The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

MONDAY MORNING.....DEC. 2.

CITY MATTERS.

Important Decision on another Branch of the Railroad Bond Question,

Our readers will remember that during the late session of the United States Circuit Court here, judgments were obtained against the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for some $140,000, on which writs of *fi fa* were issued, commanding the City Controller and Treasurer of Pittsburg and the Treasurer of Allegheny City to pay the judgments (which were for interest on railroad bonds) out of any unappropriated funds in the exchequers. In one case, (after the writ was issued,) that of Josiah B. Evans vs the City of Pittsburgh, a rule to set aside the writ was asked for and argued at length before Judges Grier and McCandless. A decision was promised at an early day, and as the case was a test, the opinion was looked for with much interest.

On Saturday morning Judge McCandless delivered the opinion of the Court, written out by Judge Grier, at length, concluding with an order to discharge the rule. The effect of the decision will be to compel the parties named in the mandamus to obey the order of the Court or suffer the penalty of contempt.

The following embraces the points of the decision:

The Act of Assembly of this State, passed on the 15th of April, 1834, relating to counties and townships, (sec. 6,) prescribes a method by which those having judgments against these *quasi* corporations may have a remedy, by means of the remedial writ of mandamus, and as these corporations have no property which could properly be made subject to levy and sale, it restrains the use of other process. It is but the legislative extension of the common law remedy of mandamus, and a modification of the process to suit the peculiar functions and officers of these anomalous corporations, and make it more simple in practice. As it issues only when a Court of Justice has given a judgment, which makes it the duty of the officers of the corporation to pay a certain sum of money, it dispenses with the form of an alternative mandamus. It assumes that the officers whose duty it was to lay and collect taxes sufficient to pay all just demands against the corporation, have done so, and gives the party aggrieved a right to satisfaction out of the monies in the Treasury unappropriated, and if there be no such monies, then out of the first monies that shall be received. Now it is true that this peculiar form of process is prescribed, in an act relating to these *quasi* corporations, and in its letter refers only to counties and their peculiar officers, called Commissioners, and that cities, which are public chartered corporations, having much more enlarged powers, privileges and duties, are not specifically named. Cities often are possessed of stock and other property not devoted to special public uses, which might be levied on to satisfy a judgment against it. But where a city has no such property, (as in this case,) and its officers obstinately refuse to satisfy a claim which Courts of justice have pronounced to be legal and just, there will be no effective failure of justice unless the remedial writ of mandamus be issued and enforced by the Court, whose judgment is publicly set at defiance.

States claiming sovereign, or quasi sovereign powers, may repudiate their contracts if they are content to abide the scorn of the civilized world, because there is no superior power to compel obedience. But the sovereign right to repudiate and deny creditors makes no part of the privilege or immunities granted by the constitution to city corporations. They are subject to the laws as much as private corporations or individuals, and the Courts have enforced them to compel pay a sum due on their contracts, as it has been the remedy for the party aggrieved. The modifications of the mandamus by the legislature has the merit of simplicity in form, while it is effective for the purposes intended. Accordingly in the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Monaghan vs. The City of Philadelphia, 1 Casey 409, have unanimously decided that although cities are not expressly named, they are clearly within the meaning of the act." Besides, by the third section of the act of 16th June, 1836, relative to the powers of courts, it is made the duty of the Supreme Court "to devise and establish, by rules of court, such *new writs* and forms of proceedings as shall become necessary and convenient to the full and uniform execution of the powers, jurisdiction, &c. The Supreme Court had, therfore, full and complete power to adopt the form of remedy devised by the Act concerning counties, and by the decision in that case (4th Casey) have done so.

