The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::DEC. 11.

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

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

☞ DEMOCRATIC CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—A meeting of the City Executive Committee will be held on next Thursday afternoon, December 12th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the office of the *Post*.

Punctual attendance of all the members is requested. By order of the President.

JAS. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee.

First Ward—John Roth, Capt. John Rodgers.
Second Ward—Jas. Irvin, A. P. Absbutz.
Third Ward—Wm. J. Morrison, Peter Dean.
Fourth Ward—J. M. Richards, Louis Gleasenkamp.
Fifth Ward—Dr. J. L. Duncan, C. O'Donnell.
Sixth Ward—Samuel Harper, Jno S. Kennedy.
Seventh Ward—Thos. Barton, John Boys.
Eighth Ward—Wm. Griffin, Reuben Leonard.
Ninth Ward—Hugh Kane, Samuel Cameron.

THE REBELLION AND SLAVERY—INDICATIONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES—BREAKING UP OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

If the extreme men of the Republican party would only decide upon some plan for the suppression of the rebellion, including the utter annihilation of slavery, the people of the free States would take it into immediate consideration. The suppression of the insurrection is what we all desire, and no one more anxiously than the President himself. Frothy speeches, however, and polished rhetoric from Mr. Sumner, and furious declamation from fanatics, will not affect this question. Since Congress assembled a week ago, there has scarcely been any thing done except the offering of an indefinite number of resolutions, of various characters, upon the slavery question. Every member, almost, has an axe to grind upon that, but not a single one has proposed anything likely to attract the attention of those who are looking to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. Striking at slavery over the heads of an army which prevents our advance into the enemy's country will not answer the purpose; the enemy must be made to feel the superior power of the government's ability to conquer, before they pay much attention to the proclamations of emancipation.

We learn from several sources that when it was yet unknown in Washington what course the President was about to take upon the emancipation question, the deepest feeling prevailed among the Union members of Congress from the border slave States. The most prominent among them were open in their declarations, that an emancipation policy would instantly throw their States into the Southern Confederacy, annihilate the Federal troops, and utterly crush out all Union feeling among them. Yet, notwithstanding these assurances, the extreme men of the Republican party are acting precisely as if they desired to inaugurate the horrors which these border State men are laboring to avert.

The leading Republican papers, too, are full of suppressed bitterness at the President's modification of Cameron's report. The ablest of them, the New York Evening *Post*, says of the message that:

"Nothing in this message speaks to the popular heart; nothing in it seems up to the spirit of the times; no sententious utterances of great truths are there to stir the public mind in the midst of trial and calamities."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, too, the leading Republican paper of Cincinnati, takes sides with Cameron, and says:

"The document, as originally prepared, is thus accidently laid before the public, and we have now given the modifications. While the cause of this disagreement is to be deplored, inasmuch as it exhibits a deficiency on the part of the President that was not to be expected, the occurrence by which the people have been made aware of the position of Mr. Lincoln and members of his Cabinet is not to be regretted. The light which was carefully denied by the President in his message has thus been, by accident, shed upon the country. The Secretary of War has reflected the sentiment of the people, and it is easy to see, from the proceedings of Congress, that the members, fresh from their constituents, are not only ready but eager to sustain the policy announced by the Secretary of War."

The possibility of the President taking the extreme ground proposed so alarmed the leading Union men at Frankfort, Ky., as to induce them to forward to their friends in Washington that "if the government adopt the Cameron policy, it would demoralize, if not destroy the Union party in Kentucky."

These indications exhibit two points. One is that the President is right in the position he has taken; the other is that the extreme men of his party are preparing to oppose his policy. When the tug comes, he will be sustained by the conservative masses throughout the Union, already strong enough to sweep Abolitionism before them as chaff before the wind.

In the meantime we direct attention to the following from the special correspondent of the New York *Times*. It would be a glorious incident in the history of this war, to see the Democracy forgetting past differences arise from its prostration, called again into power to sustain an Administration whose elevation it opposed, but whose conservative and constitutional recommendation it is anxious to sustain;

THE CAUCUS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

There has been no little curiosity among Republicans and [illegible] to know all about the caucus [illegible] members of Congress, held [illegible] the Capitol. The *Times* will have [illegible] account of it. There is unquestionably a wide difference of opinion on the recommendations of the President in regard to slavery. A portion of the Republicans are emphatically opposed to the message, and are prepared to vote a censure of the policy of the President. If such an extreme is attempted, there will be an instant breach in the Republican ranks, extending into the country, which will be attended by an immediate reorganization of the Democratic party throughout the North. The downfall of old parties and the uprising of new ones is believed to be on the tapis, to occur as unexpectedly as all other events of our civil revolution. The adjourned meeting of the Republican caucus, to-morrow night, it is believed will be a strong one."

