The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....DEC. 20.

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

UNION CONVENTION.

ALL PERSONS FAVORABLE TO A Union Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Mayor, Controller and City Treasurer, to be voted for at the ensuing municipal election, will meet in their respective wards and precincts on SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 21st, between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., and select five delegates to be represented in a Convention to meet at the COURT HOUSE at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 24th.

BY ORDER OF THE UNION COMMITTEE.

☞ NOTICE—THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the THIRD WARD PITTSBURGH, will meet on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the office of ALDERMAN McBRIDE.

Punctual attendance is requested

JAMES C. DIAMOND, WM. M. EGAR,
JOHN C. HUNS, M. C. MILLIGAN,
ROBERT DUNCAN, M. McTIGHE,
EDWARD CAMPBELL,

de20 2t By order of the Chairman.

THE RIGHT MAN AT LAST.

The extremists have at last hit upon the right man; Gen. Phelps, whose head quarters are on Ship Island, Miss., issued a proclamation the other day to the people of the "Southwest," in which he advanced genuine emancipation doctrine. In addition to this, he gave the people of that benighted region his declaration of belief, in which some things occur, far surpassing anything of a similar character that we have seen. For instance, this stupendous General says:

"We believe that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution, has been so admitted, in direct violation of the Constitution.

We believe that the slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of our Constitution, are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and mortality to abolish slavery."

This is Gen. Phelps' belief, the fathers of the Constitution who admistered into the Union the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and whose admission was sanctioned by Washington and Adams, knew nothing of their duties if this "Col. Pluck" knows anything. Now, this crazy blatherskite, like the rest of his kidney, has but a single idea in prosecuting the war against the rebels; and that is political preferment. The struggle among this set is not to suggest the best means of ending the rebellion, but to see who can go farthest and say the most absurd things in relation to slavery. Fremont and Cameron, and that talking dandy John Cochrane, will all have to look sharp after this new aspirant for abolition honors. This mischievous proclamation is not intended, by Phelps, to be of any possible account where it was issued; it is intended for Eastern consumption, for the liberal people of his dear New England.

The most absurd portion of this most absurd production is the following:

"By referring," says Phelps, "to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record, that of the French Revolution, was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. *The Church, by being endowed with political power, with its contents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed probably, than any other war which has desolated the earth.*

Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the Church. It is as fit at this moment for the lumber room of the past as was in 1793 the monastery, the landed wealth, the exclusive privilege, etc., of the Catholic Church in France. It behooves us to consider, as a self-governing people, bred and reared and practised in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we ought not to revolutionize slavery out of existence, without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French Revolution."

This kind of a proclamation to the people of Louisiana, a majority of whose citizens belong to the religion alluded to, is pretty smart in Gen. Phelps.

In order to show the effect this proclamation produced upon the officers under the command of Gen. Phelps, we select the following extract from a letter of the Ship Island correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"On the evening of the 4th of December, a number of the officers of the brigade and others of us who were on board the Constitution were astonished to learn that Gen. Phelps had prepared a proclamation to the people of the Southwest. It was read to us and caused very great dissatisfaction and indignation, nothing but a sense of duty and regard for discipline preventing the strongest expressions of disgust.

"The next day the substance of the document spread like wildfire among the officers of the command and of the naval squadron. The remark of every officer whom I heard speak of it was that they had not come down here to fight for the abolition of slavery but for the integrity of the Union.

"The assertion in the opening clause of the proclamation, that it is an expression of the motives and principles by which my command will be governed,' is (I do Gen. Phelps the justice to believe, unintentionally so) untrue; on the contrary, it is the prevailing opinion that if the proclamation is indorsed by the Administration, it will lead to much dissatisfaction in Gen. Phelps' brigade, and very likely to the resignation of nearly, if not all of his officers. In the naval department the feeling is even stronger, and many of its officers have no hesitancy in declaring their intention of resigning if the proclamation is sanctioned by the Cabinet.

