The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::NOV. 28.

For Afternoon and Midnight Telegraph and Local News See First and Third Pages.

☞ Post-office stamps, of any denomination over THREE CENTS will not be received for subscriptions to the *Post*. The Postmaster here declining to exchange the larger denominations for smaller ones, they become useless to us.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

To give all our employees an opportunity of enjoying Thanksgiving Day, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. Should we receive any important intelligence we will give it to our readers in the form of an extra.

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of a recent date, informs us that "Sam Houston," the Hero of San Jacinto, and present Governor of Texas, is rapidly recovering from his illness, and may be considered entirely of out of danger. This will be gratifying intelligence to the General's numerous friends throughout the country, who still admire him for his many noble and generous traits of character, however much they may deplore his weakness and vacillation as a politician.

Gen. Houston has outlived his fame. Shortly before he was prostrated by his recent illness, he wrote and published a letter giving in his unqualified adhesion to the Southern rebellion. He was apprehensive of being considered disloyal to the rebel cause, and believing it to be growing in strength in Texas, he announced himself unreservedly in its favor, and with the apparent sincerity, too, of an original secessionist. His letter was quoted, in southern latitudes, as an evidence of the increase of rebellion in Texas, but those who reasoned in that way calculated upon his sagacity in catching the popular breeze more than upon any evidence which his letter contained. With a reputation rendered attractive by romance and adventure, Gen Houston has been the most successful political harlequin we have yet produced. Shrewd, plausible and crafty, he acquired character even in the Senate of the United States, where men of comparatively real ability made little or no impression at all. In late years his courage was questioned, and it has been pretty well established that he appropriated to his own uses in Texas the eloquence of Lamar and the valor of Fannin and Travis, who fell early in the struggle for Texan independence, and whose spirits Lamar invoked to arouse his followers to avenge their deaths. Before Houston had made his mark their flesh had been food for the raven and their bones had whitened the prairies of Texas. These and their companions, who fell in the early struggle of Texas against Mexico, General Houston profited by, which good luck culminated in his being made the first President of the Republic of Texas. Ambitious, wary and unscrupulous, he turned the achievements of less designing men to his own advantage, and has sustained himself ever since with the people of Texas, while being guilty of the most brazen political inconsistencies.

As long as the Democratic party was invincible, Houston was one of its devoted champions, but as soon as adversity overtook it he, like other demagogues we know of immediately abandoned it. Claiming extraordinary intimacy with Gen Jackson, together with his frequent eloguims upon the character and teachings of that incorruptible patriot, he succeeded in having himself elected first Senator to the U. S. Senate from Texas, in 1845, which position he held until he joined the Know Nothings in 1854. He abandoned his party in its most magnificent struggle against the meanest proscription it had ever encountered. His ambition here o'erleaped itself, and fell upon the other side; for he failed to reach the Presidency through the windings of Know Nothing lodges, and was paid for his treachery by being driven from the U. S. Senate.

"Beaten but not subdued," Houston was not the man to remain in retirement. Shortly after his defeat for the Senate, he ran for Governor of Texas, and was beaten by about ten thousand votes, but this did not deter him from another trial for the same position, and consequently, but two years after being a defeated Know Nothing, he announced himself an "independent Democratic candidate, par excellence the friend and champion of President Buchanan and his *Kansas* policy, and by this dodge succeeded by an overwhelming majority. In this contest he traveled the State, made stump speeches, told anecdotes and delivered temperance lectures—while opposing stringent liquor laws—and thus by adroit management and sublime audacity bore off the palm of triumph. He is still Governor of Texas, and as such has alternately given in his adherence to the cause of the Union and to Secession, until, finally, he has sunk down in the gulf of rebellion,

But by the time "Old Sam" entirely recovers from his illness he may be a Unionist again; should the government make a few decided successes this winter, there is no doubt that Houston will be the Union candidate for re-election in the spring. He is at heart for the Union if for no other reason than the intense hate he bears to Davis. The aristocracy of the South always detested Houston, regarding him as being only a half reformed loafer, and he in turn took every occasion to thwart their schemes and policy. He always clung to Benton in his crusade against extreme Southern policy, and opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise mainly to annoy those who first proposed it.