In a former case in this Court, decided by my brother M'Candless, the motion was to set aside an execution levied on stocks belonging to the city. (Oelrichs vs City of Pittsburgh.) The counsel for the city *there* contended that the only remedy which the Court was authorized to give was this writ of mandamus. But the Court refused to set aside the execution and levy, because the prohibition of other process in the act could only apply to a county, and was very properly intended to prohibit the levy and sale of the Court House, Jail and other property held for public use; and that the process of mandamus adopted by the Court need not be resorted to in this Court where the plaintiff had another sufficient remedy by levy and sale of stocks and other property not so used. The question as to the power of this Court to issue a mandamus in such a case is decided in the case of Knox County vs Aspinwall, 24 Howard, 388.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD It is stated that James C. Clarke, Esq., for the past two years the superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation to the company, to take effect on the first proximo. Mr. Clarke urges private interests, heretofore neglected, as explanatory of the step. Mr. Du Barre, of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and General A. L. Roumfort, formerly superintendent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, are spoken of as the successors of Mr. Clarke. The company is, meanwhile, contemplating an increase of its transportation facilities, and five new and powerful locomotives are building in Philadelphia for the use of the road.

MILITARY MATTERS AT HARRISBURG.—Colonel Murray's regiment arrived at Harrisburg from Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening and proceeded immediately to their quarters in Camp Cameron. On Thursday the remainder of General James' brigade went into Camp Cameron, where it will remain until filled up. The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Coulter, left Harrisburg for the seat of war on Wednesday evening, and will probably join the forces now concentrating near Fortress Monroe.

THE REGIMENTAL FLAGS.—Gov Curtin has addressed a circular letter severally to Hon Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. H. B. Wright, of the same body, and Hon. Edgar Cowan, of the United States Senate, requesting that they act as a committee to deliver the flags to the various Pennsylvania regiments without regimental flags in the vicinity of Washington city. The pressing duties of the Governor are urged as a reason for assigning this duty to these gentlemen.

The Primary Meetings on Saturday.

The Republican primary meetings, for the selection of delegates to the municipal convention, which assembles tomorrow, were held on Saturday afternoon. The rival candidates for Mayor, B C. Sawyer, jr., and James Lowrie, jr., were most active in their exertions to secure the return of delegates favorable to themselves—the Controller and Treasurer being secondary considerations. The most prominent names for Controller are those of Sam'l Allinder, Esq., and Wm. Little, Esq For Treasurer there will probably be little or no opposition to Mr Wm. Eichbaum, the present incumbent.

The delegates chosen were as follows:

First Ward—George W. Cullin, George Wilson, John H Sarbe, R. C. Ewing, John Gracey —instructed for Sawyer.

Second Ward—Thomas F. Wilson, Jas S. Laughlin, George Wilson, Jas C May, Williams Owens, jr.—instructed for Sawyer.

Third Ward—First Precinct: Andrew Sims, Caspe- Gang; Second Precinct: D. B. Ferguson, Alex Mitchell, C. S. Kennedy—instructed for Lowrie.

Fourth Ward—[illegible] Michael, W. S. Lavely, John D[illegible] jr., Jno. McGuire, —instructed for Sawyer.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct: George Caughey, George Hill; Second Precinct: Joseph Kaye, James Taylor, Jos. Schmids —instructed for Sawyer.

Sixth Ward—A. G. McCandless, J. A. Butler, John Wallace, John Lowry, jr., Jared M. Brush—instructed for Lowrie.

Seventh Ward—Robt. Thompson, Jacob Roll, Chas. W. Hubbard, John Leibrandt, Wm. Moore—instructed for Sawyer.

Eighth Ward—John A. Sergeant, Jos Nixon, Joseph Caskey, C H. Baurmann, F. Fredrick—instructed for Sawyer.

Ninth Ward—John N. Crawford, J. B. Woods, Daniel McClelland, Robt M. Reed —instructed for Lowrie. The fifth ward vote between Lowrie and two Sawyer delegates—to decide which a new election will be held this afternoon.

Mr. Sawyer having secured six of the nine wards, his nomination may be set down as a certainty.

Sworn in of the New Sheriff.