"If the proclamation declared an intention of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and even asserted that if the abolition of slavery resulted as a consequence of such prosecution, the army of the Southwest would accept it as the legitimate fruit of the foul treason of secession; it would have met with unanimous approval and indorsement in both branches of the service at Ship Island; but as it now reads, they feel themselves much aggrieved and misrepresented."

WE are pleased to record the completion of the telegraph line from Pittsburgh to Franklin, Oil city, &c. The line commenced business yesterday, the office is at the St. Charles Hotel. Our friend Harry Shirls the popular landlord of this House has added this accommodation to those already afforded to his numerous friends in that section.

Ed. P.
Advertiser.

BEATEN AGAIN.

The Abolitionists in Congress do not appear to be getting along quite so swimmingly as they anticipated at the beginning of the session. There have been three test votes between them and the Administration party in the House, and they have been beaten from ten to sixteen votes each time. The last defeat they sustained was on Monday; Lovejoy moved for the adoption of his confiscation resolution and it was quietly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 77 to 67. We infer from this vote, and the two previous ones alluded to, that the destructives are not going to carry things with a high hand, and that the country will survive the effect of their present madness.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

An important movement is on hand among leading Bankers originating in New York, to precipitate another suspension. There may be a necessity for this, but when it comes, as it surely must, it will fall like a clap of thunder upon a hopeful people, who have been led to believe the government strong outside of Banks; at least no effort would be made just now to establish a mammoth national institution at the expense of every State Bank. A suspension now, and years may elapse before resumption takes place.

EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

The American people are about to be astonished with the exposure of the most enormous and systematic game of plunder ever perpetrated upon any tax-paying people. The committee appointed to investigate certain charges against Fremont, have extended their investigation to other departments, and the result is that others, some of whom were quite loud in their denunciations of all rascality in the public service are quite as guilty as he is. In fact Fremont appears to have been imposed upon, but the others alluded to went at the business systematically, and with the care and caution of accomplished scoundrels, endeavored to cover their tracks to avoid detection.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a portion of the testimony, and in alluding to it speaks as follows:

"If the people of the United States have heretofore been astonished at the developements of speculation, peculation, plunder and malfeasance that have from time to time been exposed by the newspaper press during the progress of the war against the rebellion, they will experience a still more intense emotion when they come to read the exposures made by the Van Wyck Committee of Investigation. In reading it, words of burning indignation spring instinctively to the lips, but we forbear to use them until the record of these infamous transactions is spread more fully before the country.

"Peculation and fraud are not more honorable in Washington, New York or Pennsylvania than in Missouri. Every official and contractor should be held to a strict account. The speculators and peculators who expect to realize fortunes by robbing the public treasury, are as much the enemies of the Union as Davis, Floyd or Cobb. They are but following the example of those illustrious thieves who robbed the nation for the benefit of Rebellion."

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conflagration at Charleston--Immense Destruction of Property--Estimated Loss from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000--Awful Panic Among the Citizens--Thousands Driven from their Homes--Five Churches Burned.

We received yesterday morning through the "Associated Press," the subjoined particulars of the great fire at Charleston, S. C, together with other interesting Southern news:

The fire as before stated, broke out about nine o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th inst., in Messrs. Russell and Olds' cash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel street. Crossing Hazel street, the flames rapidly communicated to the extensive machine shop of Messrs. Cameron & co., which was soon burnt. From this point the fire rapidly spread, and before midnight the conflagration had assumed the most appalling magnitude, spreading consternation throughout the entire city.

Meeting street, from Market to Queen street, was by this hour one mass of flames. As tenement after tenement became enveloped in the devouring fire, the panic became awful beyond description.

Thousands of families evacuated their houses and crowded the streets where the fire had not yet spread.

The buildings in the lower part of the city where the fire broke out, were principally of wood, and extremely inflammable, which accounts for the remarkably rapid progress of the fire.