☞ The *Dispatch's* reply yesterday to the *Post* on the question of the President's message was not so jocular as were its former allusions to the same subject. Instead of informing us that "some things can be done as well as others," and that it "does not know nor want to know what little bird brought the message in at its window," it now grows serious, and intimates that it will stand no insinuations against its character for truth and honesty. Why the *Post* has insinuated nothing; it has merely stated the facts in connection with the reception and publication of the document in question. The *Dispatch* informed us that it "did not care" by what means it received it; which we take to be a defiant announcement of its total indifference as to what may be thought of its integrity and character.

The reasons given in the following paragraph for a certain appointment in the regular army, are so conclusive that we can not, in justice to our neighbor, refrain from copying them:

"In fact, as our son had already been for 3 months a volunteer private, doing police duty on the Northern Central Railroad—had "served his time" in eating bad rations at times and going hungry at others, wearing out a suit of the State's shoddy clothing, and part of another which was furnished him at private expense, without grumbling more than his allowance,—we didn't feel that even an appointment to a Second Lieutenancy, with the privilege of being killed in the country's service, was so great a favor that we should 'eat dirt' to obtain it; and his success was rather due to the friendly kindness of others than to our own efforts or influence in any quarter."

We beg our neighbor to believe that we entertain no feeling whatever in relation to this appointment. On the contrary we trust that the young man may prove a valuable acquisition to the service, and that his doting parent may live to rejoice in being the father of so brave a son. Still we cannot but remember that there were several hundred others who demolished the "bad rations" alluded to, whose merits have not been recognized by the War Department. As to "eating dirt," we never said that our cotemporary was addicted to that barbarous practice.

Mr. Fleeson seems very willing to stand upon this character in this matter, but did not dare to trust to that when charged with the larceny of the message.

As to our remarks being "distardly" or personal, we need only to refer to an intem in his local column of Monday as a specimen of what same men will do out of spleen.

The Disaffection Between Ben McCullough and Sterling Price.

The Chicago Post says:—It is well known that since the battle at Wilson's Creek, Ben McCulloch and Sterling Price have not acted together as leaders of the rebellion in Missouri. Among Union men in this State, it is generally believed that they had a "falling out" about that time. The cause is commonly ascribed to the cowardice exhibited by the Missourians, which is supposed to have disgusted the chivalric Ben. But we learn from Col. Mulligan—who spent six weeks as a prisoner in Price's camp, and during that time was not an idle observer of men and things—that the true reason of the disaffection between these two rebel chieftains is that Price has lost confidence in McCulloch while McCulloch, by virtue of his greatness as a general of the Confederate army, chooses not to play a subordinate part under a general of the single State of Missouri.

At the battle of Wilson's Creek, McCulloch was the chief in command, and it is to his incompetency that Price attributes the disaster that befel him on that occasion. The plan of the rebels was to attack General Lyon's camp on the very night that Lyon attacked them. For this purpose McCulloch ordered all the pickets to be drawn in, and got everything in readiness to march.

Just then a storm of rain came up, enveloping everything in thick darkness. McCulloch decided to wait till the storm was over; but the night continued extremely dark, and the troops fell asleep. The pickets were not again set out and the result was, the rebels had not the slightest intimation of the approach of Lyon, until his batteries hurled their savage missiles among the rebel breakfast cups. Col. Mulligan says it was related to him as an actual fact by some of Price's officers, who were in that battle, that an officer, while eating his breakfast, was interrupted by the hurried approach of an orderly, telling him to bring up his command as the enemy were approaching. "Is that official?" exclaimed the officer, swallowing his coffee. The next moment a six-pound shot from one of Captain Totten's guns cut off a sapling near his table. "Well, by——!" cried the astonished officer. "*That is official!*" and dropping his breakfast he ran to order out his men.

Price's estimate of McCulloch is said to be that he is a dashing and gallant *exploiter* at the head of about five hundred men; but that he is incompetent to handle a greater number. McCulloch naturally, places a different estimate upon his own capabilities, and hence the disagreement between them.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

President Lincoln in his message mentions a saying that "one bad General was better than two good ones." Can you tell me who was the author of it?

QUERIST.