The commission of Henry Woods, Esq., the Sheriff elect was read in the Court of Quarter Sessions and District Court on Saturday morning. In the latter the *dedimus* authorizing the Judges to swear in the Sheriff and other officers elect was also read, after which, Mr. Woods' bonds, in the sum of $60,000, having been filed and approved and his commission duly recorded, he was sworn by Judge Hampton to a faithful observance of the constitutions of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania and the Acts of Assembly; also to a strict impartiality in drawing or selecting jurors, during his term of office: three years. After this ceremony Mr. Woods received the congratulations of Mr. Graham, his predecessor in office, the members of the bar present and others.

Mr. Wood's appointments are as follows: Jailor, John Smith; Chief Clerk, George R Riddle; Deputies, Samuel B. Cluley, Henry H Lewis, Robert W. Dunlap.

The commission of Henry Eaton, Prothonotary elect, was also produced in Court, but he will not be inducted into office until to-day. Mr. Eaton retains nearly all the old clerks, with the addition of "Squire" Steel, who assumes the position of chief clerk.

Mr. Graham, the ex-Sheriff, retires with the good wishes of the whole community. He has performed his duties in a manner which gave general satisfaction, and however unwelcome his visits may have been to some, he was always kind and considerate. He has but two or three suits to answer in his official capacity, an unusually small number for a three years' term. On retiring Mr. Graham was highly complimented by the judges of the District Court upon the manner in which he had performed his duties there.

The commissions for Judges Williams, McClure and Brown have also been received by the proper officers.

SIDDONS' ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr Siddons arrived in the city on Saturday, and will read at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr. S has been in this country only two years, but has already established a reputation. He was the tutor of the Prince of Wales in elocution. Douglas Arnold thus speaks of him in the London *News*:

"Mr. Siddons' peculiar qualifications, derived from a rare combination of physical and intellectual advantages, have attracted general attention. It will easily be understood, therefore, that when, as a Shakspearian reader, he comes before the public, his peculiar knowledge of the subject, theoretically, and his capability of dealing with it in the best style practically, must enable him to assume a prominent position in the first rank of dramatic lectures, and accordingly to that standard he has he advanced in his *recent readings*."

PETROLEUM.—The last number of the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* notes an advance in crude oil and sales of [illegible] barrels at 23c cash, and 1,000 barrels for export on private terms. During the week preceding, 4 000 barrels were sold for export. As the flowing wells are about to be controlled and regulated it seems probable that oil will no longer be allowed to glut the market or cover the surface of Alleghany. The effect of the effort of producers to protect themselves is an upward tendency of prices.

ADJOURNED.—The Supreme Court, having concluded the business of the term, adjourned on Friday and will re-assemble in January next. We are under obligations to Thomas J. Keenan, Prothonotary for this district, for numerous courtesies and attentions during the term.

HOOKED BY A COW.—Mrs. Jas. Wilson, of Nottingham township, Washington county, while milking a cow on the 15th ult., was seriously injured by being hooked—the horns of the animal perforating the bowels, and otherwise internally injuring her. She is lying in a precarious condition.

RE-ENGAGED.—Miss Maggie Mitchell has been engaged by Manager Henderson for another week and appears to-night as Naramattah in the "Wept of the Wishton-Wish" and the Countess in "The Wild Irish Girl." Maggie is a very pleasing actress and should have a full audience.

HOMICIDE.—Two men named Welsh and McFarren, of Townstown, Franklin county, had a quarrel a few days ago, during which McFarren stabbed Welsh, and caused his death in a few hours. The perpetrator gave himself up, and is now in prison.

LECTURES.—Rev. John Peale, an eminent Methodist divine, is to deliver a course of lectures next week, on Egypt, Palestine, Synia The Desert and the Nile. The profits go to the payment of a debt on the Ross Street M. E Church.