At midnight the Circular Church and the Institute Hall were all burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House cause them to be evacuated by their inmates.

At one o'clock the fire tended more southward, towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets to the rear of the Charleston Hotel, and to the end of the Hayne street range. Crossing Market street, the flames spread down East Bay street to Cumberland street, and crossed to the Mills House, including in its destruction both the Circular Church, Institute Hall and the Charleston Hotel.

All the buildings in King street, from Clifford street nearly to Broad street, were destroyed before three o'clock on Thursday morning.

Gen. Ripley, who superintended the movements of the troops who had arrived at the scene about this time, ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up; and after some delay the order was executed, but not before the theatre, Lloyd's coach factory, (opposite the Express office,) the old executive buildings, and all the houses from this point to Queen street had caught fire and been destroyed.

At about four o'clock a. m. the wind changed the direction of the progress of the flames towards Broad street, and soon after St. Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the Cathedral became wrapt in flames, and shortly after five o'clock the steeple fell in with a great crash.

The fire made a clean sweep through the city making a track from East Bay to King street.

A dispatch dated Charleston, December 12, 5 p. m., says:

"The fire has been raging all day and one thousand houseless people are huddled in groups about the city. The Mills House is now in flames.—There has been great destruction to-day. The raging fire still continues its devouring way."

The Charleston Courier of the 13th gives a list of between two and three hundred sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks that it must have been occasioned by an incendiary, or by the negligence of the negroes employed there.

A dispatch from Charleston of the 13th, says:—"The Mills House, although threatened and several times on fire, eventually escaped, and is only slightly damaged."

A message was sent to the Confederate Congress on Friday by President Davis in relation to the conflagration at Charleston, recommending an appropriation in aid to the sufferers. A resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted appropriating $250,000 as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina upon the Confederate States.

Five churches were destroyed by the fire at Charleston—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the Cumberland Street Methodist, and the Circular Presbyterian Church.

The *Mercury* says that five hundred and seventy-six buildings were burnt.

For the Post.

Sugar Production in the North.

Mr. Editor—Since it is one of the evils of a war in the midst of a young and growing country, that it diverts from its regular channels a large amount of its productive industry to provide for the common security—the wants of the country require a higher degree of energy and skill should be pressed into active service in every field of labor. The time has come, it is said when he may claim the honors of a common benefactor who has caused two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, and hence, it may not be altogether out of place to apprise your readers of a few facts, which may lend a stimulus to enterprise in a yet virgin field. The manufacture of sugar from the Chinese cane has hitherto been generally considered impracticable by many it has been regarded as utterly impossible under ordinary circumstances; while but few persons have put the plant to a practical test as a sugar producer, in a proper manner.

The principal supply of sugar has heretofore been derived from the southern cane (saccharum officinale.) But nature has set barriers to the geographical distribution of this plant beyond which all efforts to cultivate it successfully are futile. The high summer temperature of the gulf States is much of 82°; has rendered its production profitable over a portion of the territory where a portion of it is found, yet the whole sugar crop of this section annually has always fallen far short of the demand for it, and frequent partial failures in Louisiana, have led to the belief that, prospectively, the disproportion between the supply and the demand will be still greater. The sugar maple (acer saccharum) seems peculiarly adequate to the task of supplying the deficiency; the 50,000,000 pounds from this source annually derived being but a small fraction of the amount required.