The saying was Napoleon's. During his first campaign in Italy, after the battle of Lodi, when he had driven the Austrians beyond the Adige, and was preparing to follow them still further, the Directory saw fit to direct a change in his plans, and sent Kellermann to take charge of one portion of the army which was to advance towards Rome, while the rest crossed the Adige. Napoleon at once sent in his resignation, with a letter to Carnot, from which the following is an extract:

"Kellermann would command the army as well as I,—for no one is more convinced than I am of the courage and audacity of the soldiers,—but to unite as together would ruin everything. I will not serve with a man who considers himself the first General in Europe, and *it is better to have one bad general than two good ones.* War is, like government, decided in a great degree by tact."

In reply Carnot wrote that the Directory had maturely considered his arguments, and the confidence they felt in his talents and republican zeal, had decided the matter in his favor. "Kellermann," said Carnot, "will remain at Chamberry, and you may adjourn the expedition to Rome as long as you please.

☞ In Philadelphia, the other day, a gentleman purchased of a street peddler one of those popular toy balloons. As he was about fastening it to his coat, a smart breeze sprang up, and the balloon was blown against his cigar. An explosion, with a report as loud as a pistol, followed, and the gentleman had his eyebrows, whiskers and mustache considerably singed. Happily he sustained no further injury.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS FAILED RIFLER, 1st Reg. Ex. Brig.
CAMP FRENCH, LOWER POTOMAC,
December 7th, 1861.

FRIEND BAKER:—I have been requested to state through the columns of your widely circulated medium that the letter appearing in the *Chronicle* of a late date, and purporting to have been written by Lieutenant Derision, to the effect that several members of our company had "shuffled off this mortal coil," is false, and the persons named at length on the sick report, are now convalescent, and in the least apprehension is felt as to their ultimate recovery. It is plainly visible that the above was a canard of the largest dimensions, and played at the expense of the *Chronicle*. The perpetrators, if ferreted out, will meet with summary punishment. Yours truly,

R. C. HANNEN, Hospital Steward.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[From the Memphis Avalanche of the 2d.]

"Hang 'Em"

"Hang 'em" yes, hang them every one. Every East Tennessean found recreant to the will and interest of the State of Tennessee, and known to be actively conniving with its enemies, should be hung, and briefly. When the citizens of a State have, by an overwhelming majority at the ballot box, determined on its foreign policy, and by that policy have been necessitated to arms for the defence of their homes and firesides, every resident on the soil of that State who lends or gives aid to the invader, deserves as little mercy on earth as Beelzebub will give them in his empire. Wherever the obnoxious head of treason is lifted it should be stricken off, and that quickly, for its poisonous saliva is contagious as the sirocco of Maremma. "*Hang 'em*, HANG 'EM" EVERY ONE.

Alabama Legislature.

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated $6,000 for the purpose of arming the 48th regiment Alabama militia, at Mobile, with pikes and bowie-knives. The pattern is said to be formidable and destructive.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Three prisoners of war arrived at Richmond on the 4th inst. by the Central train, under charge of Sergeant E. F. Morris, of company A, Fourth North Carolina regiment. Their names are Charles Rumel, private in 6th Florida; Daniel Sullivan private in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, and Henry Vaupert, private in the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

A Runaway Prisoner Captured.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, an individual in blue uniform was observed skulking through an apple orchard in Hanover county, and Mr. W. C. Smith very properly took him into custody. He proved to be one of the Bull Run prisoners of the Federal army, who had made his escape from a Richmond prison two or three days previously, and was making his way to the blockading fleet. He had been employed some time as a hospital nurse.

Capture of Confederate Steamers.

We copy the following from the *Mobile Advertiser* of the 2d inst.:

We are informed on good authority that private despatches received in this city last night, from Hardsborough, state that the steamer Oregon put in there last evening and reported the capture of the steamers California, of the mail line, the Lewis, the John Briggs, and one other vessel. We hope the report is not well founded, but fear it is, as the Gulf was well known to be filled with Lincoln gunboats. The steamers, except the Lewis, left here yesterday morning.

Movements of Gen. Floyd.

Nashville, Dec. 3—A gentleman who has just arrived here from the army in Western Virginia says the campaign in that region is virtually ended for the winter. The nature of the country, the want of forage and subsistence, and the condition of the roads, make any aggressive movement for the present impracticable, by either party, impractical. Gen. Floyd has fallen back to a point within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday says:

A report is current that Gen. Floyd's command has been ordered from Western Virginia to another important position. General Loring still holds his position in Greenbrier Mountain. It has already been announced that the enemy have withdrawn two regiments from Virginia and sent them to Kentucky.