☞ Our German fellow citizens seem to have appropriated General Fremont to themselves. In Cincinnati, on Saturday evening last, the "Turners" of that city held a meeting, at which they passed a string of resolutions from which we select the following. The most remarkable feature connected with these German demonstrations is their frequent allusions to German interests and adopted citizens, as if they had separate interests in society from the rest of us. Besides, we are entirely ignorant of any thing Fremont has done either for the natural and Germans or any one else. But here are the resolutions:

Whereas, Fremont, in the opinion of the people, is the best representative of popular political aims and the most energetical prosecution of the war:

Whereas, further, The cowardly and unworthy means by which the Government effected the removal of Fremont, justifies the people in the worst fears of the designs and qualifications of the Administration.

Further, be it resolved, That Fremont, notwithstanding his removal, has our fullest sympathy and confidence, and that we, as adopted citizens, are specially indebted to him for his unprejudiced deportment toward foreign born citizens.

☞ The *Gazette* pretends to be delighted with the speech of John Cochrane and its endorsement by such Democrats as Crosswell and Dickinson. This is mere sham, for their position is nothing like that maintained by the *Gazette* and its wing of the Republican party. These gentlemen are for the suppression of the rebellion *first*, and are willing to be governed by circumstances, as they arise, to secure that end. The *Gazette* and its coadjutors are for the destruction of slavery *first*, last and all the time, even if it should result in a permanent dissolution of the Union. The first are men of sense, desirous to save the Union at all hazards; the latter are one idea people, bent upon emancipation, and nothing else.

☞ Col. Frank Blair, of St. Louis, made a speech to a crowd in that city the other evening, in which he made the following delicate allusions to things connected with the rebellion, and to Fremont especially:

"I thank you most heartily and sincerely, my friends, for this compliment, and assure you that I value it highly. I do not feel that I have done anything to deserve such a marked expression of your favor and regard. I have not done much to advance the cause of the Union in which we are engaged; but I can, and do claim all the merit that a cordial enlistment in that cause, and an ardent support of it may entitle me to. I have never, for one moment, doubted the success of that cause. I have never, like some gentlemen, allowed myself to despair of the safety of the Republic and the triumph of the Union; and I never will despair of them because some individual happens to be disappointed. The safety of the country does not depend upon any one man. One man cannot save it, nor can one man subvert it. It rests upon the people, and I am firmly convinced that they can and will uphold it.

I presume, my friends, that this compliment has some reference to recent events in this city, in which I took an active part. On that subject I will say that I have no regrets to express, and no apologies to make; I had none to make in the presence of armed power, and in bonds; and whatever might have been the issue of the affair, no threat or force could have wrung from me an apology or concession. What I did, I did from a sincere desire to serve God and my country, and I believe I faithfully served both. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Administration approved of my conduct, and I am convinced the nation will approve it also."

OUR WEEKLY.

The "SATURDAY MORNING POST" for this week is issued and can be had at the counter in papers ready for mailing. It contains the latest intelligence by mail and telegraph, local and miscellaneous news, commercial and monetary reports, &c. We furnish it to subscribers at One Dollar per annum in advance; single copies, five cents.

From the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

Captain Haley, of the 17th Massachusetts regiment, has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., the headquarters of General Lockwood. He reports that after passing Newton our troops met with various obstructions in the march, the bridges being destroyed and trees thrown across the road. Some of the latter were quickly removed while others were avoided by marching around them.

They found a deserted earthwork but no guns at Oak Hill. Between that point and Drummondtown another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted. The place was entirely deserted by the rebels. They also found another deserted work eight miles beyond Drummondtown. Up to the time Captain Haley left there had been nine smoothbore guns captured, but no ammunition. The only muskets seen on the whole route were about a hundred old flint locks.

Colonel Smith, who had commanded the rebel earthworks, had made his escape and eluded the most diligent search. A captain and two lieutenants had been captured. The disbanded militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledging himself a secessionist had been encountered. The Unionists, who were evidently numerous, have met the troops with the utmost demonstrations of joy. The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from the rebels have everywhere disbanded.