At this juncture, we turn to a plant of foreign origin which, after six years of quiet domestication in our midst, people still continue to regard as a thing of "singular promise," but in general they have gained from it nothing more. In some parts of the West, particularly during the past season, a good quality of syrup has been made from the Chinese cane, but the fact that a *certain and abundant supply of a good quality of Sugar* can be obtained from the juices of this plant, seems never to have been generally entertained. Yet this statement from a trustworthy source was made public four years ago. Mr. J. S. Lovering whose experience and skill as a sugar refiner rendered him a competent experimenter, from repeated trials in 1857, with canes grown by himself estimated the probable yield per acre as 146,922 pounds of sugar 74 39 gallons of molasses. Since that time there have been experiments with frequent failures and but few good results.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether under proper conditions some *uniformity of result* could not be obtained, a series of experiments were made by the writer, during the present season, upon canes during almost every possible stage of their growth and maturity, and from these experiments as a basis, as well as from others previously but less accurately conducted, I am enabled with confidence to make the following statements:

1st. When *compactly ripe*, clayey loams sugar can be extracted from a portion of the stalk of the Chinese cane, from both top and roots, the juice from the roots being, however, being more pure, richer in sugar, and more abundant.

2d. The soil best suited to the growth of the plant and to such fine qualities is a light sandy loam, and I estimate the mean summer temperature of which is about 75°. It will ripen generally when the summer mean does not rise above 70°, as at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago Ills., Madison Wis., and southern Minnesota. The summer isotherm of 75° passing through Washington City, Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., and lower towards Kansas, defines a limit south of which it will never fail in ordinary seasons, and in which it will ripen perfectly and early. Two or three degrees North of that line it matures uniformly.

3d. Planted in rows four feet apart, and at the rate of two canes to each foot in the row, yields, when ripe, clayey loams sugar, will vary from 1200 to 1400 pounds to the acre and from 75 to 150 gallons of molasses.

4th. These results are not to be obtained cheaply and at a big hazard, but by such a theoretical and experimental acquaintance with the process of sugar manufacture as is possessed by the most successful directors of the southern cane. Yet, however, may the fact of its production may be, there are difficulties which lie at the threshold. These difficulties, with which no well informed but unprejudiced person can successfully cope. These difficulties cannot here be specified but generally they are expensive labor, with suitable cars, and by a combined and well-adapted appliances mechanical and chemical, accompanied by a the clarification of the juice, evaporation and crystallization of the juice.

5th. No more difficulty attends the manufacture of sugar from the Chinese cane than from the Louisiana cane, the expense of production would be considerably less, the product equal, if not superior, in purity and in quantity nearly equal to that obtained from the cane. I reserve for another occasion the details of the different processes employed, and my estimates of their comparative value. I may say however, that I have succeeded without any difficulty in obtaining from the matured plant an article of a good article of sugar by the method practiced by the sugar growers of Louisiana, by the method practiced by Mr. Lovering, by the process of Wray, and an article of still firmer quality both as sugar and syrup, by a new process of my own.

It will be apparent to every one who studies the nature of this plant and its climate adaptations, that we are to look for its best development in the great interior valleys of the continent where its sub-tropical relative the maize is most at home. It is said that the cane may be grown wherever indian corn will mature. This is true, and at such a limit an inferior quality of syrup may be made from it with profit, but it will neither *mature* nor yield a chrystalizable sugar. The natural limit of the cane is much to the South of the highest range of Indian corn.

Climate points to the great valleys of the Ohio and the Missouri, as the future seat of this new department of industry. The soil is rich, pulverulent, silicious marl which covers the broad and beautiful bluff-highlands abounding along the latter stream, and the dry, sandy or gravelly terraces along the former. The alluvial bottoms and wet prairies are unsuitable.

May we not hope that when peace shall once more weave her garlands round the brow of Ceres, we may behold after not many years, the great thoroughfare of Pacific travel traversing the valleys of *La Belle Riviere* and the "*Smoky Water*," along deep alluvious rank with hemp, tobacco and corn, and sand breezy highlands crowned with the sugar cane and the vine; a narrow zone crowded with the wealth of a hemisphere, and the husbandman reaping from both hill and vale an equal reward?

F. L. STEWART,
Canonsburgh, Pa., late of Jefferson City, Missouri

Statement of a "Contraband"—The Confederate Army in Virginia.