Lick Creek Bridge Repaired.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4—President Garrett, of the East Tennessee Railroad, telegraphs here that the bridge over Lick Creek is all right, and that the trains are passing over. He will have a line of passenger cars on Thursday to carry passengers around that bridge.

The Rebellion in Tennessee.

A letter from Kentucky in a Cincinnati paper gives later news from Nashville.

Governor Harris had begun to draft from the Tennessee militia, and in apprehension that he would do so upon his course, over eight like bodied men had left Nashville within a week, some for East Tennessee and some in other directions. The State Bank in Nashville had been filled with arms wrenched from the hands of rebels, in obedience to Harris' threatening circular. All the fire arms in the hardware stores had been seized. The City Hotel, with its beds and bedding, had been taken for a hospital, and several large warehouses had been taken for the same purpose.

McClellan Indefatigable in Preparation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* thus speaks of the activity of McClellan:

Winter is finally upon us, and for the last two days it has been bitter cold. This seems to most men, military and unmilitary, to settle the question of an advance of the army. Yet McClellan works on day and night, as if he were getting ready to move. If it were October instead of the last of November, there could be no doubt about it. His industry is unwiring. Night before last it was dark as Egypt, and across the river a driving snowstorm was raging, yet McClellan was miles away on the right wing of his army. He rode on through mud and storm, his Staff clattering behind him, though they could not see him. He could not see his own horse. One naturally inquires, why all this urgency? If the army is quietly going into winter quarters, things would be taken more easily. You cannot shake off the impression that a crushing blow is soon to be struck; but when, and where and how? He has got control of the elements, or does he know before hand when the frost and rain will come and go, that he so boldly pushes on his schemes into mid-winter? That McClellan is steadily working his way to some bold, decisive movement, many have no doubt, but it puzzles the wisest military head to make it out.

Why he is Now a Union Man.

A very intelligent Maryland gentleman, who has always been a Democrat, and in the last campaign was an ardent Breckinridge man, was in this city last spring, and was at the time one of the most ultra Secessionists to be found. He shortly afterwards left here on a business tour through South America, and returned a few days since. He is now in favor of preserving the Union at every hazard. When asked what caused the change in his views, he replied that a few years since he was through South America, and, as a citizen of the United States, was everywhere treated with the highest consideration and respect. This time everything has changed. In every little State of Central and South America he was insulted, and when he spoke of his nationality was laughed at and taunted with the rupture here. "You talk of the United States," said they; "you have no country now; you who have been so boastful. You are no longer in a condition to fit out filibustering expeditions, and prey upon your weaker neighbors. You will soon be as weak as the weakest." Our friend was so forcibly struck with the contrast between his position as a citizen of the United States a few years since, and now, that his views changed, and though formerly a strong States Rights man, he is now as strongly in favor of a consolidated government of the stiffest kind—anything strong enough to bind the States together.—*Washington Star.*

The Question of Exchanging Prisoners.

The disposition to be made of the officers and men of the United States army, seized by the rebels in the early part of the contest, or surrendered through the treachery of commanding officers and released on parole, has been a subject of serious consideration with the military authorities. These officers and soldiers are anxious to be exchanged, and released from their paroles, so that they may return to active duty. Among them are many of the best trained troops in the army. It is now proposed to place them on the Northern frontier, to garrison the lake defences. They will thus be engaged in active duty, although not permitted to participate in the contest with the rebels.

PARAGRAPH NEWS.

"SINCE the erection of the first Methodist church in America, in 1760, 14,000 have been erected—an average of three a week.

A MICHIGAN regiment, a few days since, traveled a distance of 150 miles by rail without change of cars.

A RECENT dispatch from Brigham Young states that the war news from the States, sent in the morning is published at Salt Lake City in the afternoon.

THE New Orleans Crescent states that three eminent divines of the Methodist church have been commissioned to raise a mounted regiment of preachers for the Confederate army.

RAFTS are being built at Baltimore for large bombs, which will be placed in position on the Potomac, and render good service in shelling out the rebel batteries.

THE factory for making knit goods, including shirts, drawers, hosiery, &c., at Seneca Falls N. Y., employs 4,000 laborers,—men, women, girls and boys,—and cannot supply the demand.

THE *Lloyd de la Marina* of Havana, takes a view of the seizure of Mason and Slidell decidedly hostile to the United States. It says the seizure was made not on the high seas, *but in a neutral sea.*

THE income of the Post Office Department for the current year will come nearer by two and a half millions to paying the expenses than it has for a number of years past. This fact is explained by the cutting off of long and unprofitable routes through the rebel States.