The Treatment of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

It is now determined by "the powers that be" to order that Mason and Slidell, the chief of traitors, be closely confined at Fort Warren, upon fare served only to criminals guilty of the highest offence against law, until it is known, from the most reliable source, that Col Corcoran and other officers taken prisoners upon different fields in honorable battles are treated with that respect due to their position according to the usages of war the world over. Besides it is the intention of the Government to hang all persons taken upon the high seas in the act of violating the law of nations against piracy, whether such persons belong to Massachusetts or South Carolina, to England or the Sandwich Islands; and no threat of any kind coming from those who are in rebellion against the legitimate Government will deter the U. S. authorities from executing this policy to its fullest extent. If, in consequence of such action, the loyal citizens of the United States who are now prisoners of war in the Southern dungeons receive other treatment than that to which the practices of civilization entitle them, the matter of disposing of the rebel prisoners now in the custody of the United States will be a subject of the highest concern.—*N. Y. Herald.*

False Reports in Regard to the Strength of the Union Army.

Paragraphs are extensively published stating that it has been officially announced that the government has now six hundred thousand volunteers in the field and in camp. No such official announcation has been made. The fact is that our forces now in the field have generally, through the representations of politicians, for their own purposes, been greatly over-estimated. In this way the public has been made impatient for achievements for which the army is not ready, and the enlistments are greatly retarded.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—The number of non commissioned officers in our army who have been promoted to second lieutenancies since the 1st of October, now amounts to forty-five. Another list of promotions may shortly be expected, as many of the sergeants in the old regiments have been recommended for commissions by their commanding officers. Some of the non-commissioned officers recently promoted have been but a short time in the service, and are not even citizens of the United States. This, however, is no reason why they should not prove loyal and efficient officers, but it is another evidence of the impetus which war gives to military promotions.

IN GOING TO WAR with this country, England would lose two-fifths of her exports—she would lose our breadstuffs, the provisions to feed her, and our cotton, as heretofore, to clothe her. She would lose the $23,000,000 per annum of revenue which she derives mainly from our tobacco. Her revenue would be reduced one half—her own expenditures would be quadrupled, and she would be unable to pay $1 0,000,000 per annum as the interest on the public debt, and at the same time support her government and war expenditures. She would encounter revolution from her starving millions, and her existing Government would be swept into oblivion.

BOYS DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on Thursday, in Harvard, Mass. Four boys, one fourteen years old, named Hiram, son of Jonathan F. Hapgood, two others twelve and fourteen years of age, sons of Josiah Rand, and a lad named Monroe, were skating on the mill pond of E. A. Winslow and had proceeded about one or two rods from the shore, when the ice gave way, and all were precipitated into the water. Monroe succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others sunk and were drowned.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns from a surgeon recently returned from Richmond that the apprehensions of the people in regard to the horrible ill-treatment of Col. Cogswell and other officers selected by lot to meet the fate awarded to privateers, is not realized. The field officers have been removed to a large room, well ventilated, and are comfortably taken care of, while the inferior officers are also confined in one room.

A REBEL FARMER, living about one mile from Guyandotte, Va., ascertaining that a Union soldier had escaped from the recent massacre, took his gun and went out and shot him. The body was found by Zeigler's avengers, and on learning all the circumstances, they proceeded to the scoundrel's house, surrounded it, and took him out and shot him. Then, ordering his family away, they fired the building, and stayed long enough to see it completely destroyed.

AN ARMY correspondent gives the following account of the medicine given the volunteers: "Our doctors give us this same medicine for all complaints. Headache, blue pill; belly ache, blue pill; rheumatism, blue pill; yellow jaundice, blue pill; cold, blue pill, diarrhœa, blue pill, and so on. We are decidedly the blue pill regiment, and of the opinion it does make much to make a doctor."

Ohio has twenty-three regiments in Rosecrans' department; in Virginia, sixteen; in Kentucky, two; in Missouri, and two on border service at home—The aggregate force of that State in service, on the 1st inst., was forty-two regiments and six companies, twelve batteries of artillery, and seven companies of cavalry.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

From Washington.