A colored boy, the servant of Captain Miller, of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, now in the Confederate army in Virginia, having made his escape to the Federal lines, has made his "statement" We give a portion of it for what it is worth. He claims to have been at the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and alleges that he left Centreville on Saturday last:

He says that on Friday there was a grand review of Centreville of seventy five or eighty thousand troops. He gives the list read by Major J. B. Walton, of the Washington Artillery. There were at the review about one hundred pieces of artillery—six rifled, one pieces 24-pound howitzers, Gen. Beauregard commanded, and President Davis reviewed the troops. Gens. Johnston, Longstreet and Stewart were also present.

On the 25th of November Gen. Beauregard gave orders to prepare for winter quarters, and on the 29th they commenced cutting logs for houses. President Davis came two or three days after and countermanded the order, because, he said, the Union forces would soon come there, and they might have to destroy them.

They have at Centreville a fort or earthwork for every letter in the alphabet, also a strong fort called Beauregard and one called Davis, besides another not yet finished, and unnarmed. The forts are connected by rifle pits, and the embankments are so prepared that the field artillery can be wheel d into the embrasures, the caissons being disposed of in the rear. There are four guns to each fort. In Fort Beauregard there are three rifled guns pointing down the Fairfax road.

There are two regiments of colored men at Centreville, under the command of Jordan, an old colored veteran of 1812 having been a drummer boy under Gen. Jackson. One of these numbers eleven hundred, and the other fourteen hundred. Two other colored regiments were sent to Missouri since the last battle there. These regiments are composed of both free and slave. They are not allowed to do picket duty, but are drilled and encamped seperate from the white men. Their officers are all colored.

This boy says there is much dissatisfaction among the private soldiers of the army; that great numbers are sick; that they have no salt nor salt meat, but live almost entirely on fresh beef and hard bread. The officers alone have salt, but neither tea nor coffee. That the common talk among the officers is that if they are beaten at Centreville they will fall back on Manassas, where their flanks are well protected.

Death of James X. M'Lanahan.

Hon. James N. McLanahan, of Chambersburg, former member of Congress from the Franklin District, died suddenly in New York on Monday night last. He was born at Antrim, Franklin county, in 1808, was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and afterwards studied for the bar. He settled in Chambersburg; and soon took a high rank in his profession. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1849, and again in 1851, he was elected to Congress, and made a most faithful and excellent member. He has not appeared in public since his retirement from Congress. Much of his time has been passed in New York, among the relatives of his wife, who survives him. Mr. McLanahan was a man of talent and high character, and his loss will be deeply lamented.

DIED.

—On Thursday morning, December 19th, Mr. SAMUEL P. PENNOCK, in the thirty-first year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Hon. Moses, Hampton, near Wilkinsburg, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Carriages will leave the stable of Rody Patterson at nine o'clock.

WISHARTS
PINE TREE CORDIAL,
For the cure of
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
SORE THROAT AND BREAST, COUGHS, COLDS, &c
For sale by
de16 SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

☞ BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS are an infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appetite, sick headache, giddiness, sense of bloating after meals, dizziness, drowsiness, and cramping pains, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

Original letter at 294 Canal street, N. Y.

J. C. COOK, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says: he was attacked with Dyspepsia and suffered so severely from it, that not a particle of food could be swallowed without occasioning the most uncomfortable sensation in his stomach. For five years he suffered from this dreadful complaint, when he used *BRANDRETH'S PILLS*. The first box did not seem to benefit him much, but the second produced a change, and by the time he had taken six boxes a COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectation of an early death vanished."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE 294 CANAL ST., and 4 UNION SQUARE, New York.

Obtain your first supply from one of these depots or from one of the regular advertised agents for the GENUINE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, you will then know how to discern between the true and false.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa, And by all respectable dealers in medicines. de14 1m d&w

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fiske's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 215 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21-6md-2p

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1861.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share payable to their stockholders forthwith.

de16-1w SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

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

de6 CHARLES W. LEWIS

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

CITY CONTROLLER.

