OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. PITTSBURGH:

PRIDAY MORNING.....DEC. 6 For Afternoon and Midnight Teleand Local News See First and graph and Loca Third Pages.

Post office stamps, of any denomina

BURNING THEIR COTTON AND RICE.

Between the blows struck by our land and naval forces in South Carolina, and the vandalism of her affrighted people, that unfortunate State appears destined to suffer terribly ere the present war has ended. Having done more than all the South besides, to bring the calamity of civil war upon the country, she is doom ed to be the greater sufferer by it. Already we hear of planters there, along the seaboard applying torch to their cotton and rice, in order to prevent them from falling into our hands. Whole plantations of the productions alluded to, lying along the coast, are so many sheets of flame and smoke. Concerted arrangements have been made between the planters and military authorities of the State, by which no plantation will hereafter be abandoned until the crop is utterly consumed. In addition to this the gin houses and all other buildings must be given to the flames. We preumse that before many months the entire coast of South Carolina will present

Richmond Examiner, (both of which are your respective homes, to enjoy the blessings of doubtless reliable in such matters.) gives | lasting peace. us the following appalling picture:

"For the past few days gangs of negroes from the sea coast, laden with such effects as they can carry, and followed by droves of mules and horses, have been passing through this city on their way to the back country. Night before last the whole atmosphere in the city and for miles around, notwithstanding the bright moonlight was hazy and lurid Many could not account for the phenomenon. It was the effect of sale conflagration of cotton now going on at Edisto and other islands intervening between Port Royal and Charleston. Whenever the marauders choose next to land, and it is useless to disguise the fact that they can land at a great many points, they will find nothing but devasta-ted fields, deserted by all save the avenging presence of the partizan riflemen. The patriotic sacrifice which has been made by our planters is all the greater when we consider that the crops of the past season have far exceeded the best ever before

SHARP PRACTICE.

The public, we presume, care little for and, therefore, do not care to be troubled by reference to them. There are some transactions so despicable, if not rascally, that it would be criminal in us to permit them to pass without exposure. One of these is the manner in which the Gazette, Disputch and Chronicle, of this city, have acted in relation to the publication of the President's Message.

Upon learning that the agent for the Associated Press here did not intend to send the Message to Pittsburgh, we determined to have it telegraphed as a private dispatch to the Post. We made the arrangement and had it transmitted. By some means or other, however, the three cotemporaries mentioned appeared in the morning with our copy of the message, without a word of explanation. It is true that the Dispatch announced that "some things could be done as well as others." which, we presume, means that some people can steal what others pay for. One of the Gazette's employees alleges that he procured a copy through the Post Office, but this we do not believe. There is no one connected with that office so ignorant of his duties as to be guilty of so palpable a violation of his duty and the postal regulations. It was procured by some other means, either by treachery or theft. From what we can learn we believe the message to have been stolen from our office, just as we had a hat taken not long since. and probably by the same person. But let it pass. We shall be more vigilant hereafter in allowing things to lie around loose in our office, especially when we observe certain persons in the neighborhood. We name no parties.

ALL IS FAIR IN WAR. The three old fogy papers here whine soout the Associated Press not furnish. ing Pittsburgh with the President's Messege-yet they all published it. Where did they get it? They were all seized with consternation when it was discovered the 'Post' had telegraphed the whole message and that it would appear only in this paper. Boys and men besieged the press room, offers of ten and twenty dollars were offered as a bribe to boys to procure a copy. One editor said he would give two hundred dollars; another that he only wanted it to spite the "Post;" another caught a severe cold lying around the passenger depot the greater part of the night. One said anything is fair in war, he should have added, except stealing-in war, it is ever accompanied with the rogue's march. We supplied some twenty weekly papers with an advance copy of the President's laws without subjecting the Message on Tuesday evening, in time for other law equally effective." their Wednesday's issue. We acknowledge their complimentary notices. We also supplied some ten thousand copies to our agenis. Whilst our old fogy journals were waiting on the corners to

BUY a copy. No more cavalry will be accepted by the gov. ernment, and it is the purpose of the commanding General to muster out of the service all cavalry x scruits in incomplete regiments, unless they will consent to come in as infantry. The number o. cavalry already amounts to between sixty and sev.