FOR PORT ROYAL.—Colonel Lehman's 103d regiment, now in camp at Kittanning, have been ordered off and will leave on Thursday next for Port Royal, S. C. Capt. Long, of the Bell Infantry, needs ten men to fill up, who will be received at headquarters, No. 61 Fifth street.

MORE MONEY FROM VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. J. Brunn, of the Friend Rifles, has remitted $1,600 for the men of the company, which their friends can get by calling at Morganstern & Bros., corner Fifth and Wood streets.

STATE MILITARY SCHOOL.—At the next session of the Legislature, which will meet in a few weeks, a number of projects will, doubtless, be brought forward, for the establishment of a State Military School, in which young men may receive as thorough an education as those at West Point.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A revival is now going on at Wesley Chapel. The nightly attendance is large and great interest is manifested in the services.

RESIGNED.—James M Swank Sch[illegible] Superintendent of Cambria county, has resigned that position, having been appointed to a $1,200 clerkship at Washington City.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association was held on Saturday. The proceedings were of the usual character.

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15 barrels Seneca Oil;
50 do Carbon do—received and for sale by (no22) HENRY H. COLLINS

LEAD—
1,500 Pigs Lead;
100 Bdls Bar Lead, for sale by
no21 HENRY H. COLLINS

APPLES—
150 barrels choice Apples, various kinds, just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
no23 corner Market and First streets

NEW RAISINS—
85 boxes New Bunch Raisins
58 half boxes do do
25 boxes Layer do
Just received and for sale by
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TRAVELING SHIRTS,
10 different styles, made of Plain, Fancy and Scarlet Flannels, of Fine French and lower grades, at $1 and upwards, whole sale and retail.
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200 barrels Pinkeyes;
500 sacks do—on hand and in shipping order, in store and for sale by
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2D EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's News up to Two O'clock.

Bombardment of Ft. Pickens.

BALTIMORE, November 30.—The *American* has received the following intelligence from the South.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 29th, gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola, from the Pensacola *Observer*, of the 22d and 23d inst.

The fight commenced on Friday, and the *Observer*, of the 22d, this announces the beginning of the fight: At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning heavy and continuous firing commenced at the forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are unable to say. Up to this writing, one o'clock, the fire still continues, and we can only give it, and hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it.

LATER.—We learn from a person, just from the Navy Yard, that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steamer Times, and was returned by our batteries and forts. The United States frigate Niagara is trying to get in the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor.

The excitement in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the house tops are covered with the excited populace.

STILL LATER.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says that an official dispatch received on Tuesday night from General Bragg states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that the Federal fleet keeps at a safe distance from his guns. He is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight. The editor adds: We have every confidence that General Bragg will give Harvey Brown and his ruffians more grape than they can comfortably digest. [The above is all the information that can be gleaned from the rebels. No result of the fight is given.]