Its 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.

no22-tf WILLIAM LITTLE

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS AND CHECKS,
CANTON FLANNELS, WOOL DELAINES
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLE SHAWLS, black and white,
NEW STYLE CLOAKS, DRESS SILKS
Closing out at great sacrifice.
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors 50c and upwards
NEEDLE WORK AND HOSIERY, very cheap,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS,
In fact we have a full stock at very low prices many of the goods having been purchased before the recent advance in prices.

C. HANSON LOVE.

74 Market Street.

de14-d&w

☞ STATEMENT OF DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, for the six months ending NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, Dec. 1, 1861	$418,744 95
Dividend " " "	11,442 74
Contingent Fund, Dec. 1, 1861	20,926 93
Suspense Account	102 00
	$451,216 62

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$328,421 84	
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	76,975 63	
Bills Receivable	23,945 91	
Cash on hand	22,873 24	
		$451,216 62

The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1st.

CHAS. A. COLTON,
PITTSBURGH, December 6th, 1861. Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the six months ending Nov. 30th, 1861, and that they have examined the Assets, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange and Cash on hand, and find the same to be correct, and to correspond with the foregoing report.

JNO. B. M'FADDEN,
JAS. B. D. MEEKS,
ISAAC WHITNER.

PITTSBURGH, December 4th, 1861. de18-2tdtw.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL AGENT
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 4 North Fifth Street,
de14-3m PHILADELPHIA, PA

EMBROIDERIES AT COST—
Clearing out sale of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACE GOODS AT
EATON, MACRUM & CO.'S,
de7 No. 17 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTANT
—TO—
INVENTORS.

PATENT AGENCY. LAW AND INVENTION. PATENT AGENCY.

Dewit C. Lawrence For Twelve Years an Officer of the Patent Office--the last four as a Member of the Board of Appeal.

Robt. W. Fenwick, For the past four years Manager of the Washington Branch of the Scientific American Patent Agency and for Fifteen Years in the Patent Agency Business.

NOTE—All information necessary to procure a Patent and a copy of the Patent Laws sent free of charge.

Refer to present Commissioner of Patents Hon. David P. Holloway. de20-tf

☞ FOR SATISFACTION TO OURSELVES, as well as to convince the public that we keep pure liquors, we have had some four Whiskey examined by Mr. Weyman and respectfully submit the result to the public.

(COPY)

Pittsburgh, May 22 1861.

MESSRS. TIERNAN & GETTY—I have examined the specimen of whiskey left with me and find it to be a pure article. It is free from fusil oil the common impurities of whiskies.

You need have no hesitation in offering it as a genuine article. (SIG) W. WEYMAN.

We have still on hand a few barrels of this Whisky for sale at our store, north-east corner of Ohio street and the Diamond, Allegheny city.

de30 1w

100 BARRELS RYE WHISKEY, from three to seven years old;
150 barrels Rectified Whiskey;
40 do Raw do

A fine assortment of Imported Brandies, Pure Wild Cherry and Blackberry Brandy, for medical purposes

Pure Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines, of the best brands, always on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by

TIERNAN & GETTY
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, north-east corner Ohio street and the Diamond, Allegheny.

OWEN BYRNE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
49 St. Clair Street.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to order cheap
FOR CASH.

HAVING RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a choice stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which can be purchased at prices far below the usual rates.

☞ Great inducements offered to cash buyers. se21-6m

CHRISTMAS GIFTS—
Present a pair of those neat well made
Gaiters, Slippers or Shoes,
SOLD AT
DIFFENBACHER'S,
de19 No. 15 Fifth street.

FLOUR BARRELS WANTED—
We want to buy FIVE HUNDRED FLOUR BARRELS per day, the greater part of which should be round hickory hooped.