A Singular Admission. The Gazette, of yesterday, in speaking submission which the people consider injust, viewing the case in all its aspects, that it will be long before they see their WHAT SIMON WANTED TO money, and they probably never will see it. We admit that they can greatly tion, but it is impossible to coerce two hun-

dred thousand people to submit to what they believe to be unjust." Cannot coerce two hundred thousand what are we to do with twelve million of defy law?

Complimentary. The following pleasant correspondence between a number of our citizens and Col. Roberts, who was ith interest by his numerous friends and ac-It is a compliment well deserved. n common with others, we regret very much that the Colonel's sense of duty to his regiment and to the service would not permit him to remain long enough to meet his friends for an hour or two in social enjoyment, wherein there might have been

discussed, "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war." PITTEBURGE. DEC. 3p. 1861. Col. R. Bidole Roberts-Dear Sir :- Having heard of your unexpected arrival from camp on a busi ness visit to your home amongst us, the undersigned, desirous of meeting you socially, are anxous that you would name some evening for that purpose prior to your departure from the city to rejoin your regiment. You will please select t

When the President of the United States issue his proclamation for seventy-five thou- and volunteers to protect our national capital from rebel in rasion, you were among the first to respond to the cali upon Pennsylvania patriotism. Leaving lucrative practice at the bar and the comforts of a home, you have since devoted yourself to active service in the field. Within night of your presen encampment a fatal battle has been decided, and the same locality we all expect to hear of the Northern arms being signally triumphant. We an awful spectacle of ruin and desolation. hope that they may, and that you and your gal A Charleston correspondent of the lant companions in arms may speedily return to

wm. Wilkins, Wilson M'Candless, S. Jones, Robt. Finney, Wm. F. Johnston, G. W. Cass, Wm. B-galey, Thos. B. Hamilton, Robt. H. Patterson, Thos. Melion. Thos. M. Marshall, Thos. M. Marsha
G. Adsms,
Sam'l B. Clu ey,
Barry Woods,
B. H. Kerr,
R. H. Hardley,
S. H. Geyer,
M. Hampton,
Chas. Sheler,
A. M. Brown,
H. W. Wuitians,
Wm. B-nnett,
James P. Barr.
Wm. Hanna,
W. C. Wall,
W. H. W. Muinney,
R. P. M'Dowell.

the How Wen Wilking Wilson M Candless, G. W Cass, Wm. F. Johnston, and others; (JENTLEMEN-I have the honor to acknowledge his most undeserved compliment does, from old and valued friends, in this, my native city, allow ne to assure you that it has been received with feelings of the tivilest satisfaction and will form hazards and consequences of a rebellious war!

n interesting incident in my life. It may not be uninteresting to you to know that counties of the State, and I truet it will not be considered improper for me to say that a better-braver, or more reliable set of men were never oined under a command flag. We are stationed a little beyond Langley, in Virginia, on the "extreme right" of Gen. Reynold's brigade, Gen. McCali's right of den. Asynolous ungine, den. metalis division. We are all Popositivatians, commanded by the accomplished and gallant Pennsylvania Generals I have named. Where they lead we can

safely fellow.

With questions of governmental policy, in m present position I am happily exempt from any iscussion, but I presume I will be pardoned for urging upon you, one and all, to stand by your government—giving to it, in any and all emerge ties a instantire and unquestioned support, an to the commander in chief a patient, steady, unre mitting, and, indeed, enthusiastic confidence. Look to him as your own—as your sheet anchor, feeling

that he is—
"The State's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the Benate and the field." In this way, and in this way only, can that last ng peace which you, and Land all so much desire e secured, and the constitution of the country, ed by the true; through which it will have nassed staild again sloft—the admiration of the world and the bulwark of American liberty.

