The Daily Post

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

TUESDAY MORNING:::::DEC. 10.

CITY MATTERS.

Election Frauds—Judge Lowrie's Opinion.

In the Supreme Court, during its late session, Judge Lowrie delivered the opinion of the Court in an application to prevent certain gentlemen, elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia, from taking their seats, on the ground that returns sent in from Colonel McLean's regiment were fraudulent. The Court admitted that the proof was strong, but they had no power to interfere at that stage of the proceedings, the Common Council being the proper tribunal. We quote as follows from Judge Lowrie's opinion:

"If in this way we suffer a gross fraud to pass through our hands without remedy, it is not because we have any mercy for the fraud, but because we cannot frustrate it by any decree of ours without an act of usurpation. Another tribunal is appointed to administer the remedy, and we believe that, on proper application, it will administer it rightly, according to the evidence it may have; and if we had doubts of this, we should still not be justified in interfering. Sad, indeed, very sad, has been our recent experience of election frauds; but we cannot believe that our partizanship has become so reckless, and our elective franchise so carelessly exercised, and our thirst for power and office so intensely selfish, that any official body will sanction so base and frightful a fraud upon the public as this now appears, or that any man deemed worthy of an office would accept it under such circumstances."

* * * * *

"Our elections have become so intensely selfish that opposing parties taest each other as enemies, and thus many on each side come to think that tricks and lies, fraud, and perjury are legitimate strategy, and even honest men are led to claim the fruits of it, and candidates are very apt to be selected not because of their honesty or their competency for office, but of their capacity to lead in an election combat, and of their readiness to reward their assistants at the expense of the public. When elections are conducted in any large degree on such principles, they become a forum of civil war, repeated annually by appointment of law. For a while it is a question which party shall assemble the most voters honestly or dishonestly, by fair argument or by lying charlatanism; but soon it becomes a question which party can force the election returns to count the highest numbers, and then forgery and perjury lend them assistance. This is a frightful stand point to occupy for a look into the future. We shall not attempt to report its revelations."

A FEMALE IN A RAW.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young woman, rather good-looking, feeling aggrieved for some cause at the proprietor of a tavern in the vicinity of Wood and Water streets, attacked his door vigorously with fists and feet. He came to the door, whereupon she "pitched in" in true pugilistic style, but was soon left lying on the pavement by a blow from the man, who was in turn attacked by a burly bystander. When the woman recovered herself she wished to renew the conflict with the landlord, but was prevented and the melee ended before the arrival of the police.

BOYS' BATTLES.—On Saturday and Sunday the boys of Bayardstown and Allegheny indulged in pitched battles with stones and brickbats, on the Allegheny side, some receiving severe injuries. The Seventh ward and Pitt township boys, who have also been at feud for some time, also amused themselves in like manner on Sunday. The Mayor is determined, if possible, to put a stop to these disorderly proceedings, and yesterday three of the Seventh ward lads were arrested and locked up in the tombs for hearing. One was subsequently fined and the others discharged.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—This worthy institution opened its halls yesterday for the reception of students for the winter term, with a most flattering attendance. The prospects for a full term are of the most encouraging kind. From our knowledge of the trustees and teachers we can most cordially recommend the institution to all who have daughters to educate. We know of none which affords greater facilities for acquiring all the elements of a solid and ornamental education.

KILLED AT PORT ROYAL.—Benjamin Stewart, Orderly Sergeant in Capt. Templeton's company of Leasure's "Roundhead" Pennsylvania regiment, formerly of West Middletown, Pa., was killed at Port Royal, a few days since. He was preparing a bomb shell to send home, and having, as he supposed, taken out all the powder, threw it down rather roughly, when it exploded, and killed him. He was a young man of superior intelligence, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

DISCHARGED.—Mayor Wilson has discharged Burns, the supposed murderer from Vincennes, Ind., a close examination showing that he did not correspond to the picture and description so closely as was at first supposed, and that he lacked some of the prominent marks Smith was known to have. Added to this he seemed to be an inoffensive man and his bearing was in all respects that of an innocent one. He was accordingly discharged and the Vincennes authorities notified of the fact.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, the coal office of McFarlane & Co., on Liberty street, Fifth Ward, a small frame building, took fire and was soon turned to the ground. The books were saved in a damaged condition. The loss was trifling and no other property in the vicinity was injured.

HOTEL ROBBED.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Night before last two or more of the numerous young thieves who infest the city, went into the McLure House and stole about a hundred dollars worth of clothing from the boarders. They raised the windows and threw the clothing into an alley back of the house, and their confederates carried the articles away.

DROWNED.—Benjamin King, formerly of this city, and employed as master of a Government wagon train, accidentally fell into the canal, at Washington, a few days since, and was drowned. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was about forty years of age.

REGIMENTAL COLORS.—The regiments of Colonels Rush, Gregory, Lyle, Staunton, and Jones, were each presented with a beautiful stand of colors, at Philadelphia, on Friday last. Gov. Curtin made the presentation speech, which was very well received.

THEATRE.—The bill for to-night embraces the six act drama of the "Six Degrees of Crime," Mr. Henderson in the principal part, and the very popular trick pantomime of "The House that Jack Built." So far Jack has built very fair houses for his management.

A FIRE broke out at the Mansion House about five o'clock yesterday morning, but was extinguished with little damage, though the lodgers in the building were terribly frightened by the alarm.

JOHN P. HUNT has received Frank Leslie's Illustrated News.

THE [illegible] IN [illegible] from the [illegible] Liquors during their term of service.

THE largest, finest and most splendid lot of Ladies' Furs offered at auction this season, will be sold at the O d Auction House, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Ready for examination at 9 o'clock in the morning.

JOSEPH MEYER ..... ANTHONY MEYER
JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
Manufacturers of
FANCY AND PLAIN
FURNITURE & CHAIRS,
WAREHOUSE, 135 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(between Sixth street and Virgin alley)
no9 PITTSBURGH.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
ALL STYLES,
AND
ALL PRICES,
—ALSO—
DIARIES FOR 1862.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN.
no9 CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

TIERNAN & GETTY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
North-East corner of
OHIO STREET AND THE DIAMOND,
no30-1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.
For sale by
CHAS. H. SUPER,
AT HIS DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair Sts.
no2

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
—AT—
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
No. 78 Market Street.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
for 25, 37½, 50 and 62½.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
for 37½c and upward.
EMBROIDERED SETTS,
for 75 cents and upwards.
Lace Collars.
Lace Setts,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Berlin Wire Portmonaies,
LEATHER CABAS,
Gilt Belts and Buckles,
NEEDLE BOOKS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
de6

FOURTH ARRIVAL.
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
NOW OPENING.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES DRESS GOODS.
Double Width Victoria Repps 25 cents per yard worth 50 cents. Double Width, all wool, Plaides 87½ cents. Black and Colored French Merinoes 50 cents. Cassimeres, Satinets and Tweeds. Grey Flannels plain & twilled. Fullerton's plaid and White Flannels.
White and colored Canton Flannels, Prints, Ginghams and Checks. Yard wide Bleached Muslins 10 cents. Grey Military Blankets; Balmoral and Hoop Skirts; Needle Work and Hosiery, of all kinds.
We have a full stock at low prices for cash.
C. HANSON LOVE.
74 Market Street.
de7-d&w

I HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED A full assortment of
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
It is probable there is not an adult individual in the world who has not had occasion to apply plasters for pain in the chest, side, limbs, bowels, temples or back, for a sense of faintness or sinking at the pit of the stomach, attending Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Asthmatic Affections, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Female Weakness, etc. For these complaints there is no Plaster equal to Park's Prickly Plaster. The genuine article for sale at
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
de7

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

2D EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

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

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the parties in the contested election case of Beach vs. Upton, in Fairfax district, Va., to take testimony.

Mr. Morrill, of Va., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill donating lands to the several States, for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the establishment of colleges.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., from the Committe on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such an exchange would not only increase the enlistment and vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity; and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government: Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., from the Committee on Military, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to revoke the first section of the general order dated November 20th, 1861, of Major General Halleck, commanding the Western Division.

The section alluded to is substantially as follows:

"As it has been represented that information of the numbers and condition of our army has been conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves, who have been allowed to enter the lines, therefore, in order to remedy the evil, no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of the army, and any now within them shall be excluded therefrom.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 63; nays 68.

Mr. Lovejoy then moved the previous question, whereupon Mr. Olin, of Ky., moved that the House adjourn. Lost by a large majority.

Mr. Lansing offered a substitute, which Mr. Lovejoy accepted, characterizing the order as inhuman and cruel, and respectfully requesting the President to direct General Halleck to recall the said order, and cause him to conform to the practice in other departments of the army. The consideration of the subject was postponed.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to organize the Medical Department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs. Also, a bill repealing all acts and parts of acts authorizing the commitment of persons of color as runaways, or suspected or charged with being runaways, and being sold to pay expenses, etc., and providing a punishment for such practices.

Mr. Gurdley's bill to confiscate the property of rebels, liberate their slaves, and colonize them was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Webster, of Md., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Railroad from New York to Washington, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Dixon, of Ct., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, asking the Senators and Representatives to use their efforts to secure the act for the increase of the revenue as imposes an income tax or fee to have the amount apportioned among the several States, so as to allow them to raise the amount in their own way. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut in favor of a system of decimal weights and measures. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, presented the petition of a citizen of Iowa, who has invented a rebel mowing machine, or double-acting bomb to which he wishes to call the especial attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill relative to Courts Martial in the army.—Also a bill to provide for the allotment of certificates among the volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented several petitions of citizens of Rhode Island and Vermont, calling on Congress, under the war power, to legislate on the subject of the emancipation of the slaves belonging to the rebels.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, presented several petitions of the same character.

The President of the Senate also, presented several petitions from citizens of Wisconsin, of the same character. All were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution that all memorials and papers on the files of the Senate relating to the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Clark, of N. H., offered a resolution requesting the Marshal of this District to inform the Senate by what authority he keeps slaves of the District in jail, because they were refractory. He said he had visited the jail and found a number of slaves in the District confined for no reason only because their masters and mistresses sent them there because refractory. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Pomroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill granting pensions and land warrants to soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to receive and equip certain mounted regiments. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., introduced a bill for the protection of the public property from fire. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale's resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and establishing another, was taken up.

Mr. Browning, of Ill., thought that it was not in the power of Congress to repeal the Supreme Court; that power was not given in the Constitution, and we had no more power to do that than to repeal the Constitution.

Mr. Collarmer, of Vt., moved as a substitute, that all that portion of the President's Message relating to the Judiciary be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The discussion was continued at some length by Mr. Hale.

Mr. Collamer's amendment as a substitute was agreed to and the resolution as amended, adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Mich., the resolution of inquiry into the cause of the disasters at Bull's Run and Ball's Bluff was taken up, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Grimes, that a committee be appointed to investigate the causes of all disasters that have happened to the Union forces.

Mr. Pomeroy thought that these investigations were of doubtful expediency and might lead to impeachments.

Mr. Chandler said that the officers of the army were not liable to impeachment, but one of our number has fallen and is there nobody to blame? He thought that the facts ought to be known.

Mr. Grimes enumerated a great variety of causes which had been given for the disaster at Bull's Run. He said he wanted the true cause to be known. In regard to the disaster in Missouri, referred to by the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Lane,) if Fremont was to blame let it be known, but if not, let him be justified, and let the country know it.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said he did not attribute the blame to any particular officer, but he did know that troops were on hand to relieve Gen. Lyon and Col. Mulligan, and the people believed that there was a want of capacity or dereliction of duty somewhere.

Mr. Foster said if military officers thought it best not to investigate the subject now, under the circumstances he thought Congress had better not do it. If the military officers manage the army badly Congress will only make a bad matter worse by interfering. He would let the military alone in time of war. An inquiry of this kind will only call men away from a high duty. At the proper time Congress might make the inquiry.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, thought that no harm could come of such an inquiry, and good might result without in any way, putting obstacles in the path of military officers. We see many things which seem wrong, and he thought it better to make an inquiry now into their causes and have the matter promptly. The Senate was not under the control of the military; they were not the second but the first, and their requests are to be obeyed. They should perform their duty and calmly investigate the subject.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, concurred with the Senator from Maine, but thought the inquiry should not be confined to the disasters of the war, but should be a general inquiry into the whole conduct of the war. Many orders had been given which might be inquired into. An officer is said to have refused to take any cotton from the rebels. If so, he was in the wrong. Another is said to have refused to receive slaves in his camp; and one high officer had been traveling over the country to pick up scraps of testimony not worth anything, and had the stuff published. The people were full of enthusiasm, which was damaged by these jealousies of military officers.

Mr. Hale said that the present Supreme Court had failed in the purpose for which it had been established. He sincerely believed that if the rebels now in arms against the government should succeed the Supreme Court would decide that the Federal soldiers now in Virginia were trespassers and rioters.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., thought that Congress should legislate only for the great question before it. While he believed that the Supreme Court had lost the confidence of the country, he did not think the Judiciary would be benefited by the demonstration of Senators. He did not believe this to be the time for radical legislation.

Mr. Grimes proposed to amend the substitute so as to appoint a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate and four members of the House to investigate the condition of the present war.

Mr. Wilson said he was glad to see the resolution take a wider field. He thought it was time the diverse proclamations of officers should cease, and the government have a settled policy. We must remember, however, that we have not many men of large military experience, and great mistakes have been made and will likely continue to be made, but he wanted it to be understood by the military that the people expected that no such mistakes should be made.

Mr. Latham asked for the yeas and nays.

The resolution was then agreed to, yeas 33, nays 3, viz: Messrs. Carlile, Latham and Rice. Absent, Messrs. Bright, Collamer, Foote, Thompson, Wiley and Wilmot.

The Senate then adjourned.

Fight on the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Dec. 9.—Col. Leonard, of the 14th Massachusetts regiment arrived here this morning from Williamsport with important advices from the upper Potomac. On Saturday afternoon a rebel force, consisting of a battery of six pieces, about 400 infantry and 200 cavalry, made their appearance at Dam No. 5, on the Virginia side, and commenced throwing shot at the dam and houses on the Maryland shore, burning a barn and riddling all the houses within range. They continued the fire until dusk. The only Union forces there to oppose the rebels were a company of the Massachusetts 13th regiment on picket duty, and an unarmed regiment from Illinois. As the Massachusetts company were armed with the smooth bore muskets their fire was not effective at that distance.

Early on Sunday morning the rebels resumed the fire with artillery and small arms, and emboldened by the slight resistance they met with on the day previous, they came down to the very brink of the river and exposed themselves without fear.

During the night Colonel Leonard had dispatched by canal boats from Williamsport another company of his regiment armed with Enfield rifles. This force was concealed as skirmishers along the Maryland shore. On the renewal of the attack on Sunday, the riflemen opened fire from their concealment, and in a short time the rebel artillerists were compelled to retire in hot haste, the infantry and cavalry leaving the ground about the same time. The rebel loss is believed to have been fifteen or twenty killed and many wounded.

For want of a sufficient infantry force and a battery of artillery to protect their movements, Colonel Leonard was compelled to let the rebel guns remain in position and after night fall the rebels returned and took them off. The rebel battery consisted of three parrot ten pounders, one twelve pounder carrying the Sawyer shell and two smooth bore six pounders. Some of the infantry were armed with improved long range rifles. This force came from Bath, the cavalry and infantry by the country road, but the battery by railroad from Martinsburg. They were probably on route for Winchester or Harper's Ferry and stopped at that point to destroy the dam and thus impede canal transportation.

This morning the rebels were in considerable force and kept up a scattering fire with their rifles upon our men whenever visable. One federal soldier was struck twice and severely wounded, but this was the only casualty on our side during the whole affair. At eleven o'clock last night a portion of the first brigade there was put in readiness to start to Williamsport, but at a later hour the order was countermanded. A battery of Parrot guns was forwarded to Harper's Ferry by Railroad at noon to-day, to be in readiness, should the rebels again wish to test their skill in projectiles.

Deserters.

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., December 9.—A sergeant and four privates, deserters from the enemy's camp toward Monterey, came in last night. They report the rebels in a suffering condition, the roads impassable, and the soldiers anxious fo desert. They appear well pleased to be from under the paternal government of Jeff Davis. They belonged to Hansborough's battalion, and are from Western Virginia.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent into Congress his Report. He enumerates the loans obtained, making an aggregate of $197,242,588. He estimates the revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending July next, at $54,552,655, which is over $20,000,000 less than estimated by him in July last. To meet the demands caused by the vast increase in the army beyond the number which his estimates in July were predicated, he says: Of these additional appropriations, $47,985,566 61 were authorized by acts of the last session, and $143,130,927 76 are now asked for, making an aggregate increase, including $22,787,933 31 for indefinite appropriations and redemptions of temporary debt beyond the estimates of July, of $904,427 68. While recommending retrenchment and the prevention of abuses, the Secretary feels himself constrained to renew the suggestion heretofore submitted by him, that the property of the rebels should be made to pay, in part at least, the costs of the rebellion.

Property of great value in the loyal States is held by proprietors, who are actually or virtually engaged in that guilty attempt to break up the Union and overturn the government, which has brought upon our country all the calamities we now endure. That property is justly forfeited to the people and should be subjected, with due regard for all rights and interests concerned, to sequestration or confiscation, and the proceeds should be applied to the satisfaction of claims arising from the war. Property of rebels in rebel States should be treated in like manner. Rights to services under State laws must of necessity form an exception to any rule of confiscation. Persons held by rebels under such laws to service as slaves may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint and made more valuable in various employments through voluntary and compensated service, than if confiscated as subjects of property. He recommends increased duties on tea, coffee and sugar, to the rates proposed in July last. He says the problem of enabling the government to prosecute the war must engage the most careful attention of Congress. He says the circulation of notes by the banks is estimated at $200,000,000, of which $150,000,000 belong to the banks of the loyal States. The whole of this constitutes a loan without by the people to the banks, costing nothing beyond the cost of issue, and keeping the supply of specie for their redemption. He argues that Congress has constitutional power to control this credit circulation and at the same time protect the people from the losses from unsound banks and the depreciation of bank notes.

The Secretary thinks it possible to combine with this protection, a provision for circulation sale to the community and convenient for the government. Two plans for effecting this object are suggested. The first contemplates the gradual withdrawal from circulation of the notes of private corporations and for the issue, in their stead, of United States notes, payable in coin on demand in amounts sufficient for the useful ends of a representative currency. The second contemplates the preparation and delivery to institutions and associations of notes prepared for circulation under national direction, and to be secured as to prompt convertibility into coin by the pledge of United States bonds, and other needful regulations. The first of these plans was partially adopted at the last session of Congress in the provision authorizing the Senate to issue United States notes payable in coin to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000. That provision may be so extended as to reach the average circulation of the country while a moderate tax gradually augmented on bank notes will relieve the nation from the competition of local circulation. It has already been suggested that the substitution of a National for a State currency upon this plan would be equivalent to a loan to the government without interest, except on the cost of preparation, issue and redemption, while the people would gain the additional advantage of a uniform currency and relief from a considerable burden in the form of interest of debt.

These advantages are doubtless considerable, and if a scheme can be devised by which such a circulation will be certainly and strictly confined to the real needs of the people, and kept constantly equivalent to specie by prompt and certain redemption in coin, it will hardly fail of legislative sanction. The plan, however, is not without serious inconveniences and hazards. The temptation, especially great in times of pressure and danger, to issue notes without adequate provision for redemption, the ever present liability to be called on for redemption beyond means, however carefully provided and managed, the hazard of panics precipitating demands for coin concentrated on a few points, and a single fund the risk of a depreciated depreciating, and finally worthless money, the immeasurable evils of dishonored public faith and national bankruptcy. All these are possible consequences of the adoption of a system of government circulation. It might be said, and perhaps truly, that they are less deplorable than those of an unredeemable bank circulation.

Without entering into that comparison, the Secretary contents himself with observing that in his judgment these possible disasters so far outweigh the probable benefits of the plan that he feels himself constrained to forbear recommending its adoption. The second plan suggested remains for consideration.—Its principal features are: 1st, a circulation of notes bearing a common impression and authenticated by a common authority; 2d, the redemption of these notes by the associations and institutions to which they may be delivered for issue; and 3d, the security of that redemption by the pledge of United States stocks and an adequate provision of specie.

In this plan the people in their ordinary business would find the advantage of uniformity in the currency, of uniformity in security, of effectual safeguard, if effectual safeguard is possible, against depreciation, and of protection from losses in discounts and exchanges, while in the operations of the government the people would find the further advantage of a large demand for government securities, of increased facilities for obtaining the loans required by the war, and of some alleviations of the burdens on industry through a diminution in the rate of interest, or a participation in the profit of circulation, without risking the perils of a great money monopoly. A further and important advantage to the people may be reasonably expected, in the increased security of the Union, springing from the common interest in its preservation created by the distribution of its stocks to associations throughout the country as the basis of their circulation.

The Secretary gives estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1863, should the war continue so long, and the probable increase of the public debt, which in brief, is as follows: On the 1st day of July, 1860, the public debt was $54,769,703 08; on the 1st day of July, 1861, the public debt was $90,867,828 68; on the 1st day of July, 1862, the public debt will be $517,392,802 98; on the 1st day of July, 1863, the public debt will be $897,372,802 93.

Mayors Elected.

BOSTON, December 9.—Mayor Wightman was re elected to-day by 1000 majority over Tobey, the Republican candidate.

In Lowell Mr. Hosford was elected Mayor over Graves, Republican.

P. M. Neal, was elected Mayor of Lynn.

Wm. Gaston was re-elected Mayor of Roxbury.

J. J. Stone was elected Mayor of Charlestown, and P. E. Aldrich Mayor of Worcester.

Geo. W. Jackman was re-elected Mayor of Newburyport by an almost unanimous vote.

New York Market Report.

NEW YORK, December 9.—*Evening*—Stocks are active and higher; C. and R. I. 44¾; Illinois Central Railroad 81¾; Illinois Central bonds 89. Michigan Southern 39¾; New York Central 79⅞; Hudson River Railroad 28¾; Tennessee sixes 40; U S fives, Coupons of 1874, 83; U S sixes of 1861, 93, ditto of 1868, 97; Panama Railroad 113½.

Cotton firm; 1000 bales sold at 31c. Flour quiet, 10,000 bbls sold at $5.40@5.55 for State; $5.90@$6.05 for Ohio and $5.50@$6 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 1c, sales 264,000 bush at $1.20@$1.26 for Chicago Spring; $1.28@1.30 for Milwaukee Club and $1.36@1.39 for red western. Corn firm; 113,000 bush sold at 61@66. Beef firm at $5@5.50. Whisky firm.

PRIVATE DISEASES.
DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 59 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-five 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 for this alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak minded 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, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Pleurisy in the Side, 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 cure, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 59 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered.—Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.
Office and Private Rooms, No. 59 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM CARR & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.
ALSO,
Distillers and Dealers in
FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
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FINE FRENCH BOOTS,
Of Brooks' Manufacture,
SELLING AT NEW YORK PRICES,
FOR CASH,
At 31 Fifth Street,
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SMITH & PITCAIRN,
MERCHANT TAILORS
No. 48
ST. CLAIR STREET.

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CHECKS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY
are offered for sale at the office of the WESTERN PENITENTIARY.
no2-2m JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Warden.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET
s1tjan PITTSBURGH.

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THE RICHEST AND LATEST DESIGNS,
—OF—
SUPERIOR QUALIT
AND AT LOW PRICES.
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Fourth St., Bet. Wood & Smithfield
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All work promptly attended to. my26:1yd

W. H. McGEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
INVITE the attention of buyers to their large and varied stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
just received, among which may be found all of the newest styles of goods for Gents and Youth's Wear, together with a full and complete assortment of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE & CO., 143 Federal st.
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TO THE PUBLIC.
SPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest victims of all denominations, treat secret and private disorders, seminal and sexual diseases or infirmities common and incident to the vigor of both sexes, and which, single or married. Because Dr. HARRIS publishes the fact of his doing so, [illegible] and falsely modest treatment and cures succeeded, and think it a great sin [illegible] and for contamination and [illegible] among their wives, promising sons [illegible] Their family physician should be [illegible] in ignorance that they do [illegible] HARRISTRUP, (except publishing [illegible] advice might be lost to them [illegible] falsely modest and presumptuous [illegible] and raised in ignorance, sprung up as [illegible] to compare society, intelligence, sense [illegible] and cents, mysteriously, meanly or [illegible] to publicity, however, that numerous [illegible] and guardians are thankful that their [illegible] daughters and wards, previously feeble, sickly [illegible] of complete condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by Dr. HARRISTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Having the advantage of over thirty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Spermatorhea, or so called nocturnal emissions.—This dreadful malady can be completely cured by the very last discovery that has never yet failed, in female diseases he has had superior experience on account of his old age, seventy years, all irregularity is completely cured. As for consumption or pulmonary diseases my syrups, which are composed from Iceland moss and other ingredients by a skillful physician five years at the business, it has had more success than all the pretensions that have as yet been discovered, as the certificates will show. They are all genuine and can be found according to a pamphlet that each person will get at the examination, all free of charge.—Office 55 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to
BOX 500
de6 1y&w3t Pittsburgh Post Office.

APPLES, APPLES:
100 barrels in prime order, for sale by
de4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, Brownsville.
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, do
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
John T. M'Combs, M'Combs, Wheeling.
Clara Dean, Mansillat, Portsmouth.

☞ The River—Last evening at twilight there were 6 feet 10 inches water in the channel and falling slowly. Weather warm.

☞ Business on the wharf during the forenoon was not as active as usual—the heavy winter fogs in many instances preventing boats from arriving on time.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad daily removes from our wharf 6,000 barrels of flour, besides other items. That will do.

☞ The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. John Gordon.

☞ Captain John Rhodes is fitting up the steamer Aurora in fine style. The captain knows how to do that same thing. She will be as good as new.

☞ The favorite passenger steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, leaves this day at 4 p. m. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1. W. G. Wilson, Esq., will be found in the office.

☞ The fine steamer St. Louis, Capt. Reno, being unavoidably detained will leave this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville.

☞ Passengers would do well to remember that the fast side wheel steamer Tycoon, Capt. S. D an, leaves this day, positively, for Saint Louis and intermediate ports. Call early and secure a room.

☞ The splendid side wheel passenger, Tycoon, Captain S. Dean, leaves this day for Evansville, Cairo and Saint Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is charge of careful and competent officers. Mr. E. D Abrams will be found in the office.

☞ The punctual packet, Economy Capt. Shunk, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

☞ The No. 1 steamer St. Louis, Capt. Reno, leaves this day for St. Louis and intermediate ports. Of course Capt. Seely has charge of the office.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the fine steamer Jacob Poe, Capt. Stoops, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville on this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Our old friend Porter 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.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the fine packet Horizon Capt. Stockdale, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. She will leave this day positively.

For Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
SATURDAY DECEMBER 14th.
THE A NO. 1 STEAMER PRIMA DONNA, Geo. D. Moore, commander, leaves as above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
de10 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 10, 4 P. M.
THE fine packet ECONOMY, J. N. Shunk, commander, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS DAY, 10th inst.
For freight or passage apply onboard or to
de10 D. H. LEWIS, Agent.

For Cincinnati, Louisville Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, 2 A. M.
THE PACKET STEAMER, TYCOON, Samuel Dean, Commander, leaves as above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
de10 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
THIS DAY 4 P M.
THE FAVORITE PASSENGER steamer ST.