A rumor prevails in commercial circles that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend in his report at the opening of Congress a considerable increase of the rate of duties upon various articles and especially sugar. This has created some discontent among importers, who have expected a revival of the import trade after some time. The measure is, however, highly approved by the friends of a protective tariff, and also by some financial men. It is urged that upon the revival of the import trade gold must go out, and that this will create a financial panic in New York, and embarrass the operations of the treasury during the next spring when loads will be wanted.

It is also urged that heavy, if not prohibitory duties upon iron, woolens, &c, will greatly encourage domestic industry, and enable the people to pay internal taxes without inconvenience. In return for protection, the manufacturers must pay heavy duties upon their products. This was Mr. Guthrie's theory when Secretary of the Treasury. The gross product of manufacturing industry was then estimated at thirteen hundred millions, since which time it has been increased. If the revenue from imports be further reduced, internal taxation must be increased, and it must fall upon the favored interests.

It is also rumored that the administration will propose to Congress the adoption of a new fiscal system, whereby the independent treasury system will be substantially abandoned, and a national paper currency founded upon the credit of the government, be created. Treasury notes, payable to bearer, of the denomination of five dollars and upwards, will probably become a substitute for local bank paper.

Some prominent republican Senators favor a project for the establishment of a national bank, as a fiscal agent of the government, but others would prefer a treasury bank. When this entire system shall be established, the strength of the Federal Government will be augmented. In fact there are signs that the government will become rapidly consolidated and centralized.

The face that Captain Porter, U. S. N., (who is a very capable officer) is engaged at the North in procuring still more vessels suitable for naval expeditions, strengthens the idea that Gen. McClellan's plan of campaign looks to a girding of the South, rather than to a direct advance from this point. The judgment of the business men here is as above, and they are making their arrangements for the winter accordingly.

The Republicans here who are trying to head off the President from the pursuit of a conservative policy touching contrabands, are much disturbed by the success of Gen. Lockwood's expedition based on such policy, and are condemning the recent order of Gen Halleck, directing that fugitive negroes shall not be received within the lines of his army. In practice they are found to be burdens to military operations, and such accomplished officers as Gen. Halleck are solicitous first for success in the field, and would postpone the consideration of civic matters to a more convenient opportunity. AGA.

The Capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Wednesday last, in an article on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, says:

This extraordinary act of the Lincoln Government must be followed by important consequences. It is impossible for the English Government, without disgrace, to fail to exact the fullest reparation. If Commodore Wilkes acted under orders, we do not see how Lincoln can possibly escape the most serious complications with the English Government. It is be said that England, in 1812, claimed the right of visitation of our national vessels, and seizure of her subjects on board, it will be replied that our Government denied the right, and resisted it with war; and that England in consequence abandoned the practice. Nay, so sensitive have we, and so deferential has England since been on this point, that even suspected slavers, sailing under our flag, have been protected by it from English visitation, although we agreed with England in denouncing the slave trade as piracy!

Can England, after conceding all this to our claim, and after having so long abandoned the exercise, if she has not disavowed the right of visitation and seizure, now submit to the hardships of a theory, the benefit of which was denied her; and that, too, at the hands of the Government which denied it? Will she allow what still claims to be the Government of the United States to have the benefit, and herself the disadvantage, of both sides of the question? It is not possible.

England has acknowledged us to be a belligerent power, and declared that she would maintain a neutrality. To allow her mail steamer to be stopped on the ocean, and her passengers taken from under the protection of her flag, by a jurisdiction as to whose quarrel she is neutral, is as much at war with all her practice and traditions, as it is opposed to her honor. England, like America, has ever been a house of refuge among nations: and the strangers under her flag has always found the protection due to her own subjects, extended with all the generous sensitiveness of an honorable host. Lincoln will have to apologise and restore the *status*, or fight. We see no other alternative.

Reception of Captain Wilkes in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm today, the "welcome" to Captain Wilkes was numerously attended, and very enthusiastic.

George B. Upton, and others of the committee of reception, met Captain Wilkes, Lieutenant Cook, and Assistant Engineer Houston on the Long wharf, and conveyed them in carriages to Faneuil Hall, which was densely crowded by citizens, including many ladies.

Mayor Wightman, in behalf of the City of Boston, made a brief address of welcome.

After the applause attending the Mayor's speech had subsided, Capt. Wilkes, who was in full uniform, came forward, and responded in the following language:

SPEECH OF CAPT. WILKES.

MR. MAYOR AND MY FRIENDS: I am deeply sensible of the kindness which has been shown me. I depended upon my own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me was correct, and I am extremely gratified by the manifestations of approval I have met, and which have been, I may say, a spontaneous outburst from all parts of our country.

I have only to say, that we did our duty to the Union, and are prepared to do it again. [Immense applause.]

Calls were then made for Lieutenant Fairfax and others. The former being absent Lieutenant Cook was introduced, and bowed his thanks.

This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guest.

A committee of leading citizens have tendered Captain Wilkes and the officers of the *San Jacinto* a complimentary dinner, at the Revere House, tomorrow evening, at which, it is said, Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen, will be present.

The Rat Hole Squadron.

A dozen old vessels, purchased by the Government, and loaded with stone, sailed from New London, on Thursday last, to reinforce the rat-hole squadron. It is not probable they will soon return to New England. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

The craft were old whalers, some of them of the largest size, but a hard looking set. They have spent their lives nudging the icebergs, and have been industrious in their vocation of seeking material to illuminate the world and to make life tolerable at night to those who sleep not. An immense quantity of midnight oil have they gathered in their day. They go now to illustrate the ideas of commerce which prevail in the darker portion, girt with sand-bars, of our disturbed republic. A screw is fixed in their bottom which can be worked from the deck. When it is screwed out, the water, in a stream as big as a man's leg, comes in, and the vessel is sunk. The stone anchors it at the bottom. Our fleet is to be joined outside by a like one from New Bedford, which will make the whole number of the vessels about thirty. Six thousand dollars each have been paid by the government for some of the best of these vessels—The fleet will be under the command of an old seadog, of whaling propensities, who has been appointed commodore.

☞ The soldiers in Western Virginia are preparing for winter quarters. The Ohio troops of Cheat Mountain Virginia, have gone into winter quarters of their own construction. A letter from the camp describes the difficulties encountered by the soldiers in constructing one hundred log cabins:—"The only tools, with the exception of axes, employed in the building of this mountain city, were one 'secesh' augur, one ditto adze, one ditto draw knife, and with this meagre supply four thousand men have to work. The greater part of our lumber had to be brought from the distance of half a mile, and that upon the backs of the men. It was novel as well as a pitiable sight to see from twenty to twenty-five men staggering along beneath a huge pine, and fairly dropping when they arrive from pure exhaustion. The chimneys are all substantial stone structures, while the buildings are nicely roofed, and 'chinked and daubed' thoroughly."

Showing Her Colors.

A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A regiment of Indiana volunteers, on scouting, came across an old woman in the mountains—After the usual salutations, one of the market hunters:

"Well, old lady, are you a Secesh?"

"No," was the answer.

"Are you a Union?"

"No."

"What are you then?"

"*I reckon I'm a Hoosier!*"

The Hoosiers let down.

DIED.

"At camp, near Falls Church, Va., of Disease of the Heart, on the 27th inst., GEO. C. MCKNIGHT, member 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Isabella street, Allegheny city, this afternoon at two o'clock.

OIL, OIL, OIL.

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ulcerated Sores
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Scaldings.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pain in the Back.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Earache and Toothache.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and dealer in choice Family Medicines, no25 cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

☞ NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Testimonial—T. ALLCOCK & CO., No 291 Canal street, New York. November 20th, 1860. Gentlemen:—I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over exerting myself. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS.
Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New York.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep seated pains, they afford permanent relief, and for weak backs, pains in the side, stitches, and spasmodic pains generally, they are unsurpassed for the benefit they impart. Price 25 cents each. Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
no8:1mdaw

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

☞ Just Published in a Sealed Envelope Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c*

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE, se6-3mdaw 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 25 Hancock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21-6md2p

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO. Pittsburgh, November 20th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

no21-td HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh November 20th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of the Capital stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable forthwith:

no21:2w HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELSVILLE R. R. CO.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company (Jones' Building, Fourth street,) in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, (second day) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve directors for the ensuing year.