For such we will pay 40 cents each in cash, delivered at our mill or 30 cents each at the landings or railroad stations, in Pittsburgh.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
de19-2w Pearl Steam Mill.

HORNE'S HOLIDAY SALE
—AT—
No. 77 Market Street.

THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY IN
EMBROIDERIES & LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, HOSIERY,
WORKED SLIPPERS,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS,
Having marked our stock from
25 to 50 PER CENT
below former prices, we are now offering
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
to persons who wish to supply themselves with
HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Our stock of
Embroidered and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, is very large and varied; Embroidered handkerchiefs at 25 cents, up to $2.50; Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs at cost
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for 6¼ cents; Gents' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½
Wide Hemmed, Revere Bordered, Corded Border, Scollloped, and all other kinds of Silks for Ladies; French worked sets at 50, 60, 75, 85, $1.00, $1.25, and all other price to $3.00; Cambric and Ship Collars, at all prices; Ladies', Gentlemens, Misses' & Boys' Gloves & Gauntlets; Woolen Hoods.

SKATING CAPS,
TOW TOW CAPS, SLEEVES,
SONTAGS, SCARFS,
CLOUDS AND TWILIGHTS.
HOOP SKIRTS,
of all kinds and at all prices;
French and Mechanic Corsets.

An entirely new stock of
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
PORTMONAIES AND CABAS,
Ladies Leather Bags, &c., &c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
in all qualities and colors.

☞ Hair Nets, Head Dresses, Shell Turk Combs, Shawl Pins, Garters and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

☞ An examination of our stock is solicited from all persons who wish to buy

CHEAP GOODS.
JOSEPH HORNE,
dec18 2w 77 MARKET STREET.

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.
def

10 GROSS BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY, Druggist,
de18 No 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

JOHN J. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KUHN'S LAW BUILDING,
de19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
25 PIECES
NEW DRUGGETS,
75 PIECES
NEW BRUSSELS CARPET.

☞ These have just been received and are of the LATEST AND HIGHEST PATTERNS, at the lowest prices

W. M'CLINTOCK,
de19 113 Market Street.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in 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 d&w

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE.
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.
my16dtym

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY
For the next two weeks will be,
WHAT OUGHT I TO BUY
FOR A
CHRISTMAS
—OR—
NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
All the friends and customers of
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
That have not yet determined on what to buy will please look over the following list of articles, when they will be sure to find something to suit:

Gold Vest Chains,	Silver Table Spoons,
" Gents' Breast pins,	" Tea Spoons,
" Bracelets,	" Forks,
" Specialcles,	" Butter Knives,
" Watch Seals,	" Soup Ladles,
" Pens and Cases,	" Cream Ladles,
" Lockets for Miniatures,	" Sugar Tongs,
" Necklace,	" Salt spoons,
" Studs,	" Mustard spoons
" Sleeve Buttons,	" Child's Knife & Fork,
" Crosses,	" Cups,
" Finger Rings,	" Thimbles,
" Chatelain Chains,	" Snuff Boxes,
" Ear Rings,	" Napkin Rings,
" Ear Drops,	Plated Castors,
" Guard Chains,	" Cake Baskets,
" Keys,	" Tea Setts
" Charms,	" Coffee Setts,
" Armlets,	" Molasses Pitchers,
" Pencils, &c., &c	

Plated Ice Pitchers,
Plated Spoons and Forks,
Plated Soup and Oyster Ladles, etc, etc.

☞ Gold and Silver Watches of every imaginable style and price.

☞ French, German and American Clocks, Spy Glasses, Musical Boxes, 2 to 12 tunes; Bronze, Statuary, Fancy articles in general too numerous to mention. All we ask is a call at our establishment, NO 44 FIFTH STREET, one door from Wood and examine our goods and prices.

de18

NOW READY.
THE NEW NOVEL.
By the author of
"RUTLEDGE,"
entitled
THE SUTHERLANDS.

One elegant 12 mo. Cloth bound. Price $1.25.

For many years there has appeared no work of fiction of such power and originality as "RUTLEDGE." It flashed suddenly with great brilliancy upon the reading community, whose curiosity became intense regarding its authorship, which to this day remains a mystery. The new novel—"THE SUTHERLANDS"—developes fresh literary genius of extraordinary character, and will unquestionably add to the fame of the author.

Also a new and superior edition of RUTLEDGE.

Uniform in appearance and price with "The Sutherlands."

RUTLEDGE, after having passed more than twenty editions, has for some time past been entirely out of print, and these new and more elegant copies will meet with a ready sale. For sale by

HENRY MINER,
de14 Successor to Hunt & Miner, next door to Post office.

WHITE KID
—AND—
SATIN SLIPPERS, HEELED,
suitable for balls, parties and wedding, just received by

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
No. 31 Fifth Street.
de18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, December 18th, 1861.

SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—The Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of the company, corner of Pike street and the canal, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m, to take into consideration the affairs of the company. By order of the President pro tem.

JAMES GIBSON, Secretary.
de19-td

NATRONA OIL.
WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING this article, which for brilliancy in burning, freedom of offensive odor, and transparency of color, (which color we warrant not to be changed by age or exposure,) is unsurpassed by any illuminator in this or Eastern markets. As a profitable Oil to the consumer, we can specially recommend it. Also, our manufacture of
CAUSTIC SODA,
Used by all large Soap Makers and Oil Refineries which excels 70 per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda brought to this country. Our manufacture of
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, SALT, &c,
Are so well and favorably known, we trust the mention is sufficient.

All orders and inquiries will be promptly attended to by addressing

GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent.
Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company,
no18 1ydwls 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ROBERT DALZELL.....JAMES K. BADGER
ROBERT DALZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
—AND—
DEALERS IN PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.
NO. 251 LIBERTY STREET.
9:18 PITTSBURGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS EVENING.
Will be presented the
PATRIOT'S DREAM.

Ad m Grey.....W. Henderson
Rupert Lindsay.....Mr. Stewart
Robert Gilmer.....Mr. McFaunts
Zeke Bishop.....Mr. Maffit
Jerusha Sparks.....Ellie Henderson

☞ In consequence of the extreme length of the above beautiful drama no other piece will be performed this evening.

In rehearsal, Night Owl and Jack Robinson and his Monkey, Aladdin and Beauty and the Beast.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES,
PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR
THIS EVENING
Will be presented the
LOAN OF A LOVER.

Peter Spyke.....Mr. Rouse
Gertrude.....Fanny Denham

After which songs by Ida Duval Dances by Mr. Louis, Negro Delineations by Johnny Hart and J. S. Davis, Light Balancing and Tricks of Dexterity by Prof. Kirbye and son.

The performance will conclude with the
COLLEGE BOY.

Dabster.....Mr. Rouse
Col. Curry.....Jennings
Captain Popham.....Dougherty
Fanny.....Fanny Denham

SCALE OF PRICES—Private Boxes $1.50; Single Seats in Boxes 50 cents; Parquette 15 cents; Gallery 10 cents.

Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises 7½.

CANTERBURY HALL,
LATE ATHENEUM, LIBERTY STREET.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
JIM FLAKE,
JIM FLAKE,
MISS MAGGIE BOWERS.
MISS MAGGIE BOWERS.
MISS MARY NEWTON.
and the full company.

CAVALRY, CAVALRY—MEN WANTED FOR
CAPT. IRISH'S KEYSTONE CAVALRY,
COLONEL LAMON'S FAVORITE BRIGADE.
Highest pay and best equipments in the service. Apply immediately at the Recruiting Office, No. 52½ ST. CLAIR STREET.
de13-6t Capt. NATH'L IRISH, Recruiting Officer.

J. D. HANCOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 73 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA