The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from news-boys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

By a notice given in our local columns, and to which we invite general attention, it will be seen that the Board of Trade will open a Daily Change on Monday next, and that the daily meetings will be continued regularly thereafter. Arrangements have been made to receive dispatches from the leading markets, and we learn, also, that the "bread and cheese" feature, which has added to the attractiveness of these Change meetings in the Western cities, will be introduced, so that busy merchants can lunch and attend Change at the same time.

We trust our merchants will give all their aid to make these meetings successful and permanent. Pittsburgh is now a city of sufficient size and commercial importance to keep up such an institution, and the merchants that her commercial men have permitted themselves so long to be without it. They have now the opportunity to start it with renewed life and vigor, and redeem the city from the reproach of being slow, and behind her sister cities. Ten years ago the Exchange was a flourishing affair; and if it could be sustained then, (and it was,) it can be sustained much more easily now.

There is no need, however, to argue this question with our business men. They know all about it; and we think they realize the importance of these daily meetings sufficiently to need only this slight reminder that they cannot be revived or kept up unless all hands take hold with a will, and a determination to sustain them day by their daily attendance.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

From the beginning we have steadily held that it did not comport with the genius of our government to keep permanently, or for long periods, broad and populous districts under military rule, and that the sooner the Southern States could be restored to their normal condition as members of the Union, the better for them and for all. All military subjection has its perils to free institutions, and the larger and wider that subjection, the greater ordinarily will be the danger.

Freedom of Opinion is the chiefest condition and safeguard of all Liberty. That Freedom is just as absolute for the people of the South as for the people of the North. For them it is subject to the same limitations, and no more, as for others. They are American citizens, under self-incurred forfeitures, to be sure; but not to be held so perpetually, because by so holding them they would become an example and might ultimately be made instruments, in so holding their fellows citizens.

As they had no right to commit treason, so now they have no right to that frame of mind, nor to those corpses of action, which infringe upon and endanger the immunities and prerogatives of their fellow citizens, white or black. They are under the plain rule of the common law which enjoins that each shall so use his own rights as to do no damage to his neighbor; and if he does not voluntarily observe the rule, he must be made to observe it by the application of a strong hand.

Great changes of opinion in masses of population are always of slow worth. Take any one—moral, religious, political, social ties—and trace back the development of it through a long succession of ages, and it will be seen that the movement has been so gradual as, except at short intervals, to be almost imperceptible. Particular epochs will be noticed in which, considering superficially, there seems to have been a vast surging of ideas to and fro, a tumultuous conflict of principles, and a large advance or retreat from the former stand-point; but all this is more in appearance than reality. An analogy is found in physical nature, where unseen forces, slowly operating beneath the surface, undermine an entire territory, and finally bring it down with immense commotion. The catastrophe is sudden; but the cause so slow as to excite no sense of movement.

The change of opinion in the South will furnish no exception to a rule so uniform. A change against slavery, coincident in kind if not in degree with that which has been effected throughout christendom, has been going on in the Southern States. The necessities of repression, whether exercised into laws or operating upon the minds through the personal and material agency of the classes interested to conserve the old idea, furnish an index to the nature of that change and to the progress it was making. That change still continues; but will require more than one generation at the least before it shall be perfected.

The question, then, is not whether the people of the South have entirely changed the old skin, but whether they have taken on such a temper of mind, and formed such plans of action, as to facts accomplished during the war, as to make it safe and wise to restore their States to their former positions in the Union. We have read the Reports of GRANT, SCHURZ and HOWARD; have regularly perused several of the Southern journals; have noted the spirit and conduct of the various Constitutional Conventions and State Legislatures; have conversed with intelligent men from the South, and have read letters from men still residing there; and are forced to the conclusion that the Southern States are not ripe for restoration—that other, immediate and unconditional restoration would be perilous to the public welfare and seriously prejudicial to the rights of nearly one-half of their own populations. We cannot resist the conviction that restoration now, and without definite guarantees, involves a reopening of that long and bitter debate between the geographical sections which culminated in the rebellion. Great passions which shake powerful nations do not subside in a day or month. As on the ocean the waves run highest after the tempest has recalled the winds to its secret pavilion; so the bosom of a nation swells with increased emotion long after the storm has gone by. There is a haste that is not progress; and an expedition that never leads to desirable results.

THE Democrats, at their convention on Wednesday, broke up in a grand row, caused by an effort to read out of the party the chairman of their county committee. What was his offence? He voted for McCARTHY at the Mayoralty election! The city democratic committee, it is true, refused to make any party nomination for Mayor, and left every Democrat free to do as he pleased; but it is high treason to vote for a Republican, and hence the row. The distinguished Democrat who is the object of so much denunciation, will be able to survive it however, having done nothing that any man need be ashamed of.

THE Chambersburg *Repository* comes to us enlarged and much improved in its appearance. The *Repository* has always been a model paper in its make-up and workmanship, and it is edited with an ability excelled by no country paper on our exchange-list. We are glad to note these evidences of its prosperity.

JOHN BRIGHT said in a late speech on Irish affairs, that Parliament had passed two hundred acts in favor of the landlord and not one in favor of the tenant. The serious question is whether such shall be the spirit of legislation in this country—legislation for monopoly and no legislation for industry.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Monongahela city *Republic* calls our attention to the importance of the road, a bill for the incorporation of which, has just been introduced into the legislature. The purpose of the projectors of this enterprise is to construct a road up the valley of the Monongahela river, following the *south* bank of that stream, from Pittsburgh to the borders of West Virginia. From that point it would be easy to construct a link connecting it with the Baltimore and Ohio road at Fairmont.

We are glad to note this new effort, and trust the bill will pass although it will be well to examine that clause in it which, as introduced, gives it power to build branches *ad libitum*. Whether this conceals any objectionable purpose we cannot say; but upon the principle that all granted powers should be well defined, the clause referred to should be carefully examined.

As we have said on other occasions, we are in favor of free-trade in railroads; we care not how many of them are built, nor where; and if we cannot have a general railroad law, let us have as many special charters as there are practicable railroad routes in the country.

The proposed road is one of much importance to Pittsburgh. It traverses not only a rich coal region, but a rich agricultural country, now devoid of railroad facilities, and patiently waiting for development. Pittsburgh is the natural market of all this rich region, and much trade and travel now diverted from the upper Monongahela to Wheeling and Baltimore, would find its way here over this road.

We trust that our business men and capitalists will give this enterprise attention and encouragement. Any one can see, who is at all acquainted with the Monongahela Valley, that the building of the new road will be of immense service to the business of the city.

We notice that the *Republican* speaks of it as the "Pittsburgh and *Baltimore* Road." Its friends, let us suggest to that paper, will do well to abandon that feature. A road from here to Fairmont, would, indeed, give us access to Baltimore, but by such a round-about way as to offer no advantages over existing routes. It is much more important in our view, as a link in a great chain of roads, that must eventually stretch southwest into the valley of Virginia, and thence on to the south and as a part of such a through line it will eventually be of the utmost importance to us. Its present value lies in its capacity to drain the valley of the Monongahela, and in that respect its importance can scarcely be overestimated.

THE friends of Railroad Monopoly have discovered a new argument, which is terrific in its force. It is that, if the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is allowed to build a new road through Pennsylvania, it will transport British manufactures for the British owners, from the seaboard to the west, without charge, thus enabling the British manufacturers to compete successfully with American manufacturers!

This would be a terrible calamity, if its occurrence were within the bounds of possibility; and in order to quiet the nerves of the alarmed parties who are going distracted from fear of it, we suggest that the legislature shall incorporate in any general railroad law that may be passed, or in any special law bearing upon the Atlantic and Great Western railway, a clause prohibiting that road from carrying British goods, at any rate less than that charged for American goods.

As the Legislature has entire control over the subject, the timid souls who affright themselves by conjuring up such fantasies will do well to remember that that body meets every year, and is perfectly able to protect Pennsylvania industry against any such insidious scheme of the British manufacturers.

As to these people, also, that would they have their up-town people build railroad discriminations in, we might put in a word against the discrimination in passes of the Pennsylvania railroad company. The people (the cold of the State, will soon heartily with them in procuring legislation that will prevent any railroad company from making illegal issues of passes, or discriminations for or against

---

The Public Debt.

In reference to the enormous amount of our public debt, and the average increase and decrease of the same during the past year, we present the following tabular statement from March 4, 1863, to January 31, 1865. Previous to that time the monthly statements were not issued regularly.

On the 31st of October, 1864, the public debt of the United States was $2,682,593,049 35. The receipts into the Treasury, during the month of November, 1864, were $37,000,000, to meet which there was only in hand to the amount of $8,966,262 66, leaving a balance of $28,033,737 34 to be otherwise provided for. During December, 1864, there was disbursed on account of the public debt, principal and interest, the sum of $14,000,000, leaving a balance of $14,033,737 34 to be otherwise provided for. During the month of December, 1864, there was disbursed on account of the public debt, principal and interest, the sum of $14,000,000, leaving a balance of $14,033,737 34 to be otherwise provided for. During the month of January, 1865, there was disbursed on account of the public debt, principal and interest, the sum of $14,000,000, leaving a balance of $14,033,737 34 to be otherwise provided for.

From the above it will be seen that the average increase of the public debt during the past year has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of January, 1865, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of December, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of November, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of October, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of September, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of August, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of July, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of June, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of May, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of April, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day. The average increase during the month of March, 1864, has been about $14,000,000 per month, or $466,666 66 per day.

Memorial From Five Hundred Colonists of Alabama.

A memorial to the President and Congress passed through this city on Saturday from five hundred of the original Union men of Northern Alabama, noted for their unswerving fidelity to the National cause. The memorialists state that the bitterness of the rebels is equally manifested in all possible methods towards Union citizens, especially to those who are just now from the south; they being looked upon as *traitors to the south*. It states that in all elections, Congressional and local, rebel candidates are chosen over the heads of loyal men, and that there is an evident determination to prosecute all who have not acted with the secessionists. The memorial deprecates the withdrawal of Federal troops from that State, and expresses the apprehension that loyal men and freedmen will become the objects of relentless persecution and insult when the Federal arms no longer awe the disloyal.

The memorial further states that all the appointees of Governor Patton are rebels, many of them ex-colonels and Captains, who fought four years against the government. He has organized the State militia for the ostensible purpose of keeping order, the rank and file of the militia are returned rebel soldiers, and their commanders are also just out of the rebel army. The Union people are badly treated by them now, and the prospect is that they will drive the Union men out of the State. The late elections for Congress and Legislature are alleged to have been a perfect farce: in many cases bands of ruffians took possession of the polls and drove away the Union voters.

A distinguished officer sends a letter from Alabama to a leading Congressman, by the same conveyance, stating that an extensive and deep laid conspiracy exists throughout the south, to precipitate by all possible means a difficulty between France and this Government, and then take sides with the former. Many of the rebels, in places where there are no troops, boast openly that they intend to have another war, in which they will certainly establish their beloved Confederacy.

We gather the above information from those who read the memorial, which is signed by gentlemen of the highest character. The document will, we trust, produce a salutary effect at Washington.—*Nashville Press.*

OIL IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.—The Ontanagon *Miner* says of oil boring in progress in that region that one hundred feet of driving pipe had been driven without striking the rock. On Tuesday night and Wednesday of this week the pipe had passed through a second layer of what had once been lake shore gravel. This was at the depth of ninety feet from the surface, and is probably fifty or sixty feet below the present surface of the lake. When this bell was reached, water, intermingled with oil, commenced flowing over the top of the pipe, and continued to do so at intervals throughout the day.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Editorial correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 15, 1865.

Pennsylvania has a felicity in her geographical situation. She covers the direct paths of transit between the East and the West. All who come and go between those two sections pass over her territory, and brace in one form or another, a tribute for their pilgrimage. The facilities of transportation, by whomsoever constructed must aid her development and help her increase.

Comparing Pennsylvania with New York, striking contrasts are presented. New York has accomplished a marvellous growth of towns. She has a genius in that regard. Her towns are her pride and glory. Her greatness are stately and imposing; adorned with all sorts of architectural triumphs. Her lesser towns avoid the misery of being capitals in miniature, by combining a degree of metropolitan grandeur with a suburban elegance and abundance of shade and flowers, meandering walks and gushing fountains, which produce a wonderful charm of loveliness. Two-thirds, at least, of all her inhabitants dwell in towns. Of course her rural development must be retarded.

Pennsylvania is not this happy knack at town-building. With some exceptions, her attempts that way are discreditable. The dwellings are huddled together as if space was lacking to swing a cat, and the space was not observed. There is a barrenness, an asperity, in the aspect of our towns, that repels rather than attracts. Pennsylvania's forte consists in making country. At the close of the next population are upon the soil or in mines. As far as New York surpasses her in making towns, does she surpass Pennsylvania in making country.

Every new railroad across Pennsylvania falls in with her peculiarity in this particular, and helps that progress for which she is signalized. That extensive midland region which it is now proposed to traverse with a railroad has excellent capabilities of population and wealth which ought to be drawn out.

It is possible temporarily to throw up barriers against intercommunication between different portions of the republic, but such barriers will ultimately be beaten down and demolished. Traffic proves its power. Its motive is but certainly its wheels. It seizes, not with instinct, but with scientific certainty, the lines nature marked out at the dawn of creation, and from its grasp there is no escape.

Not a little laughter is excited here at the drafts various Pennsylvania journals have made on the credulity of their readers, in the reasons assigned by them for opposing the new enterprises. "It is a British railroad," the new roads are to be built with British capital;" "they are to be used to run western produce to the coast, and European manufactures to the west." Also "for the benefit of the grasping Baltimore and Ohio railroad." Also "for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad." All the leading railroads in the State have been built in large part by European capital, and they carry, for every body, without inquisitorial scrutiny into the ultimate destination of commodities. New Yorkers say, with a chuckle, that all of them discriminate in favor of trade with this city, not because they prefer to, but because they cannot help themselves. The laws of trade are stronger than railroad boards of management.

One wing of the democratic party in this city and state is striving to repeat on a grander scale the huckster's experiment it made last fall in making a military candidate and a loyal platform, in order to bring out Gen. Grant as the candidate of the democracy for President in 1868. While confessing that nothing was more out of the dodge of nominating Gen. Sherman, it is disposed to bet on the loaded dice which gamblers do, hoping for a change of luck. The other wing, with a growing worse prince, are honester in their principles. They have the merit of believing what they profess, and of being willing to stake the fortunes of their doctrines. It looks now as if the former wing would carry the day, and bring on Grant, of whose consent they assert as a matter of course. Whether or not they do the great captain injustice, I have no means of determining who's are not common to the public.

In republican circles there is a strong repugnance to a feud between the President and Congress. The feeling approaches very near to perfect unanimity, that it is desirable to avoid a rupture if it can be done without excessive and fatal concessions. But the feeling is about as unanimous, that it would be a great mistake to admit the southern delegations which have been elected, and especially without first establishing clearly and by law and sure guarantees for the future. However, there are few who are apparently indisposed with the idea of a new political organization, that shall be able to take the reins into its hands, fuse the most discordant elements, reconcile all antagonisms, harmonize the most adverse principles, conciliate all interests, and keep in the ascendancy for a long duration. They paint an Utopia, perfect in optimism, and are entirely free from any sinister ambitious desires, or are trying to make dupes of others. Their flowers are withered before they are fairly blossomed. Of fruit there will be none. The people of this country have had settlements enough based on such deceitful compromises. They now demand something better on principle, and coincident with the logic of the great events which during the past four years have been incorporated into the history of the republic.

The closing out of the rebellion is turning back the produce traffic of the west, largely, into its natural channel, by way of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Already, the movement in that direction is as great as its ability, the resources of the canals and railroads of this state. The canal accounts show a large excess of expenditures beyond receipts. The surplus is chargeable to the general want of business on the lateral lines, but there is considerable falling off on the main line itself. The entire Railroad has much rolling stock unemployed and is loaning locomotives to railroads in Ohio.

There is, according to my observation, a combination of trade with the roads. I came down in Harrisburg on the "Pennsylvania Express." From Easton on toward New York, there were perhaps four passengers in the train. At Phillipsburg, in sight of Jersey City, four more got on, and that made up the complement.

FOR RENT.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS TO LET.

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—In Fruit

TO LET—Two three story Brick

FOR RENT—Intending to retire

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Office No.

GREENBACKS Are Good.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES T. NEALE

Has been admitted to

AN INTEREST IN OUR FIRM,

To date from the first instant.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1865.—2wdnw

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the flat flame, heating all parts of the glass equally, and do not crack from heating.

E. D. DITHRIDGE,

Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,

apl8 Pittsburgh Penna.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

BOOKS.

KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATION; 50th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love; how to redeem straying companions, &c. It contains many secrets worth keeping. Price, 25 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or UNMARRIED PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price, $1.00. Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINER & CO., Sole Agents, No. 129 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive by return mail, in sealed envelopes. A Sharpshooter will also accompany each book. jan20m

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GAS FITTER AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at C. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 105 Wood street. jan

WANTED—To give away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, worth $50, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and current funds, to cover expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 2418, Cincinnati, Ohio. jan21wdm

WANTED—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in town, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED.—AGENTS—To Sell a Work of absorbing interest and permanent value—Grant and his Campaigns—by Henry Coppee. Also, Sherman and his Campaigns—by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan16:3tnwdw

WANTED.—Home Employment. A GOOD MAN WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. jan14d

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY County of Pennsylvania for BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD. This head is warranted to last six months or wear out. Obviates the difficulty hitherto complained of in keeping the handle fast. After having been in use awhile, in making a broom or using a handle, it becomes loose, requiring a wedge or knife. It is the only successful article of the kind ever made. Inclose stamp for a circular, or $1.25 for sample head, and address J. A. HOWBERT & CO., Havens & Co., Greensburgh, Pa. jan16:3tdw

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERY BOOK AGENT SHOULD SELL STORIES OF BRAVE KETT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, and every reader should have it. It is a History and Political History, and is at once the CHEAPEST and the BEST. Examine, and be Judge. 800 pages, 50 Portraits, Maps, Battle Scenes, &c. Also, OTHER POPULAR WORKS. Terms very liberal. Our Agents clear daily from $10 to $20. Address THOMAS KETT & CO., Auburn, N. Y. jan16:3tdw

WANTED—$15,000 PER YEAR! WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. Three new kinds, lower and upper feed, warranted for five years. Above all others in use. Address, for circulars, etc., THOMAS & SMITH, Manufacturers, Boston, Mass., or Pittsburgh, Pa., which are kept by Messrs. Lyon & Baker, Stuppy & Co., Jos. Eichbaum & Co., Hussey, Wells & Co., and Mellon & Sons. Agents wanted in every county. Address or call on S. M. & A. SMITH, 84 Broadway, New York. No. 2 Arch street, Philadelphia. No. 14 Bank Row, Rochester. No. 2 Bank Block, Chicago. No. 58 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo. jan14:3tdwAW

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Agents wanted in all cities, towns and villages throughout the United States, to engage in the most honorable and permanent business ever offered to the public. Call at or address the Manufacturing Depot, No. 36 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan14:3tdw

FOUND.

FOUND—On Wednesday morning, 11th inst., in the Pittsburgh Market House or Diamond, a sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling at the Second Ward Savings Bank, identifying property and paying for this advertisement. jan13:3tdw

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms easy. Apply to H. HOWER, on the premises, or to JOHN H. HOWER, Real Estate Agent, 84 Fourth street. jan

FOR SALE, the Stock and Interest of one of the BEST MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING STORES in the city (CITY, as to proprietors, to date from 1st January next. Address "Lock Box 1," Pittsburgh, Pa. jan

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well

FOR SALE.—WHITE OAK LUM-

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT has-

SPOOL COTTON.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON

CLARK'S "OUR NEW THREAD" SIX CORD SOFT FINISH SPOOL COTTON.

All Nos. for sale by

Spool Silk,

Of the best quality all sizes and colors,

Saddlers' Silk,

Linen Threads,

Machine Oil, &c.

Patent sewing Machines. We have on hand and will go daily to the manufactory for purchasers. Silk, Threads, &c., &c. Repairing of all kinds done and warranted. Machines rented by the week or month at reasonable rates. Agency for the sale of Lockstitch machines.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Agents for

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

jan18d

MEDICAL.

MAGNETIC OIL,

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN.

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Sore Throat.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swelling.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Old Sores.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Limbs.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Stiff Joints.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear-ache.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Disease.
Reed's Magnetic Oil

Is now the best and cheapest Pain-Killer and Liniment in the country. Price 25 cents. For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,

jan10 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, made in No. 1 of October Term, A. D. 1864, I JAMES M. CHRISTY, having been appointed Trustee for the purpose of selling the Real Estate of Robert Beatty, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Penn street, in the Fourth Ward of the City of Allegheny, on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Lot of Ground, viz: Beginning at a point on Penn street, at the distance of two hundred feet from the corner of Sarah street, thence by the line of lot of Samuel Smith, deceased, to the line of lot now or late of Mrs. Ann Hopkins, thence by the line of said lot of Mrs. Ann Hopkins, parallel with Penn street, about sixty feet, more or less, to the line of lot of Mrs. Ann Hopkins, thence by the line of said lot of Mrs. Ann Hopkins, parallel with Sarah street, about two hundred feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on delivery of the deed, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises sold. Deed to be executed in common form and at the cost of the purchaser. Possession given on delivery of the deed. Sale to be made by the respective owners of said lots of ground, and the purchase money to be paid to them respectively. Further terms made known at the time of sale. JAMES M. CHRISTY, Trustee.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In an Orphans' Court in and for said county, held at Pittsburgh, January 14, 1865. In the matter of the estate of Joseph A. Bailey, late of the county of Allegheny, deceased, at No. 56, December term, 1864, of the Orphans' Court. And now, to wit, January 14, 1865, the petition of Mary Bailey, widow of said deceased, the Court appointed Thursday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the hearing of said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By the Court. BY THE COURT.

W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

LINEN GOODS.

IRISH LINENS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 35 Fifth Street,

Linen Goods,

Shirting Linen, Pillow Linen, Cambric Hdkfs., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

$1.00. $1.00. $1.00.

Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers, Worth $1.25.

MACRUM'S CARLISLE

NEW MARKET KID GLOVES.

$1.25. $1.25. $1.25.

CENUINE KID CLOVE.

NEW HAIR NETS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KANE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED

TO MILLERS.—The Advertiser

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE a good

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLS-

TOUGH & CO., Successors to C.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

NO. 32 HEMLOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, FOR SALE.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission

WHEAT—2 cars prime Wisconsin

CORN—1 car prime shelled Corn

OATS—3 cars now arriving for

COTTON—32 bales to arrive by

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSE AND LOTS ON HERR'S ISLAND, DUQUESNE BOROUGH. The

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE And Patent Agency.

No. 54 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

H. P. GLASCOTT, C.E. & Engineer, Residence No. 34 Bar street.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

WINTER GOODS

At Very Low Prices,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN

Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys;
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

F. H. EATON,

No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

WOOLEN GOODS

CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.

Balmoral Skirts,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Barred Flannels,
Country Flannels
And Blankets.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS

Very Cheap.

BATES & BELL.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Embroideries of All Kinds

FINE SLIPPER AND OTTOMAN PATTERNS
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
SCARFS, SCARF PINS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS

Fancy Goods.

We have made large additions to our SPECIALTY and will be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season.

FINE WORK BOXES
ELECTUELLES
PORTE MONNAIES
CARD CASES
SATCHELS
GLOVE CASES
WORK AND HAND BAGS
ALBUMS
JEWEL CASES
FANCY COMBS
ETC., ETC.

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

WINTER GOODS CHEAP.

AT

PRIVATE SALES,

Day and Evening.

T. A. McCLELLAND'S

AUCTION EMPORIUM,

55 and 57 Fifth Street.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Blankets, White and Colored,
Flannels, barred and plain;
House Furnishing Goods;
Cassimeres, Over-Coatings and Cloths;
Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery;
Woolen Over-shirts, White Shirts and Collars;
Buck Gloves and Gauntlets;
Hoods, Nubias and Breakfast Shawls;
Sontags, Comforts and Woolen Goods;
Clothing for Men and Boys;
Horse Covers and Blankets.

Boots and Shoes.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS IN WINTER GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

91 FIFTH STREET.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Wool of Cards and Comforts,
MERINO AND WOOL HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
KNIT SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
Wool Hoods and Scarfs,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

A splendid assortment of

TRAVELING SHIRTS

Of the latest styles, at less prices than ever before.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, at

19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

FANCY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

GENTS AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

A full line of GENT'S SHIRTS at GORHAM'S, at Market street.

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 Fourth St., (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. jan3

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

PLUMBING—GAS FITTING, SHEET LEAD,

Steam Pumps,

Iron Cocks,

Brass Work,

Plumbers' Material

ALWAYS ON HAND

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

jan6 137 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS,

HYDRANTS,

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS,

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work, of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all Kinds of Iron and Leather Hose Pipe; Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC,

LEAD PIPE AND SINKS,

WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS,

T. T. Ewens,

No. 105 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

GAS FITTING.

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING,

SMOKE BELLS,

Portables & Cigar Lighters,

T. T. EWENS,

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,

SHOWER BATHS, WASH STANDS, HYDRANTS, &c.

TATE & SEVILLE,

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

STEAM FITTING.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.

IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,

T. T. EWENS,

105 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

ASTROLOGY.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, you have now an opportunity of knowing your fate. By an infallible rule and scientific process, of which I alone possess the secret, I can produce a correct likeness of your future husband or wife. By sending me your name, age, time and date of your birth, you will receive the picture of your future partner by return mail, also the date of your marriage. Address, enclosing 1 dollar and red stamp, Madame HELEN CLAYTON, Grand St. Detroit, Michigan. jan1:3m4dnwAW

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.

SUNDRIES.

SUNDRIES, for sale at 183 Liberty street.

FAMILY LARD—Just received a

BORDIN'S CONDENSED APPLE

BISHOPRICK'S BAKING POWDER, the best in the market; a fresh supply just received in papers and tin cans, and for sale by the dozen or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FRESH CRACKERS—Milk, Graham Wine and Boston Crackers, just up in small boxes and tin cans for family use, just received and for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW, jan9 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C., In Original Packages.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 27 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, January 24, 1865.

BEDDING.

Hair Mattresses, jointed,
Hair Pillows,
Bed Ticks,
Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles,
Mosquito Bars,
Pillow Cases,
Pillow Ticks,
Sheets, Linen and Cotton

CLOTHING.

Sheets,
Drawers,
Dressing Gowns,
Socks,
Slippers,
Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

Towels, full size, buckaback
Roller Towels, crash,
Napkins,
yards Red Flannel,
Gutta Percha Cloth,
Gutta Percha Blankets,
India Rubber Sheeting and Pillows,
Canvas Hammocks,
Blanket Cases,
pounds Oakum and Tow,
Cotton Rats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

All a small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new