, near Wood.

CRUDE OIL—
For sale 125 barrels in Bulk from the Widow M'Clintock's farm, Van Slyck Well. Gravity 50.
Also, 49 barrels from Buchanan Farm. Gravity 45.
R. L. ALLEN, Agent,
ja27 No. 6 Wood street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Second hand 9 in. x 8 ft. stroke STATIONARY ENGINE and BOILER, in good running order, and in use. Will be sold cheap, to make way for a larger one. Enquire at No. 62 WOOD STREET, corner Fourth.
jab-1w-diliw R. U. WALKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gall