THE colored people of Philadelphia are petitioning the several street railway companies to be admitted to their cars. They claim that fifty of their number pay annually over $5,000 into the tax collector's office.

In addition to the wooden pontoon trains, Colonel Alexander's engineer brigade has a train of boat wagons, the bodies of which are made of corrugated iron, and are thus water-tight boats, each one 25 feet long and four feet in width. When fastened end to end, and left in their places, they form the foundation for a substantial bridge.

In the Knowlten mine, at Lake Superior, large quantities of silver abound, and it is ascertained that in all the copper lodes of that region rich veins of silver occur with regularity. As the value of silver is one hundred times greater than copper this discovery will give new impulse to mining in that territory.

Texas Hard Up.

An Austin correspondence of the Houston *Telegraph* writes:

There is a good deal to be done, it is true, for we have an empty treasury, and our finances are in a woeful condition. We can not sell our bonds now as in peaceful times. Our United States bonds are not available. Our lands, in my opinion, can not be made available now, and the only thing I can see, which is a certainty, is taxation, and the people must face the music.

I have no doubt ample relief can be extended to our citizens, by something akin to a stay law, and indeed there is a disposition already exhibited to extend relief whenever it may be needed.

A Very Laughable Affair.

A surgeon who has been connected with the army tells the following:

I remember, one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient, just arrived, presented me with an amputated forearm, and in doing so could scarcely refrain from a broad laugh; the latter was constantly on his face. "What is the matter? this does not strike me as a subject for laughter." "It is not doctor; but everyone, I lost my arm in so funny way that I still laugh when I look at it. Our first sergeant wanted shoving, and got me to do it, as I am a corporal. We were together front of his tent; I had fathered him, took him by the nose, and was applying the snuff, when a cannon ball came, and took me the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, but I never saw such a thing before."

BEFORE HAVING YOUR PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN,

USE THE MAGNOLIA BALM.

This elegant preparation renders the skin soft and fresh, imparting to it a marble purity. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

A full assortment of Rouge (liquid and dry) Pearl Powders, Chalk Balls, Hobbs' Genuine Meen Fun &c, always on hand. de9

☞ NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Testimonial—T. ALLCOCK & Co., No. 294 Canal street, New York. November 29th, 1859.—Gentlemen:—I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over exerting myself. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

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

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

Sold by THOS. KEIPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
no7:1mdaw

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisher's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 218 Lincoln street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21-6md-2p

☞ CORONER'S OFFICE.—I have opened an office at No. 50 St. Clair street, where I can be found from 7½ o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and at other times at my residence, corner Bank Lane and Rebecca street, First Ward, Allegheny City.

JOHN McCLUNG, Coroner.
de4

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., Pa., Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1861.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF a resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of April 10, 1848, notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of procuring copies of the Acts of the next Legislature, to subscribe at this office for the same.

A few copies of the Acts of the last Legislature remain for those subscribing, and others.

G. Y. COULTER,
dec6:1aw4t3 County Treas.

☞ CITY CONTROLLER—THE UNDERSIGNED announces himself a UNION CANDIDATE for the office of CITY CONTROLLER at the ensuing municipal election

CHARLES W. LEWIS
de6

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 16th inst., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. (dec6:td) SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

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

CITY CONTROLLER.

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

WILLIAM LITTLE.
no22:tf

☞ ANNUAL MEETING.—THERE WILL BE a meeting of the Stockholders of the MONONGAHELA OIL COMPANY, on TUESDAY, December 10th, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of Captain R. J. GRACE, CUSTOM HOUSE. Punctual attendance is requested. dec4:tf

250 BALMORAL SKIRTS,

ALL COLORS AND PRICES

JUST OPENED AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

The largest and most beautiful stock of

CLOAKS,

CIRCULARS,

—AND—

SHAWLS.

All of the NEWEST STYLES at

W. & D. HUGUS',

CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
de7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES,

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

—AT—

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

No. 78 Market Street.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
SETS AND
HANDKERCHIEFS
VERY CHEAP.

Embroidered Collars,
Embroidered Setts,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Collars,
Embroidered Setts,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Collars,
Embroidered Setts,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
de11

NEW GOODS
RECEIVED THIS DAY.
GEORGE R. WHITE & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY FRENCH CASSIMERE LONG SHAWLS, WITH BROCHE BORDERS, which are very scarce, and all the rage in New York and Philadelphia. Also a large assortment of FRENCH MERINOES of a superior quality, bought at reduced prices. Brown Reps and Brown Repons for ladies dresses, very desirable goods.

☞ Ladies Merino Drawers and vests of all sizes.
de11 2:

OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1861.

☞ MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held at the office of said Company, NO. 75 GRANT STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1862, (as required by law) at half past 2 o'clock, p. m. The elections for officers of said Company for the ensuing year will be held between the hours of meeting and four o'clock p. m.

WM. BAKEWELL, Secretary.
dec4-4w

LATE STYLES OF WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

WE are now opening a choice Stock of Woolen Goods, consisting in all of the latest importations of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which we flatter ourselves will be equal to any assortment to be found East or West. They will be made up to order in a superior style and at prices to suit the times. We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public.

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 19 Fifth Street.
se18

EMPLOYMENT—

COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER

IS WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY.

☞ Those wishing to engage in a good business will do well to secure an interest in it.

Machine and county rights for sale by

E. A. COLBY,
Call and see it work Hare's Hotel, Pittsburgh.
de10:2w

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if treated, often terminate in serious, long continued or fatal *Lungs or Throat Disease.* The first symptom that warns of the approaching danger, would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon becomes chronic.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have been introduced these years ago. Have been proved that they are the best article before the public for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarseness, Consumption,* and numerous affections of the *Throat,* giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers

will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
de9:6m 1:kw

ASSIGNEES SALE.—On Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, I will offer at public sale a large quantity of Western lands, as follows: 100 acres in Muscatine county, 100 acres in Scott county, 80 acres in Bancroft county — acres in Worth county, Iowa; 320 acres in Lucas county, Ohio, near Toledo; 160 acres in Le Seur county and several hundred acres near St. Paul, in Ramsey county, Minnesota; land warrants amounting to 650 acres, besides a large number of claims, notes, judgments, due bills, &c. The sale will be without reserve to close out the trust. Capitalists and parties interested would do well to attend. Address Box 493, Pittsburgh, or call at the office of the County Treasurer in the Court House. Terms cash.

WM. H. CAMPBELL,
no22:3d:3tw Assignee of James Blakely.

SUPERIOR TO "JANE EYRE"

PRICE, 25 CENTS ONLY.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

A CHARMING LOVE STORY.

FROM "TEMPLE BAR."

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE

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1861. DECEMBER. 1861.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE VOLUNTARY 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 disease had not been arrested by Dr. Schenck's medicines:

Case of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia of Ten Years Standing.

I have been suffering for ten years past from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. 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 treatment of several doctors 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 "RESPIROMETER." I have been taking his *Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic* and *Mandrake Pills* since then, and I must say that I am greatly benefited by the use; indeed, I might a more say that I am well.

ANNA M. SMITH.
Lowell, Poland tp., Mahoning co., Ohio.
October 31, 1861.

I have been much benefitted by the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines.

RUFUS PARKER,
Poland, Ohio.
Oct. 31, 1861.

Case of Mrs. McConnell.

I had been affected with Disease of the Lungs for four or five years, when I heard of Dr Schenck coming to Martin Koch's. Previous to this time I had given up all hope of ever getting well, but Mr. Koch, whom I knew to have been cured by Dr. Schenck, urged my husband to go and see the Doctor, which he did, and he prevailed upon me to go, and see the Doctor myself. I found both my lungs affected, the bronchial tubes were both diseased; when I breathed I would rattle so that it could be heard distinctly. I have now taken his medicines for some time, and find myself wonderfully improved, so much so that it could be heard distinctly. I have now taken his medicines for some time, and find myself wonderfully improved, so much so that I am entirely well. I then heard of Dr. Schenck, and the great cures he was performing with his treatment, and concluded to send to his Agent in Pittsburgh, Dr. Keyser for some of his medicine. Previous to taking it I was so prostrated as to be unable to undress myself, 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. Schenck's medicines, I heard that the Doctor was coming to Martin Koch's, and I determined to see him. I was already so much improved by the use of his medicine, as to be able to go over to Mr. Koch's, which is a distance of a mile from my house. The Doctor pronounced my disease to be Bronchial Consumption and Liver Complaint, with an adhesion of the Pleura to the ribs. I would moreover add, that I coughed almost continually, and spit up large quantities of matter daily. I took the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, according to the Doctor's directions, and am happy to say that I am nearly well. ANNA WARNER.
Unity Township Columbiana Co., Ohio.
Oct. 29, 1861. dey-tkw

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