Thanking you again for the honor done me, an regretting that the duties of my command forbid longer stay amongst you and precludes my ceptance of your very kind invitation-I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS. What to do with Them. The New York Times in commenting upon the views of a correspondent on

the contraband question says; "Our correspondent's remarks on this of consideration. They suggest one as pect of this general subject which must the practical provision to be made for the support, government and education of the negroes, whom the progress of the war will inevitably throw upon our hands. The loud clamor about emancipation is worse than idle, until something has I it is vain and idle for the Government to carry of been done towards providing for the negroes already set free. Any man with half an eye can see that whatever the prive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave sovernment may do, or not do, about labor, is as clear and absolute, as the right to take emancipation, it will very speedily have forage from the field, or cotton from the warehous thousands and tens of thousands of these people on its hands-if it persists, as it should, in pushing the war into the heart | constantly reproducing them, would be madness of the Southern States. Every naval ex-Southern coast draws to the immediate forage, cotton and military stores. Such policy shelter of our flag thousands of slaves. and infects the entire slave population for leagues around with discontent and further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the desire for freedom. This fact creates the Government as slaves. It would be useless a state of things for which the government must make prompt and effective viduals, demands that they should be disposed of or provision. It has no right to merely let employed in the most effective manner that will provision. It has no right to merety te tend most spendily to suppress the insurrection these negroes loose. It has no right to relate the authority of the Government. lease them, directly or indirectly, from a shall be found that the men who have been the control of their masters and of State held by the rebels as slaves are capable of laws without subjecting them to some

Famine in Ireland. Our report of the progress of the second famine in Ireland, caused by the potatorol, short crops of coreals and a general went of employment-will b read with melancholy interest. In the provinces of Connaught, Muneter and Leinster the yield of pototoes will not come up to one-half the usual surply, and of this a very large portion is unfit for human food. A man has been already found starved to death in the highway in Clare, the pess spiry of Mayo, Galway and Singo suffer from want both of food and fuel, while the greater bulk of the weavers of Antrim are out of work. Sir Robert rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely Peel's tour of investigation ends—like most British agenders in Ireland—is an attack on the Catholic

The Representatives of the People will usquest

England cares little for the ultimate fate of the right to which they are entitled under the Consti inhabitants. Meantime the people turn their eyes to America, and political regeneration may be acholders are contumacious, and require a is evident from a perusel of the addresses presented to the American delegation which conducted the McManus obsequies.

SAY. The country was somewhat startled annoy us and put us to great trouble the other day to hear of angry controand expense, and cause immense irrita versies between the President and his Secretary, Hon. Simon Cameron. The message of the executive was anxiously waited by two hemispheres; the world people to submit, to the constituted auland to say. It was delayed twenty-four horities, to the law. It this be admitted hours, although Congress was ready to receive it, and the message itself compeople who refuse to obey authority and pleted, to allow the telegraph and mails sufficient time to inform certain newspapers they were in possession of contraband goods, in the shape or Secretary's report which the President bere upon a brief visit to his home, will be read | desired should be remanded. The orders being sent forth, the message was given to the world. The New York Tribune, however, did not feel bound to obey the mandate of Mr. Blair, in the name of the President, to return the original copy, but printed it in full This violation of trust does not appear to sit heavy upon Greeley-he rather delights in the performance. We publish below the original and the modifi-

> It has become a grave question for determi tion, what shall be done with the slaves abandon by their owners on the advance of our troops into
>
> MARSHMALLOW PASTE,
> Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of uthern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population there-82 000 The panic which drove their masters i wild confusion from their homes, leaves them is ndisputed possession of the soil. Shall they. armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually mployed in reproducing the means for supp ng the armies of rebellion?

The war into which this Government has been forced by rebellious traitors is carried on for the purpose of repossersing the property violently and eacherously se zed upon by the enemies of the vernment, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is ppesed or overthrown by armed insurrection and abellion. Its purpose is to recover and War, even-between independent nations, is made

subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that nemy, by occupying the hostile country, and ex cising dominion over all the men and thinks within its territory. This being true in respect to dependent nations at war with each other, it fol lows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms overpower a Government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war and pro roke the destruction merited by the worst crimes. The Government would be talen to nat.or truth, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world that would abstain from the use of any efficient mea # 10 preserve his own existenc or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy by sparing or protecting the property, of those wh are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the Rebe states is a nectifiar species of property, consisting of the service of iabor of African slaves or the d econdants of Africans. This property has been rationally estimated at the value of from \$7.0,000 000 to \$1,000,000 000. Why should this properly be exempt from th

It was the boast of the leader of the rebellio while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United the disputes and misunderstandings of the regiment which I have the honor to command States, that the Southern States would be compare should be brought on by the contemplated rebeltion, and that posst was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities, would b come the viet-ms of rapine and military spoil," and that Northern men should smell Southern gun powder and feel Southern steel." No one doubte the disposition of the receis to carry that threa into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities the produce of Northern farms. Northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly seized, destroyed or appropriated as military spoi No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their ranine would be States thru have all their property and possession at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on wa fare against the government in peace and security to their own property?

Those who make war on the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, derived from the Constitution and laws against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service their slaves constitutes the chief property of the rebels, such property should_share the commo fate of war to which they have devoted the prope ty of loyal e t zens. While it is plain that the slave property of the

South is subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the right and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close the details of the plan for doing so, like all othe. military measures, must, in a great degree, eft to be deternined by particular exigence The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Govern ment has no power to hold slaves, none to restra a slave of his liberty, or exact his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service o slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters point are eminently practical and worthy like any other properly of the rebels, in whatever of consideration. They suggest one as Government, the prosecution of the war, and the an pression of the rebellion. It is as clearly command the speedy attention of the right of the Government to wim s avec when it may government and country—and that is become necessary as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do s is purely a military question. The right is unquestionavie by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping view the great object of overcoming the rebels, stablishing the laws, and restoring peace to the

this war, or hope to maintain its existence again rebellious force, without employing all the right and powers of war. As has been said, the right to de or pewder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in possession of such property as forage and cotton and m'litary stores and the means It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them i pedition that lands national troops on the peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property, is a question that time and cir cum stance will solve and need not be anticipated keep them as prisoners of wer; and self-preservs tion, the highest duty of a Government or of ind bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the Government to arm and equip them, and emp'oy their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and com-

> But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters, they should never sgain he restored to bondage. By the man, ter's treason and rebellion, he ferfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave and protection.

The disposition to be made of the slaves of The Representatives of the People will unques. lergy, while it is evident that the government of tionably secure to the legal slaveholders every

tution of the country SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of war-To the President.

above by the President: "It is already a grave question what shall be ione by the slaves who are abandoned by their wners on the advance of our troops into Southern citory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. Whal shall be done with them? Can we ifford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in introducing auplies to maintain the rebellion? 'their labo was on tiptoe to hear what the President | may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy, it essens his milita y resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of asurrection even in the rebel comm on titute a military resource, and, being such, hat they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blo kade, and voluntarily give him me to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism Congress. The representatives of the people will nably, secure to the loyal staveholds every right to which they are entitled under the

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War. To the President of the United States. Appointment.

We learn that Mr. Du Barre, whose name was ecently mentioned in connection with the super tendency of the Northern Central railroad, has ited by the Board of Directors, Superneen appoi atendent of that road, vice James C. Clark, who ass resigned. Mr. Du Barre is from the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and brings to his considerable experience in railroad ma ters. He has already entered upon his duties.

AARSHMALLOW PASTE,
MARSHMALLOW PASTE,
ICELAND MOSS PASTE,
ICELAND MOSS PASTE,
ICELAND MOSS PASTE,

The most balatable and effectual preparations yet niroduced for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-tess, Sore Throat, &c. For sale by BIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and dealer in choice Family Medicines, de2 cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC—ALLGOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Testimonial—T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 224 Canal street, New York, November 29th, 1859.—Gentlemen:—I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over exerting myself. Baving 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 Yirk.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. In Asthms, Cough, Küdney Affections, and local deep seated he Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. In assum-lough, Kulney Affections, and local deep seated pains, they afford ermanent relief, and for weak sacks, pains in the side, stitches, and spasaroodt nains generally, they are unsurpassed for the bene-plate, 291 Canal street, New York. Sold by THOS. KEDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa-

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published in a Sealed Envelope Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical
Cure of Spermatorrhosa or Seminal Weakness, In
voluntary Emissions, Sexual Debitity, and Impedi
ments to hisrange generally, Nervousness, Con
sumptica, Epilepsy and Fitts Mental and Physics
incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c B
ROBT. J. CULYERWELL, M. D., Author of the
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"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on recent of six conta, or two post age stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE, ask-Sindaw 12 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 468

ige stamps, by 127 Bowery, N. Y., I UNDERTAKER. R. FARMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole age BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 46 8M.THFIELD STERET Residence, 213 Lewock street, Allegheby City. Orders may be left AT 6HARLES LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the MASONIO FUND SOCIETY have declared cash to the stockholders or they legal representatives on and after December 16th, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 106 Wood street. de4-3t A. M. POLLOCK, Sec'y.

ORONER'S OFFICE.—I have open-ORONER'S OFFICE.—I have opened an office at No. 59 St. Giair street, where I
can be found from 7½ o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock
P. M., Stindays excepted, and at other times any
residence, corner Hink Lane and Hebesco
streets, First Ward, Altegheny City.
de4

HY WILL YOU PAY 70 TO 75
ceats for BURNING FLUID when you can

BURNING FLUID
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At Sixty Cents per Gallon,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
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- A T -CHARLES GIPNER'S, No. 78 Market Street,

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, for 25, 3714, t0 and 62c. EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,

for 371/2e and upward. EMBROIDERED SETTS, for 75 cents and upwards.

Lace Fetts. Lace Handkerchiefs Berlin Wire Portmonaies, LEATHER CABAS Gilt Belts and Buckles, NEEDLE BOOKS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS CHEAP FOR CASH.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS, Allegheny City; Pa. SEAMLESS BAGS, AND OF OSNABURGS. 82 Inches to 40 Inches Wide-ap-Orders may be left at H. OHTEDS & O'S., 128 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

CHECKS. CHECKS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY are offered for sale at the office of the WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

no2-2m: JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Warden SMITH & PITCAIRN.

No. 48 ST. CLAIR STREET. des

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. OITY CONTROLLER—THE UNDER-SIGNED approunces himself a UNION CANDIDATE for the office of CITY CONTROLLER.

MODIFICATION.

at the ensuing municipal election CHARLES W, LEWIS.

The following was substituted for the OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO. Pittsburgh, Jegamber 5th, 1841.

Pittsburgh, Jegamber 5th, 1841.

AN ELLECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTION FOR THE STREET DIREC ANNUAL MEETING THERE WILL BE a meeting of the NON a meeting of the Stockholders of the NON-PAREILOIL COMPANY, on TUESDAY, December 10th, at 3 of clock p.m., at the office of Captain R. J GRACE, CUSTOM HOUSE. Punctual attendance TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLES HERY CO. Pa.,

THASURE'S OFFICE ALESHEST CO: Pa;

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS O

a resolution of the Legislature of the Con
mouwealth of April 10, 1835 notice is hereby give
to all persons desirous of proturing copies of th
Acts of the next Legislature, to subscribe at thi
office for the same deter of the new area monitor of the last Legislatur remain for those subscribing, and others.

G. Y. COULTER, County Treas. SUPERIOR TO 'JANE EYRE

PRICE, 25 CENTS ONLY. FOR BETTEB. FOR WORSE. A CHARMING LOVE STORY.

FROM "TEMPLE BAR." FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE Superior to "John Halifax." "Jane Evre." or "East Lynne," and is also the most charming Love Story pub-lished for years. FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE. Complete and unabridged edition is published i

PRICE 25 CENTS A COPY ONLY. FOR SALE BY HENRY MINER,

Successor to Hunt & Miner. next door to Post office (FENTS BUOTS,

GENTS BOOTS, GENTS BOOTS. BOYS BOOTS, BOYS BOOTS, AT NO. 16 FIFTH STREET.

D. S. DIFFENBACHER. LARESH CONSIGNMENTS-119 wadks Ear Corn on wharf, 5,000 Hoop Poles do 4 bibls sweet cider; 500 lbs prime Feathers; 100 boxes Chee; 15 bibls Cranberries; te0 bbl St. Louis Apples in shipping order bushels Pick Eye Poisson;

noice sad iles Venison—for sale by JAB: A. FETZER, Corner Market and First streets. TO-LET—A comfortable brick dwelling house, 80 Liberty street. \$175 per year. S. CUTHBERT & SON. RARE CHANCE—Three two story

RARE CHANCE—If ree two soc., brick dwelling houses on Duquesne street, will be sold at the low price of \$200 each, subject to a small ground rent. Each house contains four rooms and finished attic. For sale by B. OUTHBERT & SON. B. Harket street. D WELLING HOUSES, at all prices and in various parts of the city and country by S. CUTRBERT & SON. DOTATOES.—300 sacks choice Pink
Eye Potatoes, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
de6 Corner Market and First streets. TENISON-12 saddles choice No.

Venison just received by express and for JAS A FETZER, corner Market and First ste HUICE APPLES--100 bbls, choice St. Louis Apples, in large barrels, for sale by
J. A. FETZER,
de6 Corner Market and First streets BROOM CORN BRUSH-46 bale prime brush this day received by HENRY B. COLLINS. DETROLEUM-50 harrels CRUDE Oll in store, and i

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., defi.it 500 BUSHELS and 100 BARKELS FRESH WHITE LIME. rom ELDORADO WORKS, Blair county, Pa., jus WHITE LIME DEPOT, LIBERTY STREET,

opposite the Metai Yard of the Pannsyivania Rai. road Company, and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A liberal reduction made to those who buy o sell again.

we sent sgain.

We sak for a trial of our Lime, and if it is not better than the Louisville article we will dray it back, and pay the purchasers 5 cents per bushel or 15 cents, per barrel, for the troubfe they may have had with it. ROBERT H. CANAN & CO. We also warrant it to be chesper at our prices than Grey Lime is at the prices at which it is sold in this market.

CHRISTHAS PRESENTS 1861. DECEMBER. 1861. HORNE'S HOLIDAY SALE. PRICES MARKED DOWN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES and FANOY GOODS STOCK, we are now prepared to offer very strong inducements to persons who sesire to purchase goods. The association of the fill ESI we have on hand now is very choice. Most of it was bought in large lots at prices very much lower than the cost of importation, and we have determined to close it all out at prices to suit the times

DAMBRIC AND SWISS SETS, from 50c, to \$5 00 EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HANDKESCHIEFS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, for 6c. VAL. LACE TRIMMED COLLARS, INFANTS' BOBES, at very low prices.

CAPS AND WAISTS.
LADIES' CHEMISES—a few left—to close out a less than cost of importation.
LINEN COLLARS AND SE1S, very cheap. PORTEMONIEAS AND CABAS, A fine assortment, expressly for holiday gifts. SMBROIDER ED SLIPPERS—a large lot jus ceived from New York, at panie prices

WOOLEN HOOD!, SONTAG , NUBIAS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, &c., &c. JOSEPH HORNE. 77 MARKET STREET. dec4

R. R. BULGER. MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FURNITURE No. 45 Smithfield Street.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture, Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lower prices for CASH. mylthwis JOHN MOORHEAD,

PITTSBURGH.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF PIG METAL AND BLOOMS, NO. 14 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET, MERCHANT TAIL!ORS APPLES, APPLES:

100 barrels in prime order, for sale by det BBNRY H. COLLINS. OHEESE—
100 boxes prime Cheese just received by
JAMES A. FEIZER,
des corner Market and First street

DRY GOODS

FOR CASH. HANDSOM, E

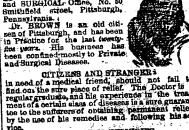
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vice. DR BROWN'S REMEDIAS

never fail to circ the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Strotulous Affections. Also
all diseases arising from a hereditary tains, which
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and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin
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persons so efficied, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure
and speedy velocysts. and speedy recovery.

Dr. Prown's remedies for this slarming troub brought on often by that solitary habit of senan gratifichion, which the young and weakmindt often give way to, (to their own destruction.) a the only reliable remedies known in this city—they are seen endmake a speedy restoration of nealth.

RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM. BHEUMATISM.

Dr. Brown's remedies never fall to cure this painful disease in a few days—he will warrant a curo. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gennorthes, Stricture-Urethal Disconarges, Feinale Weakness, Monthly's ppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervoits Affections, Pains in the Eack and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladday together with all disease of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a rea, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield St., Piasburgh, Ps., will be immediately answered Modicine sent to any address, safely packed and sentre from observation.

rom observation.

and Private Rooms, No. 50 Switchel THE FOLLOWING ARE VOLUNTA-Ry statements from persons of respectability and truth, in this vicinity, who have been greatly benefitted by his remedies; some of whom would evidently, have been in their graves ere now, if their diseases had not been arrested by Dr. Schentk's Case of Liver Complaint and Dyspapsis of Ten Years Standing.

of Ten Years Standing.

I have been suffering for ten years past from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsis. I heard of Dr. Schenck's coming out to Martin Koch's, and I thought I would go and see him, as my disease had increased in violence within the past two years, and I had been under treal ment of several doc ora, from whom I received no benefit. In the early part of June of this year I went to see Dr. Schenck, and was examined by him with his "RESPEROM-ETER." I have been taking his Putwonic-tyrup, Sci Weed Timic and Mandrake Pulls since them; and I must say that I am greatly banests of by their use; indeed, I might a most say that I am well.

ANNA M. SMITH.

**Land! Poland tp., Maltoning on, Ohio. Long II Poland to October 31, 1861. I have been much benefitted by the use of Dr. RUFUS PARKER, Poland, Ohio

Oct. 31, 186L Case of Mrs. McConnell.

I had been stlected with Disease of the Lungs for four or live years, when I heard of Dr. Schenck coming to Martin Hoch's. Previous to this time I had given up all hope of ever getting well, but Mr. Koch, when I knew to have been cured by Dr. Schenck, urged my husband until he prevailed upon me to go and sets the Doctor, who found both my lungs affected, the brounchial tubes were both diseased; when I breathed, they would rattle so that it could be heard distinctly.—I have now taken his medicines for some time, and find myself wonderfully improved; although not entirely recovered; I now find myself able to attend to most of my household duties, and have no druth of my ultimate recovery. From the benefit I have received from Dr. Schenck's treamen., I would advise all persons similarly affected to apply to him when he makes his next visit.

Poland Township, Mahoning Ca., Chio. Oct. 31, 1861. Certificate of Jane Grist.

Certificate of Jane Grist.

I have been troubled for about two years with a pain in my breast. Late in the Spring of this year I heard of Dr. Schenck coming out to Martin Koch's, and I determined to call and see him, and get examined with his Respirometer. I did so, and also took all three of his medicines, according to directions, and I have been greatly benefitted. I hope, from the benefit already experienced, that it will not be long until I am entirely well.

Poland Township, Mahoning Co, Ohio.
Oct. 31, 1861. Cure of Mrs. Warner.

For about five years I had been affected with pain in the right side of my breast, and in hopes of getting reliet, I had taken many different kinds of medicines, but found no benefit from them pain in the right side of my breast, and in hopes of getting relief. I had taken many different kinds of medicines, but found no benefit from them wintever. I then heard of Dr. Schenet, and the great dures he was performing with his treatment, and concluded to said to his Agent in Pireburgh, Dr. Keyser for some of his medicine. Previous to laking it, I was so prinstrated as to be unche to undreassympedl, or even to lay in bed; I was obliged to sit up in a chair in order to obtain any rest at all. After having taken Dr. Schenokts medicines, I heard that the Doctor was coming to Martin Eoch's, and I determined to see him. I was already so much improved by the use of his medicine, as to see able to go over to Mr. Roch's, which is a distance of a mile from my house. The loctor pronounced my disease to be Bronchal Consumptions and Liver Complaint, with an adhesion of the Pleura to the ribs. I would moreover add, that I coughed almost continually. I took the Pulmonde Syrup, secording to the loctor's directions, and am happy to say that I am nearly well. ANNA WARNER, Judy Township, Columbiano Co, Ohio. Oct. 29. 1801.

W. H. McGEE & CO., HERCHANT TAILORS INVITE the attention of buyers

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