Daily Post.

CITY OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MORNING.....DEC. 31.

Afternoon and Midnight Telegraph and Local News See First and Last Pages.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR:
HENRY A. WEAVER.
FOR CONTROLLER:
WILLIAM LITTLE.
FOR TREASURER:
JOHN C. DAVITT.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANKS.

We announced our belief would be in less than ten days ago, a suspension of the Banks has taken place. The example of those in New York and Philadelphia has been promptly followed by most of the Pittsburgh Banks, while these still continue to pay specie for their paper.

The present suspension of the Banks cannot be judged of by any previous suspension. It is different in its causes and objects. Some suspensions have occurred to protect the Banks themselves from insolvency, others for the protection of the people. But this one appears to have been caused by the necessities of a government which has been placed in a position of peculiar difficulties and danger by an internal rebellion without parallel in the history of nations. An extensive war of stupendous magnitude is rolling our country. The government is using every effort to sustain a patriotic portion of its own people, and to reduce them to their allegiance. The cost of the war has swelled to tremendous proportions and the financial credit of the nation is pledged upon the issue. If rebellion is put down, our property and securities of every description will be of value to the people. If it is put down all which we call property will be nearly valueless. Thus it becomes the interest as well as the duty of all classes of the people to sustain the government. It is everything to them; without it, they are nothing. The capital of the country, as well as its people, are therefore bound to sustain the government by every means in their power, for in so doing they are simply sustaining themselves.

We have laws which govern us well in time of peace, but in war we declare martial law. So of financial operations in time of war. In peace they are governed and directed by fixed rules, but in war times the exigencies of the case must rule the hour.

Without a government, the banking capital of the country, owned by the citizens, with other capital, is utterly valueless. It was right, therefore, for Secretary Chase to apply in the first instance to the banking capital of the country to sustain and carry those heavy loans which were necessary to sustain the government. They responded nobly. The temporary issue of Treasury notes, payable on demand, to a very large amount has been productive of wrecking those from whom the government must depend for its resources, until the collections from the people can relieve the Treasury. These notes were paid out in larger amounts in the first instance, as they were paying out specie, as a means of driving the specie from the East to the West. The result has been what the mammoth banks of the East have found themselves eventually unable to supply the wants of the government, and at the same time meet the constant and we have to add to an extent needless drain upon the specie of the West. To sustain the government at the same time do a large money business with the people in their ordinary and business relation, the wise and prudent financiers of the country deemed it the prudent and politic course for the Banks to suspend the payment of specie.

This course does not, in the slightest degree, impeach the integrity and ability of the suspended banks, nor does it in the slightest manner cast suspicion upon the securities of the government. The fact was they were *too good*. The temptation to turn them into greenbacks, for profitable exchange purposes, and thus the specie was transferred from the larger institutions where treasury notes were nearly equal value.

We have always regarded it a matter for the people, the banks and their creditors, to settle between them. In the present case the same rule must guide in the extraordinary exigencies of the time. Over rule all minor considerations. The patriotic men who direct our finances can see as well as we that the government must not be trammelled for want of means to carry on the war, and whatever will best serve the public treasury is best for all interests.

We do not say that a suspension of payments by the banks was a necessity. The action of congress might, and we hope it will, yet place the represents public credit in such a shape as may not needlessly disturb the affairs of the country. When the treasury notes shall be taken in the next taxation of next year, have been redeemed, and the issue of gold which will pay United States taxes, the question for the people and their creditors should well consider.

As to our Banks. One and all, we urge them to continue in the course they have pursued in this respect, than ever. Whatever on them need, whether it be at any in specie holders or note holders, or depositors, or creditors, there is no reason why the banks should not, as heretofore, meet the demand. The banks which have not suspended have the strong argument on their side that corporations no more than individuals should evade their contracts. They are obeying law and acting according to the soundest dictates of those who control them. They are the creation of the people, and the people will applaud or disapprove their course by a rule of results which *the future* only can determine. So also those which have suspended will have to answer to public opinion for their course. But, if owing to the necessities of the government, a more general suspension should become necessary, would it not be better that the public credit of the community should be strengthened by the largest possible amount of coin.

As far as our local community are concerned suspension or non suspension will make but little difference. Our banks are all good and if they choose to pursue a different course of policy, each must answer to the community for its own policy.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

Whatever may be thought or said upon the propriety of the surrender by our government of the rebel Embassadors, there can be but one opinion among men having American hearts in their bosoms, in regard to the style of the British government's demand. Mark the cool insolence of the following, which Russell's dispatch to Lord Lyons says "alone can satisfy the British nation."

"The liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed."

These four lines contain the ultimatum of England; we have already complied with the first part of it—the surrender of the "four gentlemen;" not rebels. There are no ifs or ands in this dispatch; it is an imperative demand, leaving England herself to be the judge whether *our* "apology" to her be sufficiently humiliating to disgrace the United States in the estimation of the world. We very much fear that Secretary Seward's disavowal of the act of Captain Wilkes, in capturing the rebels, will not prove sufficient for the "aggression" complained of. True, that ingenious gentleman labors hard to prove that, where no insult is intended and immediately disavowed, no apology should be required, but John Bull seems determined to be the judge of her own sensibility. She says that "aggression" has been committed, and demands "a suitable apology;" what that "suitable" means she reserves the right to determine. Alas for the departed prestige and greatness of this proud Republic; "but yesterday her word might have stood against the world; now lies she there, and none so poor as to do her reverence."

Faction in the United States is doing its work more rapidly than the shrewdest anticipated. Our civil war, in nine months, has reduced us to the condition of old age and tottering infirmity. If fanaticism were capable of patriotic emotions, here is a reason almost capable of arousing even death itself. Since the commencement of our war, Spain has made a successful descent upon San Domingo, which she would not dared to have done, had we been a united people. She; in connection with England and France have avowed their intention to invade Mexico, we all know for what purpose; and now England improves the first pretext offered to demand of us, in our weakness, conditions and apologies intended to humiliate us at home, and disgrace us in the opinion of mankind abroad. Judging by what has taken place in nine months, it is impossible to form any conception of the degradation to which we may be reduced, should this infernal parricidal rebellion continue but for a single year.

☞ Russell, in a recent letter to the London *Times*, speaking of Mason and Slidell, says that "if they are surrendered, *this Government is broken up*," —that "there is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that *any honorable concession, even this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors.*"

We wonder if this is the reason why the English Government is so insolent in her demands for apologies as well as prisoners? Well, Mr. Russell, the prisoners have been given up and still the government survives.

GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott, it is said, makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe. He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission and charged with no message whatever, from any foreign prince or power; that he had no interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and that his reason for cominghome was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning he could not return at all. The only high personage with whom Gen. Scott had any political conversation in France was Prince Napoleon, and to him he expressed his confident belief that if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by midsummer, and that before that time cotton for the supply of the immediate necessities of other nations, would be supplied through the Southern ports of which our troops are taking possession.

Secessionists in Europe.

Thurlow Weed writes from Paris to the Albany Evening Journal:

"Several secessionists came over in the Arago. They were quiet during the passage but are now loud and active here. Prominent among them is my personal acquaintance and once friend, Colonel Wickliffe, of New Orleans, whose Massachusetts origin did not bring austerity enough to his character to make him a loyal citizen. On this gentleman, with whom my relations have been pleasant, I could not feel at liberty to speak if his course here were not of a piece with his conduct to our government. And it was not satisfied that his first visit to Europe, should be as an emissary of the Southern Confederacy.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fight at Drainesville.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, received by a gentleman of this city, giving an account of the engagement at Drainesville last week:

CAMP PERSHING, VA.,
Dec. 23d, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of last month was duly received, and although very glad to hear from you, have not until now had sufficient news of interest to warrant writing again, but as our boys had a nice little "scrimmage" on Friday, a slight description may not be unpleasant to you. We were ordered on Thursday night to be in readiness to move at five o'clock A. M., on Friday, and accordingly at the hour specified, our regiment was in line and had joined the brigade fully equipped and carrying one days rations.

Having been so unfortunate as to get a small splinter of wood in my eye in the evening and being thus deprived of sleep in consequence of the pain, I concluded to remain in camp, not anticipating any sport having been on a similar foraging expedition about ten days previous.

Leaving camp, the Ninth regiment were by order of Gen. Orde, placed in wagons and thus conveyed to a place on the Leesburgh pike beyond Difficult Creek, where the wagons accompanied by three companies of the Tenth regiment turned towards the Potomac for a quantity of corn and hay, known to be there, and Company A, of the Ninth and a company of Buck Tails, deployed to the left as skirmishers, keeping about two hundred yards from the road and even with the head of our column, which at this point was in the following order: "Buck Tail" or First rifle regiments Jackson; Ninth P. R. C. 6th and 12th do; and the cannon under Captain Easton, supported by five companies of the 10th regiment; then cavalry: two companies, arriving at Drainesville, the brigade halted and a detachment of cavalry (rebel) being seen on the Centerville road, the artillery took a position to watch their movements. Hardly had this movement been made when a messenger arrived from the skirmishers notifying Gen. Orde, of the near approach of a large body of infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Our "Rifles" while watching the movements of a body of rebel troops from a dense thicket of pines and quietly eating their dinner were stolen upon by two Companies of the "Kentucky Rifles" who from the density of the thicket had nearly surrounded our little party; and when dis. covered poured a volley of balls upon them, our boys returned the volley and discovering their position made 2 40 time loading and firing as they ran to regain the regiment, which they found by the timely advice of the messenger, drawn up in battle array and the artillery posted advantageously on an eminence commanding the road down which the rebels were coming on "double quick." By this time the rebel battery, about three-fourths of a mile down the road opened their fire, but with little execution. The brigade of our troops advancing, the 9th on the right, then 6th, then Buck Tails and the 12th regiment and two remaining companies of the 10th to our rear. Hardly had the line reached the woods the right resting on the edge of a deep morass or swamp covered by underbrush, when the snuff coloured coated devils made their appearance on the hill opposite the left, opposite our boys, not more than 30 yards distant, but creeping up upon their bellies, spite of our entreaties to be permitted to fire and insisting that they were rebels, Col. Jackson would not of the opinion that they were the skirmishers of the "Buck Tails" the rebels taking their cue called out "don't shoot we are Buck Tails" continued forming their line. When finally formed, the line lay with the left about thirty yards from our right, and their right about two hundred yards from our left; the Kentucky First regiment directly against the Ninth. Having finally formed, at our demand, produced their colors and immediately poured a volley upon us. Companies F, and D, being most exposed suffered most severely. The engagement must have continued for nearly three-quarters of an hour before the rebels commenced retreating; the artillery meanwhile had obtained the range and was doing terrible execution upon the battery of the rebels, and soon succeeded in silencing their guns and causing them to withdraw leaving two of their caissons and ammunition wagons and nine dead or disabled horses and thirteen dismounted men. Our men pursued the flying foe for a short distance and then not knowing the country prudently returned. The rebels succeeded in carrying away some of their dead and wounded, but after the action there was officially counted 57 dead 22 wounded and three of the latter dying, made the total 60 killed, 19 wounded and 9 prisoners, making their loss 88—while our killed will not exceed fifteen and about twenty wounded, not any prisoner. A large quantity of arms, blankets and overcoats were also found, more than could be removed. It is supposed that the total killed, wounded and missing for the rebels cannot be much less than one hundred and fifty. Hearing the first cannonading opened by the rebels and having previously heard that the Ninth had been placed in wagons, I knew there must be a mass on hand and slinging on my cartridge box and seizing my little "sharpe," broke for the scene of action. I arrived only to see the artillery pitching their last shell towards the rebel cavalry who were covering the retreat.

I went over the battle field and saw the dead and dying and it was an awful sight. Our company lost but one man and he fell in the retreat before the general action, he had just discharged his piece when a ball took him in the neck and he fell as all supposed dead, his rifle and cartridge box was taken by the rebels, but subsequently recovered. I forgot to mention his name was Alexander Smith.

The papers give very incorrect accounts of the affair and give all the credit to the Buck Tails, but I think when Orde's official report comes out it will give honor to whom honor is due.

Trusting that this long letter may not have tires passed upon your patience and that I may hear from you again soon, I remain as ever

Yours, "F."

MASON AND SLIDELL.

[In yesterday's *Post* we published a tolerably full synopsis of the correspondence between our government and Great Britain upon the "Trent affair," together with the opinion of the French government upon that question. We now produce Earl Russell's instruction to the English Minister at Washington, telling him what he must demand from the United States.]

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons---The Demand of the British Government.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
November 30, 1861.

My Lord: Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached her Majesty's government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea, November 9th, that the Trent left Havana on the 7th instant with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers.—Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her at a quarter past one p. m., she fired a round shot from the pivot gun across the Trent and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching her slowly the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cables length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason Slidell, McFarland and Eustis and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him.

The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force, out of the Trent, these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and comptons out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen, before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government, or if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions he had received.

For the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's government, therefore, trust that, when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, that government will, of its own accord, offer to the British government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely:

The liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, etc. RUSSELL.

To The Lord Lyons, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.,

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday says it greatly fears that the United States will surrender Mason and Slidell to the British authorities, and will thereby submit to a shame yet unprecedented in the annals of any nation, rather than disturb the infernal purpose to grind into the earth the liberties of the people of the South. By the abject submission demanded, they may, but only for a while, avert the war between Great Britain and the United States.

The *Examiner* says a fleet is now the most exigent desideratum with the South, and censures the rebel Government and officers of the navy for their singular trepidity in matters pertaining to the building of ships during the whole progress of the war.

The general appropriation bill, which has been approved by Jeff. Davis, appropriates for the army about sixty millions of dollars; for the navy about four millions.

A naturalization law has been passed by the rebel Congress, extending its provisions to all persons, not citizens of the rebel States, who are engaged in the naval service of the rebel States during the war.

The Nashville *Dispatch*, of the 24th, says gold was sold here, the day before, at 25 per cent. premium, which is a decline of 15 cents on the former prices. Some days ago it sold at 40 per cent. premium.

The Rebels are Still at Drainesville

The Confederates, aggrieved at their defeat at Drainesville, are anxious to draw our forces into another engagement, in the hope of better success. They have been largely reinforced, and are using means to draw out the Federal troops. There is no disposition on the part of Gen. McCall to avoid an encounter, and any advance on the part of the rebels will certainly result in another engagement.

The recent engagement at Drainesville is acknowledged, as the facts have been received from both sides, to have been one of the best-contested encounters we have yet had with the enemy. Gen. Stuart and some of his officers showed a heroic spirit, and Gen. Kane says that he could distinctly hear the officers urging the rebel army on to battle.

DIED.

—On Monday, December 30th, WILLIAM SIMMES, Esq., in the 53d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, D. Cunningham, in East Birmingham, at 1 o'clock this day. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ KREUL'S MAGNETIC OIL, THE RADICAL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, PAINS, BRUISES, &c.—JOHN A. MORTON, an old and respected merchant of New Lisbon, Ohio, in ordering a supply, says: "I have now been selling it for five or six years, and find the demand increasing, many of my customers taking as high as six bottles at a time. In fact we never had such a remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swellings, Burns and Pains."

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
de30 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

☞ BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appetite, sick headache, giddiness, tense 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 will then know how to discern between the true and false.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa,
And by all respectable dealers in medicines,
de14:1mdaw

☞ 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.

no22-tf WILLIAM LITTLE.

☞ UNDERTAKER.

R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fiske's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 46 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 218 Lawock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City.

se21-6md-4p

☞ TEABERRY TOOTHWASH,

Teaberry Toothwash,
Teaberry Toothwash,
Teaberry Toothwash,
Teaberry Toothwash,
Teaberry Toothwash,

This elixer is one of the most valuable preparations of the day for preserving the Teeth and Gums.

By its regular use you are insured Teeth free from acid and tartar.

It will cure ulcers in the mouth and gums.

It will arrest decay of the teeth.

It will cure bleeding gums.

It will make soft, spongy gums hard and healthy

It will neutralize all offensive secretions of the mouth, and impart a delightful aroma to the teeth.

Prepared by JOSEPH FLEMING,
de23 corner of the Diamond and Market st

☞ NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.—The Insurance Companies of this city, represented by the undersigned, hereby give notice to all parties insured in the respective companies that, under their policies of insurance, it is required that there shall be kept on board of each boat, while lying up, a day watchman and a night watchman; and also, that there shall be, on each boat at least twenty-five buckets, continually filled with water, to be distributed forward and aft, and upon the several decks. These are not intended as new regulations, but as the proper and legal interpretations of clauses in the policies which do not appear to be perfectly understood.

R. Miller, Jr., President Western Insurance Company; Samuel Rea, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company; James A. Hutchison, President of Monongahela Insurance Company; Robert Finney, Secretary Eureka Insurance Company; D. M. Rook, Secretary Allegheny Insurance Company; F. A. Rinehart, Secretary Pittsburgh Insurance Company; P. A. Madeira, Agent Del. M. S. Insurance Company; A. A. Carrier, President Pennsylvania Insurance Company

de23-1y

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank BEFORE the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, Will draw interest from that date.

de28 CHAS. A. POLTON, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN—350 sacks prime Ear Corn on the wharf and for sale by J. A. FETZER
de31 corner 1st and Market sts.

BUTTER AND EGGS—
4 boxes fresh Roll Butter;
3 barrels fresh Eggs, just received
and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
de31 corner Market and 1st streets.

GREEN APPLES—300 barrels choice Apples received and for sale by
de31 HENRY H. COLLINS.

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 $3,50; Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs at cost
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for 6¼ cents; Gents' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs 12½
Wide Hemmed,
Revere Bordered, Corded,
Border, Scolloped, and all other kinds of Silks for Ladies; French worked setts at 50, 60, 75, 80, $1,00, $1,25, and all other price to $5,00; Cambric and Snip 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.

1862. NEW YEARS. 1862.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE PRESENTS
—FOR—
NEW YEARS.

Embroidered Collars,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Setts,
Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Lace Setts,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Linen Setts, for 50 cents,
Woolen Hoods,
Skating Caps,
Nubias and Sontags,
Hoop Skirts,
French Corsets for 62,
Mechanic Corsets for $1,00
Gents Merino Shirts,
Gents Merino Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH

—AT—

CHARLES GIPNER'S,
No. 78 Market Street.
de30

JUST OPENED AT

W. & D. HUGUS',

A LARGE STOCK OF

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
BALMORAL
—AND—
HOOP SKIRTS,

All at the lowest CASH PRICES.

W. & D. HUGUS,

CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
de30

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.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—

Just received a large assortment for

GENTS' SLIPPERS,

VERY CHOICE PATTERNS,

and selling low by

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
oct18 No. 69 Wood street.

☞ GROSS HULL'S OLD PALM SOAP, just received and for sale by
GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
No. 84 Federal st, Allegheny.

HOLIDAY SALES!

GREAT INDUCEMENT

—TO—

CASH BUYERS.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING OUR

ANNUAL INVENTORY

We have determined to close out our stock of

Fancy Dress Goods,

SHAWLS & CLOAKS,

NEEDLE WORK &c.,

at great reduction in prices.

LAWNS, BRAGES, DOCA AND ROBES,

without regard to cost.

OUR STOCK OF

DOMESTIC GOODS

is very full and complete, such as

Muslins, Prints, Ginghams Checks Tickings, Table Diaper, Cotton and Wool Flanneels, Tweeds, Jeans, Cassinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.

☞ We are now selling great many articles at

RETAIL, BY PIECE,

and also BY THE BALE at

Less than they can be bought

NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA

of the manufacturers at the present time

Having Purchased them before the

Late Advance in Prices.

☞ Persons wanting anything in the

DRY GOODS

line will save money by

MAKING THEIR PURCHASE EARLY

as many kind of goods are

ADVANCING IN PRICES

in the East almost daily.

GREY BLANKETS,

a nice present to send your friend in the army.☞

FANCY DRESS SILKS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

HEAVY DUCK,

for Wagon Covers and Steamboat Decks.

A FEW BALES

YARD WIDE MUSLIN,

at 10 cents per yard.

A very large lot of

COLORED CAMBRIC

AT 8 CENTS PER YARD.

For Good Bargains in

FANCY GOODS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CALL

C. HAN[illegible]
74[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT O[illegible]

ITALIAN OPERA AND CONC[illegible]

By the celebrated Artistes of the New Academy of Music.

Mr. Henderson has the honor to announce that he has effected an engagement with Mr. Jos[illegible] the Director of the Italian Opera, for ONE NIGHT OPERATIC PERFORMANCE which will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY [illegible]

On this occasion

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,

the distinguished American Prima Donna, whose success since her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other cities, has been without precedent, will make her debut in this city, and appear in continuation with the celebrated Artists,

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, the Renowned Tenor,
SIGNOR MANCUSI, the Eminent Baritone,
SIGNOR SUSINI, the Great Basso,
HERR MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violoncellist.

The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music, CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The programme will consist

FIRST.

GRAND CONCERT OF 6 NUMBERS.

PART II.

The second act of Donizetti's Celebrated Tragic Opera

LUCRETIA BORGIA, in full costume.

Miss Isabella Hinkley in the tragic role of Lucretia Borgia.

Sig. Brignoli as.....Gennaro
Sig. Susini as.....Duke Alfonzo

PART III.

The last act of Donizetti's Grand Opera

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Miss Isabella Hinkley in her celebrated role (the mad scene) as.....Lucia
Sig. Brignoli in his famous role as.....Edgardo

The price of admission will be fixed as follows—Parquette and Dress Circle One Dollar, no extra charge for reserved seats; Family Circle 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. The sale of tickets will commence TO-DAY at 10 o'clock a. m., at J. H. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock. The Company leaves Friday morning for New York.

de28-1t

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.

GEORGE BARNWELL.

George Barnwell.....Mr. Colin Stewart

To be followed by

ITALIAN BRIGAND,

Rinaldo.....Mr. Maffit

To conclude with the

HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Clown.....Mr. Maffit

☞ Look out for the NEW YEARS DAY AND EVENING PROGRAMME.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR

THIS EVENING will be presented

TWO ROARING FARCES.

After which songs by Ida Duval; Dances by Mlle Louise, Miss Emma and Master Charles; Gymnastic Feats by Messrs. Donovan and Worland. To conclude with a NEGRO EXTRAVAGANZA, in which J. L. Davis will appear.

☞ Afternoon performance on NEW YEARS DAY. Doors open at 1½ to commence at two o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES—Private Boxes $1,50; Single Seats in Boxes 25 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.

GRAND PANORAMA

OF THE

THE WAR,

EMBRACING THE

FALL OF FORT SUMTER,

and all the prominent battles up to the present time. The exhibition will commence on MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, and continue every evening during the week, at MASONIC HALL. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Panorama will move at 7½.

Admission 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age, half price.

The panorama will be on exhibition NEW YEARS AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. There will be exhibitions on FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for the benefit of Schools and Families.

de30-1wd.

T. J. GRAFF.....PAUL HUGUS.....WM. GRAFF

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de19w

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R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
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CAPT. IRBIN'S KEYSTONE CAVALRY

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Highest pay and best equipments. Apply immediately at the Recruiting Office, CLAIR STREET.

de21-1m

CJ