no21-3t W. O. HUGHART, Sec'y.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.—I announce myself to you as a candidate at the ensuing election, for the office of

CITY CONTROLLER,

If a long experience in varied and extensive business, a perfect familiarity with accounts, and the identification of a lifetime with all the interests of my native city, entitle me to your confidence and support, I will confidently hope for your suffrages.

no23-tf WILLIAM LITTLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EYE OR EAR, DEAFNESS. SIGHT—HEARING.
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST

Will remain in the city for only a LIMITED TIME LONGER. Dr. M. has sufficiently proved by his practice and operations during the last ten months that his success in restoring the Deaf to Hearing and the Blind to sight, entitle him to the confidence of those who need his services, and the claims of SUPERIORITY in his SPECIALITY.

☞ To secure his SERVICES, all applications must be made at once.

☞ Office, No. 155 THIRD ST., between Grant and Smithfield. no28

NECTARINE STOMACH BITTERS,
UNION EYE OPENER,
MORNING CALL;

100 cases of each on hand, and for sale in large or small quantities

WILLIAM BENNETT,
no28 120 Wood street.

DR. BROWN AT HOME.—DR. BROWN has returned from his western trip and is prepared to attend to

ALL PROFESSIONAL CALLS,
AT THE
OLD OFFICE, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET.
no28

NEW GOODS.

W. & D. HUGUS

Have received and opened the largest

AND MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

ever offered to the public.

DRESS GOODS,

of the newest and most fashionable style.

BLACK AND WHITE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BLACK AND WHITE LONG SHAWLS,
BROWN AND WHITE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROWN AND WHITE LONG SHAWLS,
New style of
FRENCH MOURNING SHAWLS.
New style of
STRIPED COURONNE SHAWLS.

A large assortment of Children's and Misses' Square and Long Woolen Shawls.

CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS, of the very latest pattern.

W. & D. HUGUS,
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
no13

NEW WOOLEN GOODS
—AT—
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
77 Market Street.

☞ We have received this week large quantities of

WOOLEN HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS,
SCARFS, MITTS, and VICTORINES,
—ALSO—
WOOLEN SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS.
Merino and Wool Ribbed Hose Flucy Lined Cotton Hose, Fancy Wool Hose.

A splendid assortment of all kinds of GLOVES & GAUNTLETS for Ladies and Misses.
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.
HEAVY LINED BUCK GLOVES, a first rate article for the Soldiers.
HOOP SKIRTS in great variety.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHENILLE AND CORD NETTS.

☞ Country Merchants and Milliners will find an assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Bonnets, Hats and Turbans, Silks, Velvets, Bombazines, English Crape, &c., unsurpassed in the city, either in price or quality.

JOSEPH HORNE.
no25 77 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL RIBBON NOTICE—
GREAT SACRIFICE OF GOODS
IN THE NEW YORK AUCTIONS

MR. HORNE has been able, by attending New York Auctions, to secure an elegant assortment of PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS at a very heavy deduction from former prices.

Having received so candid bargains ourselves, we are prepared to allow our customers to participate in the profits by offering them goods at a small advance on the cost. JOSEPH HORNE,
no25:3t 77 Market street.

HENRY MINER
IS
Agent for and Receives Subscriptions for
THE FOLLOWING
Popular Newspapers:

	PER YEAR.
Harper's Weekly	$2 50
Leslie's Illustrated News	2 50
New York Illustrated News	2 50
New York Ledger	2 00
New York Mercury	2 00
New York Weekly	2 00
National Police Gazette	2 00
Wilkes' Spirit	3 00
New York Clipper	2 00
Vanity Fair	3 00
Homehold Journal	2 00
Philadelphia Post	2 00
Pittsburgh Weekly Chronicle	1 00
Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch	1 00
The Independent	2 00
Banner of Light	2 00
Herald of Progress	2 00
New York Weekly Tribune	2 00
New York Weekly Herald	2 00
New York Weekly Times	2 00
New York Weekly World	2 00
Boston True Flag	2 00
Waverly Magazine	2 50
Flag of Our Union	2 00
Weekly Novelette	2 00
Scientific American	2 50
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