Gen. Price's Proclamation

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—The following is General Price Proclamation issued at Neosho but bearing no date:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handful of Missourians, who nobly gave up home and comforts in response, in that gloomy hour, the cause of your bleeding country struggling with the most causeless and cruel despotism known among civilized men, when peace and protection could no longer be enjoyed but at the price of honor and liberty, your Chief Magistrate called for 50,000 men to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors, and consecrated by your homes. To that call less than 5 000 responded out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men: one in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of a want of military organization, a supposed want of arms, the necessary retreat of the army southward, the blockade of the river, and the presence of an armed foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed; your crops have been tilled, your harvests have been reaped, your preparations for winter have been made, the army of Missouri organized and equipped, fought its way to the river—the foe is still in the field, the country bleeds and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with all the characteristics of barbarian warfare, and when now are the 50,000 to come to our rescue and free our country? Half-thirty thousand men flocked to our standard with their shot guns in their hands, there would not now be a federal bivouac in the State. Population, now a mass of ruined communities, starving families and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection and with stores to supply the wants and necessities and comforts of life. Where are those 50,000 men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time serving, craven race? Fit only for subjection to a despot. Awake my country men to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people. A few men have fought your battles; a few men have dared the dangers of the battlefield; a few have borne the hardships of the camp, the scorching suns of summer, the frosts of winter, the malaria of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances, fatigue and hunger, and thirst. Often without blankets, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering and a stone for a pillow; glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth, to the cause of your country and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost in the field, there have been more lost by disease induced by privation and toil. During all these trials we have murmured not; we offered all we had on earth at the altar of our common country, our own beloved Missouri, and we only now ask our fellow citizens, our brethern to come to us and help to wear what we have gained and to win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler, and the oppressor. Come to us brave sons of Missouri; rally to our standard. I have fifty thousand men. I call upon you in the name of your country, for fifty thousand more. Do you stay at home to take care of your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been mustered at home than I have lost in five successful battles. Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, your substance be given up to the hessian and the jay hawker. I cannot, I will not attribute such motives to you my countrymen; but where are our Southern rights? Friends, we must drive the oppressor from our land. I must have 50,000 men. Now is the crisis of your fate, now the golden opportunity to save the State. No is the day of your political salvation. The time of enlistment for our brave band is beginning to expire. Do not hold their patience beyond endurence; do not longer sicken their hearts by hope deferred—they begin to inquire, where are our friends, who shall give them an answer. Boys and small property holders have in the main fought the battles for the protection of your property, and where they ask, where are the men for whom we are fighting. How shall I, how can I explain, citizens of Missouri? I call upon you by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, delay no longer; let the dead bury their dead; leave your property take care of itself, commend your homes to the protection of God, and merit the admiration and love of childhood and womanhood by showing yourselves men, the sons of the brave and free who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions. Come to the army of Missouri for a week or a month to free your country. "Strike till each armed foe expires! Strike for your altars and fires, for the green graves of your sires, God your native land." The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you or all is lost, just at the moment when all might forever be saved. Numbers intimidate the foe and save the necessity often of fighting battles; numbers make our arms irresistable; numbers command universal respect and insure confidence. We must have 50,000 men. Let the herdsman leave his folds, let the farmer leave his fields, let the mechanic leave his shop, let the lawyer leave his office till we restore the supremacy of law. Let aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balances of patriotism, and may be found wanting. If there be any craven crouching spirits, who have not the greatness of soul, to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethern on the tented field. Come with your supplies of clothing and with tents, if you can procure them; come with your guns of any discription that can be made to bring down a foe. If you have no arms, come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible; bring cooking utensels and rations for a few weeks; bring blankets and heavy shoes and extra bed clothing if you have them; bring no horses to perplex with the army, except those necessary for baggage transportation. We must have 50,000 men. Give me these men, and by the holy of God, I will drive the hirling hands of thieves and marauders from the State. But if Missourians fail now to rise in their attempt and avail themselves of this propitious moment to strike for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could do to save you. You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home, what if it be all taken, we have two hundred million dollars worth of Northern means in Missouri which cannot be removed. When we are once free, the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by adhesion to the cause of his country. We shall have our property or its value with interest. But in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you by considerations, infinitely higher than money. Are we a generation of drivelling, snivelling, degraded slaves, or are we men who have assent and maintain the rights which cannot be surrendered and defend those principles of everlasting rectitude, pure and high and sacred, like God, their author. Bayonets the office to choose between the Glory of a free country and a just government and the bondage of your children. I will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil in which to repose, but will not live to see my people enslaved. Do I hear shouts, is that your war cry, which echoes through the land? Are you coming, fifty thousand men? Missouri shall move to victory with the tread of a Giant. Come on my brave then 50,000 heroic, gallant, unconquerable Southern men. We await your coming.

[Signed] STERLING PRICE,
Major Commanding.

From Washington

WASHINGTON CITY, November 30.—Authentic information has been received here that a small light draft Canadian steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer had on board about 10,000 Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was a cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

There is evidently less excitement this forenoon on the eve of the assembling of Congress and comparatively fewer arrivals of members, among whom is Senator Powell of Kentucky.

Movements of the Rebels.

ROLLA, Mo, Dec. 1.—A scout who has followed the army of the rebels since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebels, some 5 000 strong, moving North in three divisions: the right wing, 6,000 strong, commanded by General McBride, resting on Sceeckton, Cedar county. The left held a position near Nevada, Vernon county, under command of General Rains, with 4 000 men—General Price with 5,000, command the centre and was near Montecello, Vernon county. These figures were obtained from the Quartermaster of the rebel forces by our scout. Prices intention is to march into Kansas and make that State the field of his operations. His spies report to him that General Lane is at Fort Scott with 5,000 men. Price will evade the battle and pass into Kansas at or near Butler, Bates county.

The march was taken up on the 26th inst., Colonel Clarkson commanding the rear of the rebel army, left Greenfield on Sunday last.

Gen. Price issued an order to Gen. McCulloch to follow him, which the latter disregarded, and is now moving towards Arkansas to go into winter quarters.

The rebels are poorly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband and go to their homes.

Fifty of Freeman's marauders were at Steelsville breaking open stores and houses and helping themselves to what they could find. Freeman himself, with 200 men, is reported in that vicinity.

Maj Bowen with 1,000 cavalry left here yesterday with the view of getting south of Freeman and cutting off his retreat.

The weather is exceedingly frosty. On Friday last we had a slight fall of snow.

The People Deserting Western Missouri.

SEDALIA, December 1.—Parties from the West say that the country between Lexington and Independence is almost deserted, the men having gone to join Price, or are attaching themselves to the various commands of his officers throughout that region.

Jennison's men are in Jackson county, devastating that county, and various bands of armed rebels have gone into that section with the avowed purpose of driving them out.

Price's proclamation has been circulated in the river counties, and will doubtless induce large numbers to join the rebel army.

My informant says that, for a distance of about sixty miles, travelled yesterday and to-day, they met only one man on the roads.

From Washington,

WASHINGTON CITY, December 1.—Assuming that there will be a quorum present in each house to-morrow it is not probable that the President will communicate his message before ten o'clock, owing to the necessary preliminaries attending the commencement of a session of Congress. The reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Interior will accompany the message That of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent on until Tuesday or Wednesday. As no advance copies of the President's Message have been transmitted it will be telegraphed.

Within a week past, the rebel pickets made their appearance at Vienna, which is five miles beyond Lewinsville and also at Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court House. They show no disposition to attack our men. They appear at their 's during the day and retire at night.

Captain Mott, of General Hancock's division had his pickets surprised by the appearance of a forage party of rebel cavalry, while he was engaged on Saturday afternoon at a house a mile and a half beyond Lewinsville near the Leesburg turnpike. Mott, however, escaped without losing any of his men.

Confederate Gunboats Seen off Hatteras Inlet.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—The Old Point boat brings no news from the South.

The Spaulding had arrived from Hatteras.

She reports that several Confederate gunboats were seen in the neighborhood of the Inlet.

Released on Parole.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has been released from Fort Warren on parole, to be absent three weeks, to attend the funeral of his father-in-law.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—The evening *Bulletin* says that a few days since, Zollicoffer was at Monticello, Wayne county, with 7 000 men. All the liquor stores were closed till Monday, by order of the Provost Marshall.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Frank in, Bonn t, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, Brownsville.
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
John T. M'Combs, M'Cleave, Wheeling.
Emma Graham, Ayers, Zanesville.
Eliza Ely, Way, Cincinnati
Emma, Marietta, "
Jack Frost, troops, "

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, do
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling.
Undine Cox, Gallipolis.
Lizzie Martin, Brown, Zanesville.
Emma, Marietta, Louisville

The River—Last evening at twilight there were 13 feet 6 inches water in the channel and falling. We had steady rains, accompanied with snow, all day.

The new and splendid passenger steamer Citizen, Capt. R. Calhoun, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Capt. Calhoun is a clever gentleman, and one of the best boatmen on the western waters. Our old and esteemed friend Capt Caughey, will be found in the office.

Capt. C. A. Dravo's splendid packet, St. Cloud is now at our landing loading for St. Louis. Since her last trip she has been put in thorough and complete repair and is in the best order for the fall and winter trade. Captain Dravo knows how to fit up a boat and how to command one also. We are pleased to learn that our old friend, T. Shuman, will be found in the office.

The favorite steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, will be found at our land ng in a morning. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 p. m.

The Emma, after discharging her freight returned to Cincinnati for a load.

Capt. Dean is building a new boat at Brownsville. She will be ready for the spring trade.

Captain Hazlett's new side wheel steamer will be launched from Porter's ship yard this week.

We observe that our old friend Captain Haslett has opened a steamboat agency.—We wish him success.

For Cincinnati Louisville and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, POSITIVELY, 2 P. M.

THE FINE, PASSENGER steamer CITIZEN, R. Calhoun, master, Commander, leaves as above. For freight or passage apply on board. de2

For Cincinnati, Louisville. Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, 10 A. M.

THE PACKET STEAMER, ARGONAUT, J. W. Porter, Commander, leaves as above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
de2 J. B. LIVINGSTON & Co., Agent.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

THE splendid passenger steamer ST. CLOUD, C. A. Dravo, commander, leaves on this day, Dec. For freight or passage apply on board or to
no30 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Marietta, Gallipolis, Parkersburg and Portsmouth.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer ROCKET, Captain John Wolf will leave or the above and intermediate ports every Saturday at 10 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
no16 JOHN B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Regular Tuesday Packet For Marietta and Zanesville.

THE fine passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Captain Munroe Ayers commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Zanesville every Friday at 8 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. B. Livingston & Co., Agents Pittsburgh. H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Gallipolis.

EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER SCIENCE, Captain Wm. Kenn, leaves for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis, making weekly trips, leaving Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Gallipolis every FRIDAY at 8 o'clock.
no16 D. E. LEWIS, Agent.

For Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET.

THE FINE SIDE WHEEL steamer UNDINE, M. A. Cox, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday at 4 p. m., returning leaves Gallipolis every Tuesday at 10 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
no19 J. B. LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
WILLIAM HAZLETT
Has opened an office at
NO. 94 WATER STREET,
Where he will transact a general Steamboat Agency business, and would solicit a share of patronage from steamboat men. no30-3m

PRIVATE DISEASES—DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 53 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-four years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS in need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections. Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of a tetter, psoriasis, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS

Dr. Brown's remedies fee the alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weakminded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in this country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

RHEUMATISM

Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease *in a few days*—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhœa, Strictures, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a fee, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 53 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

Office and Private Rooms, No. 53 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. n26-lawdawis

WANTED—A Lieutenant with a few men to complete a company. Apply to CAPT. R. PATTERSON, Diamond street, Pittsburgh. no30-d&w

ENGLISH HONEY and Glycerim Soaps, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist, no20 No. 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE cheap, Cloaks, Black and White Long Shawls, Brocha Long and Square Shawls, very cheap. Figured Repp Merino, Figured Repp Poplins, Furs, Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs, Muslin, Irish Linen, Shirt Bosoms, best makes, Gents Shawls. All the above very cheap for cash at
H. J. LYNCH & S, 96 Market street, no11 between Fifth street and Diamond

BOYS BOOTS CHEAP,
BOYS BOOTS CHEAP,
BOYS BOOTS CHEAP,
YOUTHS' BOOTS CHEAP,
YOUTHS' BOOTS CHEAP,
AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.
oc19 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

LADIES,
MISSES and CHILDREN'S
GAITERS, SHOES AND SANDALS,
Cheap at No. 15 FIFTH STREET,
n30 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Head, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness, Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.
*OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING