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Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOV. 21, 1863

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

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—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

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

Supplies for the Prisoners at Richmond.

While we learn that the rebels have sent back the supplies sent by the U. S. Government to the Union prisoners in Richmond, it would appear that other consignments of supplies have been allowed to reach them. The Baltimore *American*, of Monday last, had the following:

"Numerous letters from Libby Prison are received in the city, but none, we believe, later than the 6th inst. The writers are all very reserved as to their condition, the letters having to pass through the hands of the rebel authorities. They are all, however, conclusive as to the fact that supplies sent to them are faithfully delivered by the rebel authorities. A letter from Lieutenant John D. Babb, dated Libby Prison, November 1, says:

"'The past week has been a lively one with the inhabitants of Libby. Some two hundred officers received boxes from their friends, while the Christian Commission of the North sent a number of boxes of clothing to be distributed among us.'

"Another letter from the same officer, dated November 6, acknowledges the receipt of a box from his mother, and says: 'I cannot express on paper my thanks, or tell you our condition.'"

The same paper, of Wednesday evening, in making the announcement of the refusal of the rebels to receive the supplies by the steamer Conway, gives it in this form, which differs somewhat from that in which it came to us by telegraph:

"We learn from Fortress Monroe this morning that the steamer which went to City Point a few days since with clothing and rations for our prisoners at Richmond, *sent by the Government*, returned yesterday, bringing back the rations. The rebels received the clothing, but declined to forward the rations sent by the Government."

It would appear from the above that the rebels make a distinction between supplies sent by benevolent associations or private persons, and those sent by the Government.

General Grant's Plans.

A contemporary gives us the following:

The plans of General Grant in the southwest are approaching full reality, and the war in that quarter rapidly attaining its greatest concentration. A movement long foreshadowed and for some time rapidly taking place, has at last accomplished and announced its aim. General Sherman's corps has joined to the right of Grant's forces, in the region of Chattanooga, Sherman himself having reported at the headquarters of Gen. Thomas. This event is of the highest value to the military situation, and almost determines at once the fate of the rebel cause in the West. The leaders of the enemy designed to prevent this junction, or delay it for a very long time. Their utter failure in this particular, and the inability of Bragg, in the intervening period, to make any headway at Chattanooga, must prove disheartening. Sherman skillfully threw out forces sufficient to amuse the enemy along the Memphis and Charleston railroad, by Tuscumbia, &c, while he sent the great body of his troops forward by another route. He has left his department under excellent guard, while he has given formidable reinforcement to the Army of the Cumberland. If there is truth in the rumor that the Rebel Government is again sending forces to Bragg by southwestern Virginia, or from Charleston, this fact may explain it. But, in any case, the enemy appears to be placed at final disadvantage. Longstreet, who was reported to be marching upon Burnside, has need of greater vigor, or must return twice to the main army under Bragg, in peril of being intercepted and destroyed. Grant's army, it would seem, has now force enough to operate with equal vigor upon the right and left of the enemy, whose retirement upon Rome and Atlanta may be reckoned a foregone conclusion. Recent events abundantly prove that our military authorities are neither so deficient in means or sagacity as to be outnumbered and out-generaled in the West. Within a few months General Meade has twice thwarted and defeated the enemy, and in the same time the army at Chattanooga has insured its safety and gained important advantages. To crown all, we do not doubt the Army of the Tennessee is in junction with Hooker and the Army of the Cumberland.

—In view of the danger which our dispatches to-day seem to indicate, that Burnside may be outnumbered at Knoxville, by Longstreet, we trust the above hopeful programme will prove all correct.

How the Rebel Prisoners on Johnson's Island were Treated.

The Cleveland *Herald* has the following in regard to the treatment of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island:

It will be gratifying to the people to learn that the sale of delicacies and luxuries to the rebel prisoners has been stopped. Hitherto nothing has been too good for them. The markets of Sandusky have been stripped of delicacies to supply their demands, and one fellow had actually prepared to open a saloon in the rebels' quarters for the sale of game, oysters, &c., which he had engaged to be supplied him, and which the gray-backs were enabled to buy with the funds raised in response to their impudent begging letters, which were sent far and near.

The rebels sent letters to every person with whom they could establish the shadow of an acquaintance, and invariably ended by begging money. One letter is a sample of the lot. A young lady in Utica, New York, who had been teaching school in Alabama, received a letter from a rebel prisoner who had seen her in the South, reminding her of the fact, and begging her for money, saying he was ragged and starving. With the money raised by such means the rascals have been living in clover. Game of all kinds have been bought up to such an extent for the rebels, that the citizens of Sandusky complain that they cannot get any for their own tables. One lot of twenty-four boxes of wine went up a few days since from a prominent Cleveland firm, bound for the Island.

A FLEET OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—When General Banks' expedition arrived at the Rio Grande, there were from fifty to sixty vessels, nearly all blockade runners, loading with cotton from lighters, but lying in Mexican waters, they could not be disturbed. The Government will have a chance at them when they attempt to get out if they now will venture on such an experiment. Three were captured since the fleet arrived, trying to get in.

IMPORTANT TO THE RELATIVES OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Department at Washington has decided to pay to the wives or families of officers or soldiers now confined as prisoners of war the amount of pay that may be due. This is certainly an excellent order, and it will give many families not only the means of relief for themselves, but that of sending assistance to their relatives or friends.

THE *National Intelligencer*, of Thursday, has the following announcement: We are requested to announce from this date until the meeting of Congress, the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

A Curious Challenge—General Carl Schurz to Gen. Leslie Combs.

The Louisville *Journal* prints the following:

CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: In your paper of November 3d, I see a letter signed by Mr. Leslie Combs, in which the following allusion is made to me: "Our children have fought on every battle-field, and never once fled as Colonel Schurz and his gang of freedom-shrickers did at Chancellorville." I am not in the habit of replying to calumny and abuse springing from the impure inspirations of party spirit, but Gen. Leslie Combs being a man of note, I deem it proper to avail myself of this opportunity to stop a slander which political enemies seem bent upon sustaining by frequent repetition.

I wish, therefore, to say, that, in asserting that "Carl Schurz fled at Chancellorville," Mr. Leslie Combs *lies*. I choose the word "*lies*"—although with extreme reluctance and regret—upon due consideration of its meaning; for, if Mr. Leslie Combs has inquired into the facts, he must know that he is saying what is false; and, if he has made no such inquiry, then he gives with unpardonable levity the sanction of his name to a statement which is most injurious to another man's reputation, and which he does not know to be true. I wish to add, that, in saying "*Mr. Leslie Combs lies*," I hold myself responsible for what I say.

This may seem equivalent to a challenge, and so it is. I do not, however, mean to fight a duel with Leslie Combs. Being a good pistol shot, I might perhaps easily kill him, which I should not like to do; or, if he is equally skillful, he might kill me—and I should be sorry to die on so trifling an occasion; or we might not hurt each other, and then it would be a farce. Besides, I am opposed to duelling on principle.

But I challenge Mr. Leslie Combs to a different kind of a contest, which will be preferable to a common duel as a test of personal courage. I invite him to the hospitality of my headquarters in the camp of the Army of the Cumberland. I will share with him my tent, my blankets, my meals; but I invite him also to accompany me personally in the next battle, and not to leave me a moment. There Mr. Leslie Combs may determine whether he will have the heart to repeat that calumny, or whether it would not be better for him and more honorable to retract it.

I trust, sirs, you will give this letter the same publicity which you accorded to that of Mr. Leslie Combs. Yours, respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ.

Arrest of Hon. J. R. Giddings Explained—A Kidnapping Case in Canada.

Our dispatches, a day or two ago, mentioned the fact that Hon. J. R. Giddings, Consul-General in Canada, had been arrested and held to bail in Montreal. The following explains the charge on which Mr. Giddings was arrested:

W. J. Louis Redpath, said to be a British subject, but formerly a resident of New York, was arrested in Montreal by one Jones, a detective professing to be in the employ of the New York police. Redpath was charged with arson and murder during the riots in this city, and was brought back for trial. Once here, it seems to have been discovered that he was not concerned in them at all, and after a few days' detention he was set at liberty. It is alleged that during his imprisonment he was coerced into signing a certificate that he voluntarily accompanied Jones to New York—the certificate being made the condition of his release. Redpath's statement is the only evidence to that effect. He returned to Montreal after a short stay in New York, and has extensively ventilated his grievances through the Montreal and other journals.

Mr. Giddings' connection with the case is sufficiently shown by his own statement. He has thought it worth while, the Canadian excitement becoming somewhat furious, to address a letter to the Montreal *Herald*, explaining that he was called on by Jones with a request for a letter to the Chief of Police in New York, which should recommend the payment of an assistant to be employed by Jones in conveying his prisoner to New York. Jones being plausible and the case apparently free from suspicion, Mr. Giddings wrote the letter. It was subsequently exhibited—or Redpath says it was—to him and to the Sheriff of Burlington, Vt., as Mr. Giddings' warrant or indorsement of the arrest—which it in no sense was. Redpath on the strength of it has caused Mr. Giddings' to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $30,000, as an accomplice in the kidnapping. With this proceeding the case rests for the present. It is needless to remark that there is nothing in the facts, even as they appear in the Montreal papers, to justify any other inference against Mr. Giddings than that he may have acted rather hastily in a case about which he was imperfectly informed.

The Ericsson Gun.

The great gun which has been for some months in course of construction for the navy, of Mr. Ericsson, has arrived in New York, and is being prepared for service. Mr. Ericsson contracted, some time since, to construct some 13-inch smooth-bore guns, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in use. He is to receive nothing for them unless they burn over fifty pounds of powder; for every pound of powder beyond fifty, Mr. Ericsson is to receive $5,000. He is confident of being able to burn one hundred pounds, and is certain of burning seventy-five pounds. The solid shot will weigh two hundred and twenty pounds. The new gun, with seventy-five pounds charge, (one-third of the weight) will have as great a velocity as the 63-pounder gun, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 pounds, or exactly double that of the largest English gun. With one hundred pounds of powder its velocity should be raised to two thousand feet, and its punching power will be 68,000,000 pounds. It will thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed.

ENGLISH SOCIETY is just now busy with a piece of scandal the like of which has not been enjoyed by the present generation of English gossip-lovers. It is reported that an Irish clergyman, named O'Kane is about to bring suit for divorce from his wife, on the plea that she has held improper relations to Lord Palmerston, and a suit for damages against the Prime Minister of Great Britain will form part of the proceedings by which the husband endeavors to repair his injured feelings. All London has been talking of nothing but this for some weeks, and the affair has at last got into the newspapers. A report in circulation that Lord Palmerston had compromised the affair by the payment of thirty thousand dollars, is denied by the "solicitor for the petitioner," or prosecutor. Lord Palmerston was born in 1784, and is consequently now in his eightieth year.

EX-SECRETARY CAMERON'S ATTACHMENT CASES SETTLED.—In the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday last, the cases of Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, and John W. Davis, late Police Commissioners of Baltimore, against the Ex-Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to recover, severally, twenty thousand dollars damages for the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs in July, 1861, were finally disposed of. The suits were taken from the docket by consent of the plaintiffs' counsel, on the statement in open Court by the counsel for defendant, that he was authorized by his client to say that the latter (General Cameron) had no part in the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs, or either of them.

WEEDING THE ARMY.—General Order 253, issued by Major General Thomas, dismisses from the service forty-five officers for different offenses. The list embraces one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and eleven second lieutenants. The offenses charged are disobedience of orders, desertion, abandoning company in battle, cowardice, dishonesty, immorality, drunkenness, disloyalty, absence without leave, and a score of others. The only Pennsylvanian in the list is Captain B. Scanlan, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, from April 4, 1863, "for gross misconduct and immorality."

DEATH OF MRS. AGNES B. ALLEN.—Mrs. Agnes B. Allen, widely celebrated as the relative of old Ethan Allen, of revolutionary fame, and the possessor of the sword of the old hero—that sword with which the British command ant at Ticonderaga was menaced and compelled to surrender, "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"—died suddenly at Lamont, Michigan, on Tuesday of last week.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Battles Between the Forces of Burnside and Longstreet.

RETREAT OF OUR ARMY TO KNOXVILLE

CLOSE PURSUIT BY THE REBELS.

TERRIBLE BATTLE FOUGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

NO PARTICULARS RECEIVED.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1863.

A four days' fight took place between Gens. Longstreet's and Burnside's forces. Burnside was compelled to retreat to Knoxville. A great battle is now imminent. They enemy outnumber us five to one. On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Loudon, and the rebel pursuit being kept up, they came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in the forenoon until dark, our forces position commanding the road from both sides. The infantry deployed upon this and were soon attacked by the enemy who, outflanking our men, drove them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire.

The rebels retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river.

The attack was renewed next day. The rebels finding their infantry ineffectual, poured in a raking fire of artillery.

In the afternoon, a heavy force of infantry, after a brief skirmish, charged on our position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred, both sabras and revolvers being used on both sides.

Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line.

Gen. Sanders was dangerously wounded. Capt. Sikes, in command of the cavalry outpost, was also wounded.

Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 20th Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station.

There was a terrible battle on Wednesday. No particulars received.

Full files of English papers are received this morning. Napoleon's discourse is regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war, unless Russia yield to the great powers upon the subject of Poland. Russia has already refused to do so, and the alternative, war is considered inevitable.

The London *Times* says: "The speech of the Emperor is one of the most remarkable state papers ever perused. This extraordinary document is, moreover, of as many styles as of lines of policy. France, for instance, has annexed Nice and Savoy, but she can hardly expect England to give any ratification to a step of which she notoriously disapproved.

"Would Russia submit to relinquish Poland, Austria withdraw from Venitia, France from Rome or Savoy, because a majority of the European States thought they ought to do so? The farce at an end, says the London *Post*, the Government organ; then the treaties of 1815 no longer exist. Such are the words of Napoleon. That he utters truth is proved by his own position on the throne of France, no less than the flagrant violation of the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna, in every country of Europe.

Still we might jog on very long; accept one rent after another, in the once sacred document, till at last we should arrive at the tranquillity of the Chiffonia of the Charivari, who, a few days ago, finding a remnant of the treaties of 1815 in the gutter, passed by it, refusing to whip his crook into it, or to pick it up, as being absolutely worthless.

Lord Russell has not yet written enough notes. He continues to prod at the bear with a pointless goad, showing all the while, in the name of the liberals, of each end by it, and months ago we were able to say that the three great Powers were acting as one Northern diplomacy and has triumphed, and the quondam allies now act as strangers.

The U. S. steamer Kearsage is at Cork watching the rebel rams. She has been ordered away, but won't go.

The Cork *Examiner*, in an editorial, naively says: It is not quite clear that the Kearsage, Ironsides, and eight heavy guns, would not be a match for the whole of this fine squadron.

The blockade of Metamoras is acknowledged, if effective, and shippers are advised to that effect.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

4,800 RATIONS DISTRIBUTED,

Skirmish near Germania Ford.

MEN MURDERED BY GUERRILLAS.

Rebel Complaint Against British Journals.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The *Times* has a special dispatch, received here to-day from Neal Dow in Richmond, that the 4,800 rations sent by our government for the relief of our prisoners had been landed from the steamer and were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel authorities to receive them, arose from a misapprehension, or a misuse of a word in the request for permission to land commissary stores. It was apparently written commissaries, and the rebel government refused to let any such officers enter Richmond, but after explanation they consented to their reception and distribution.

The *Tribune* has the following dispatch: A field reconnoissance by two hundred of the enemy's cavalry, yesterday morning at Germania Ford, resulted in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, which regiment was on picket within two miles of the Ford. The reconnoitering force of the enemy, charging furiously, forced them to fall back on the infantry pickets of the second corps, when the rebels returned across the river. No artillery was used, but desperate hand-to-hand conflicts took place on the falling back of our cavalry.

Wild rumors are extensively circulated here for the past ten days among various camps, causing considerable excitement among the pickets. A story is told of the discovery of eleven of our men, belonging to the Second Corps, with their throats cut from ear to ear, just outside our picket lines. Soldiers state that these murdered men stole out from camp after dark in search of something to eat, and were captured by guerrillas, who feared to shoot them on account of alarming our pickets.

It is said our men were unarmed. Several soldiers have mysteriously disappeared, which fact gives color to the horrible report. An inquiry at headquarters failed to elicit any information in regard to this rumor, and it is probably a canard.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, complains of the British journals for their repeated assertions that instructions had been sent to Slidell, to make no concessions and to listen to no discussions relative to the subject of slavery, and declares no such instructions had been sent because they were unnecessary. Neither Slidell nor the Confederate Government, says the *Enquirer*, has power to make any concession or the right to entertain any discussion, or question, relating to domestic questions. The states have not conferred any such power on their Confederate agency.

Surgeon General Hammond, recently returned from his tour of inspection to the Department of the Gulf, Mississippi, reports the former to be in excellent condition. No cases of yellow fever had occurred among the troops on shore, and but few on the fleet.

The city of New Orleans is probably the cleanest city in the country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A special to the *World*, dated Washington, Nov. 19, has the following:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 19.—Everything is perfectly quiet. The enemy is still in his old position along the Rapidan. A large infantry force is being discovered daily in the rear of his fortifications.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

☞ Last night of the wonderful artiste, Mlle VESTVALI, who will appear in the new great musical drama, translated and adapted from the French by Matilda Heron.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
Will be presented,
GAMEA; or, THE JEWISH MOTHER
Gamea.....Mlle Vestvali.
Blanca.....Annie Kloetlo.
Silvia.....Annie Hyatt.
Gideon.....Mr. Chippendale.
Rutebeuk.....G. F. Rames.
Octavia.....J. Garrison.

To conclude with
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.....J. Loveday
Susan.....Anni Kloetlo
☞ Id rehearsal, "The Duke's Motto."

MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

MONDAY EVENING, November 23d,
AND FIVE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
The celebrated
CONTINENTAL
OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY,
Assisted by the far-famed
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
THE CHARMING NEW ENGLAND SONGSTRESS,
Will appear as above in their
Grand Old Fashioned Concerts,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
Monday Evening, Nov. 23d, 1863,
And continuing every evening during the week.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 7½.
AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENTS will be given on TUESDAY, THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day,) and SATURDAY.
The FIRST GRAND MATINEE will take place TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 24th, at 2½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE.

PURE LIQUORS—On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 21, at 9 o'clock, at No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:
6 kegs Bourbon Whisky, 6 and 8 years old;
1 do Apple Brandy;
1 do Old Otard Brandy;
1 do " Port Wine;
1 do Peppermint Cordial;
1 do Caraway do;
10 cases pure French Brandy;
10 barrels Old Rye Whisky;
1 cask pure Holland Gin;
½ half barrels Cognac Brandy.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, &c.—On SATURDAY MORNING, November 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:
50 chests prime Black Tea;
do Young Hyson do;
10 boxes Government Java Coffee;
10 do Pale Yellow Soap;
5 do Cincinnati do;
5 kegs and 6 boxes Ground Spices;
2½ cwt Natural leaf Tobacco;
5 do Fat Cavendish do;
5 do Spun Roll do.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

WHARTON STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, Four desirable Lots of Ground situate at the corner of Wharton and Harpster streets, Birmingham, each having a front of 34 feet on Wharton street and extending back 60 feet.
TERMS—One-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

DAIRY CHEESE, RAISINS, &c.—On SATURDAY MORNING, November 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:
50 boxes prime Dairy Cheese;
5 do do Musch Raisins;
5 do do Preserved Orange;
10 do Currants;
1 do Bologna Sausage.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

VEHICLES AND HARNESS.—On SATURDAY MORNING, November 21st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:
2 Buggies and 1 Jump Limt;
1 double set Carriage Harness, new, with rich silver plated mountings.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

WANTS.

WANTED.
An Experienced Carpet Upholsterer
is wanted immediately at
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.'S,
No. 23 Fifth street.

WANTED—By a Philadelphia Flour, Grain and Produce Commission House, a COMPETENT MAN to secure consignments from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern and Southern Ohio, on a very liberal percentage. Address, with real name and references, "PRODUCE," Box 690, P. O. Philadelphia.

WANTED—In a Drug Store at Muscatine, Iowa, an ASSISTANT.
Apply to L. H. HARRIS,
Corner First and Wood streets.

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

WANTED—By a Lady, a situation as TEACHER, in any of the Public Schools of either city. Has had three years' experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address TEACHER, Box 1,122, Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner to engage in the Foundry Business, or other manufacturing business. A practical man preferred. Address PARTNER, GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh.

WANTED TO RENT,
A GOOD WAREHOUSE,
Situated in a business portion of the city.
Enquire at SECOND STREET.

$15 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

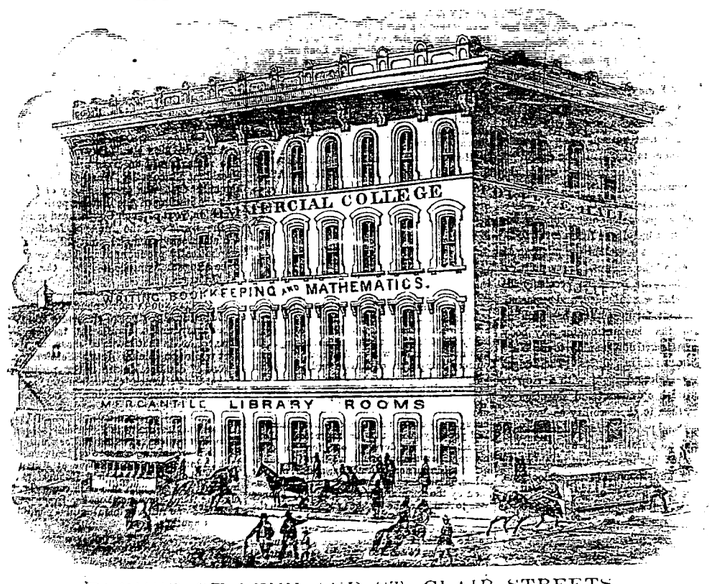
GIRL WANTED—One who understands cooking, and other house-work. Address BOX 201, City of Allegheny Post Office, with reference as to qualifications and character.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connolly's Building, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. *References*—Dr. A. H. Pollock, Dr. Halbert, Theodore Robbins, Russel Errett.

DRY APPLES.—300 bushels prime in store and for sale by
WEBB & WILKINSON.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,



CORNER OF PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Largest, Best Organized, and Most Successful Commercial School in the United States.

HON. WILSON McCANDLESS, Judge of the U. S. Court, President of the Board of Trustees.

THE DESIGN OF THE SCHOOL is, by means of a judicious and extensive system, to educate young men to act and prosper in business, under the direction of an experienced Teacher. Practical Business Men to prepare young men, in the shortest time, and at the least possible expense of money, to enter business, and thus save them years of incidental expense to attendant upon long years of apprenticeship, subordinate and improper employment.

That this is eminently practicable, is most conclusively shown in the history of hundreds of former students, who must unhesitatingly attribute their success in business, to the advantages derived from a course of training such as can only be afforded by this college.

VALUE OF A BUSINESS EDUCATION.

A business education will be of advantage to every man, whatever his income may be. To farmers, it will lead to more scientific and attentive management, which will increase their income, and render their occupation more independent and honorable. To mechanics, it will enable them to keep accounts of their business, and to know the exact result of their labor, instead of working on at a venture, and at the end of the year, not knowing whether they have made or lost anything. To young men, it will give a knowledge of business, which will be worth more than a year's time and money in any other pursuit. To merchants, it will be invaluable, as it will enable them to keep their accounts in such a manner as to know at any time the exact state of their business, and to be able to see at a glance the results of any branch of their business. To mechanics, it will enable them to keep accounts with their employers, so as to know the exact state of their accounts without the annoyance of a bill being presented for every trifle they may have purchased