The Pittsburgh Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST

Published every morning, [Sunday's excepted,] at No. 75 Fifth and Wood Streets.

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☞ Delivered by carriers 12½ cents per week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square, one time	50
" three times	$1 00
" one week	1 75
" one month	5 00
" three months	12 00
" six months	15 00
" nine months	21 00
" one year	30 00

TEN LINES make a square. About eight words average a line.

Business notices, inserted on the local page, ten cents a line each insertion.

The Saturday Morning Post

Issued from the same office every Saturday morning.

☞ Terms $1 per annum, in advance.

☞ Single copies, ready for mailing, FIVE CENTS.

☞ Address JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

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SHIRTS.

☞ Fine White, Plain and Fancy Flannel Under and Overshirts on hand, and made to order, on shortest notice, at

R. WILLIAMSON'S SHIRT FACTORY, No. 47 St. Clair Street.

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LATE STYLES OF SUMMER GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

MR. SAML. GRAY

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE East, and we are now receiving an elegant stock of Goods for the Summer Wear, combining together one of the choicest and most desirable stocks to be found East, and take special pride in calling the attention of our patrons and the public to an examination of the same, which will be made up to order in our usual style to the satisfaction of all who favor us with their patronage.

SAML. GRAY & SON, Merchant Tailors, my15 No. 19 Fifth street.

JAMES MILLINGAR, MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL, would respectfully inform the public that he has rebuilt since the fire, and having enlarged his establishment, and filled it with the newest and most approved machinery, is now prepared to furnish flooring and planing boards, scroll sawing and re-sawing, doors, sash and shutters, kiln dried, frames, mouldings, box making, &c.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7, 1857. ja20

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Second Arrival of NEW SPRING STYLES

—AT—

EATON, MACRUM & CO'S,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

Ribbons, Gimps, Braids, Laces, Buttons, etc., for Dress Trimmings, newest styles. Embroidered Book and Cambric Collars and Sets. Real Lace and Lace Trimmed Collars and Sets, and Handkerchiefs. Black Lace, Grenadine and Tissue Veils.

Also, Kokos and Pantalette, Edging, Laces, ufflings, etc., Ladies' and Children's Hose, of every description, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Bonnet Ribbons, Ruches, Shaker Hoods, Cord, Chenille and Braid Head Nets.

Another lot of "Crinoline Draperie," (French Shirts.) Those who have used this shirt, pronounce it the best ever made. The "Quakert Skirt" and the "Pantaloon Shirt," are also st es worthy of attention.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Fine Shirts, Collars, Ties, Suspenders, etc., of most desirable styles. A full assortment of Fancy articles and Notions.

Wholesale and retail buyers will find a large and excellent line of goods in every department at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

ap16 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, Hold ers of certificates issued by John Ferguson, call for Second Mortgage Bonds of the above-named Corporation, under the plan of re-organization, are requested to leave them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on and after TUESDAY NEXT, 13th inst. In a few days thereafter the bonds will be ready for delivery. The amount of this mortgage is divided into six equal half-yearly payments, January 1 and July 1, February 1 and August 1, &c. To equalize the interest accounts, 6 per cent will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered. J. F. D. LANIER, for the Committee.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1862.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, GENERAL OFFICE, Pittsburgh, May 9, 1862.

HOLDERS OF ANY OF THE CERTIFICATES above referred to can have them exchanged for Second Mortgage Bonds, by endorsing the same to my order, and leaving them at this office.

Holders of certificates which are convertible into Third Mortgage or Income Bonds can have them exchanged for said bonds by leaving their certificates at this office.

Bonds are only issued in sums of $1,000 and $500, and scrip (not bearing interest) will be issued for fractions, convertible into bonds when either of the above even amounts are presented. [my12:6d] G. W. CASS.

WILLIAM CARR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.

ALSO,

Distillers and Dealers in FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY

227 Liberty Street,

no9:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

THERNAN & 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.

WM. H. SMITH.....JOS. R. HUNTER.

WM. H. SMITH & CO,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NOS. 92 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS,

de28 PITTSBURGH.

JESSE JOHNSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

Flour, Grain and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments or HIGH WINES.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 237 SOUTH SECOND ST

ap30:1y PHILADELPHIA.

LANRETH'S

GARDEN AND FIELD SEED,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

☞ Also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,

received and for sale by

BECKHAM & LONG,

No. 127 Liberty street, sept door South Hotel

BEECHER'S ORANGE BLOSSOM HAY.—The most delicate and best flavored Raspberry. 25 per dozen. For sale by T. HOLT, 77 Fifth street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCIL CASES, our

DAILY POST.

Congressman Ely's Narrative.

The Appleton's of New York, have issued "The Journal of Alfred Ely, a Prisoner of War in Richmond, edited by Chas. Lanman." It is an interesting work, illustrated by a fine portrait of Mr. Ely and gives a graphic account of his five months imprisonment at Richmond. We make the following extract:

"*October* 24.—There have been several visitors to-day, among them the late Vice President, John C. Breckinridge and Hon. James Lyons, Confederate Commissioner at Richmond. Mr. Lyons was a stranger to me, and soon left the room, leaving Mr. Breckinridge and myself alone.

"I was quite well acquainted with Mr. Breckinridge while in Washington, as his rooms were adjoining mine on Fourteenth street. No gentleman has greeted me here with more apparent heartfelt cordiality than himself. He listened with great interest to my narrative of the events of my capture, and the incidents of my stay here. He spoke with much feeling upon the deplorable state of public affairs and the war, and remarked that our positions, in some respects, were not dissimilar: 'I a fugitive,' said he, 'driven from my home, and you a prisoner of war.'

"He volunteered to say that he should take the liberty to suggest to the 'Secretary of War,' Mr. Benjamin, to allow me to go home, whenever there would be any released prisoners sent, as he supposed there would be soon.

"Of course I thanked him for his kind proposition, when he added that 'it all might amount to nothing, in consequence of the course taken by my government on the subject of an exchange of prisoners.' The conversation continued at least half an hour, when he retired with the expression of a hope for my early restoration to my home and family. I accompanied him to his carriage in the street, and we separated.

"This visit of the late Vice President to see me produced a great deal of sensation among the officers, very few of whom had ever seen him before. It is thought that his influence will do more to urge the propriety of my discharge than anything that has yet been done.

"*October* 25—Early this evening the Postmaster General, the Hon. John H. Regan, from Texas, who served with me in the Thirty-sixth Congress, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, and William Preston, of the same State, late United States Minister to Spain, called to see me—the two first named gentlemen I knew well in Washington, but I had never before seen Mr. Preston. Our conversation was entirely of a general character on the subject of the war.

"Yesterday the prisoners taken at the battle of Leesburg, on the 21st instant, arrived at Richmond, there being twenty four commissioned officers, and six hundred and fifty-seven privates."

The Question of Foreign Intervention.

The Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, writing under date of May 2, says of the rumors of foreign intervention in our affairs:

"Negotiations appear to have been going on actively for some weeks past between the cabinets of London and Paris, on the subject of American affairs and the possibility of interfering diplomatically, in order to hasten the termination of the conflict which is so disastrous to European interests. It is asserted, and seemingly on good grounds, that these negotiations had reached a point at which it became possible to begin to put the intentions and wishes of the two parties into action. Instructions were accordingly forwarded to M. Mercier to feel his ground at Washington as to the possibility of the acceptance of diplomatic intervention on the part of this country and England; and the moment was thought to be well chosen, because the obstinate resistance at Island No. 10, and the rapid and safe retreat of the rebels from Manassas seemed to delay for an instant the steady advance of the North, and give a moment's breathing time between the combatants.

"Parties hostile to the best interests of America, in this country, pretend to go further than this, and assert that M. Mercier was instructed not only to press his mediation on the Cabinet of Washington, but also to hint that, in case of its rejection, the influence of his own government and that of Great Britain would be used to bring about a general recognition of the Southern States by the chief powers of Europe. The latter portion of the above supposition, however, is so inconsistent with the friendly action which France and the Emperor have hitherto observed towards the government of the United States, that I hesitate to attach credence to it, although supported by respectable authority.

"*That M. Mercier has received a special political mission from his own government is, nevertheless, very generally accepted here as a fact.* But since his instructions were sent to him events have taken place which are said to have very much embarrassed the Imperial government, and made it greatly doubt the propriety or policy of the step it has taken, or been persuaded to take by its ally across the channel. Not only has the army of the Potomac advanced to Yorktown; not only has Island No. 10 fallen into the hands of the federals, and left their road by water open almost to New Orleans; not only has the desperate effort of the rebels at Pittsburg been defeated and themselves thrown back—not only has all this been accomplished, but now we learn, and the news is regarded here as the most important, perhaps, of all that has reached us, that General Mitchel has reached Huntsville by incredible exertions, seized a hundred miles of railway and completely interrupted the communication between the Confederate armies and authorities.—This latter news has produced a great sensation; and it is said that the Imperial government feels that the moment has not been well chosen for intervention, if indeed, such has seriously been its object. What I have thrown out above must, however, be received with some caution and reservation; for, although derived from good sources of information, we are still too much in the dark, both as regards facts and intentions, to make it safe to be too positive."

OWEN BYRNE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

49 St. Clair Street.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER CHEAP FOR CASH.

HAVING RECENTLY STOCKED THEIR YOUNG CASTLE HOTEL with a choice assortment of Liquors, Cigars, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and their bar with the choicest liquors. Attentive waiters always in attendance.

SALERATUS.—70 boxes 1 & 2 pound and ½ pound papers for sale by

myl7 MILLER & MARSHALL.

FRESH OYSTERS.—

INTERESTING TALES, NARRATIVES, &c.

From the St. James Magazine.

A DAY OF ARCTIC ADVENTURE.

By David Walker, M. D., F. L. S., M. E. I. A., F. R. G. S., etc.

Late Surgeon and Naturalist on board the Fox, in search of Sir John Franklin.

[Conoluded.]

I remained about an hour and a half on the summit, to wait till the fluctuations of the barometer had ceased. when I found that the mercury had fallen some five inches; the mountain, therefore, was thirty-nine hundred and fifty feet high. It was now a quarter to one in the morning, as I looked across the strait to the northward. yet high above the mountains shone the sun. Midnight of the clock was no midnight to him! The mountains from the other side of the strait reflected his rays from their snowy summits, while below me the bergs seemed balancing themselves in the glassy water. Within sight, and almost seeming to touch me, was a miniature glacier, some five or six miles long and two or three hundred yards wide, which, like an overflowing molten mass, had oozed out of the valley above, and was now imperceptibly working its way to the sea. Just at my feet grew a last year's specimen of *Cerastium Alpinum*—the mouse-ear chickweed. What a contrast to the neighboring glacier! This one vestige of life in the middle of the surrounding desolation carried back my thoughts on memory's rapid wings to the far-distant shores I had quitted so long before: thoughts of home and loved ones, and perhaps even more solemn thoughts still. were not out of place there, in the presence of such symbols of Time and Eternity.

But my watch, which pointed to two in the morning, warned me not to delay longer descending the mountain, which I confess I did not begin without apprehension, remembering the dangers of the ascent. There was no help for it, however; so I set forward with what courage I might.

Skirting the base of the jokler to the westward, I reached the edge of a steep bank of broken stones, the *detritus* of the rock, which had accumulated and formed a considerable slope, occupying the bed of a narrow valley between two prominent spurs of the mountain. My progress over this was neither safe nor agreeable. At every step the stones rolled away from under my feet, and I was more than once precipitated with violence against sharp blocks. At times it was hard to believe that the whole side of the mountain was not instinct with life, so continuous was the movement among the *debris*. It is easy to imagine the effect of this part of my journey—the cutting of my boots, the tearing of my hands and the dilapidation of my apparel generally. With great delight I found myself on a declivity apparently covered with soft snow. This tempted me to try the Russe Montagne, but unfortunately I had lost my alpenstock. By the aid of my geological hammer, however, I managed to contrive a tolerable rudder; so, seating myself on the snow, feet well kept together and the hammer under my arm, down I went very pleasantly for a while; but the surface suddenly changing from soft snow to hard frozen ice, the velocity of my progress became almost terrific. Happily this frozen surface only extended some two hundred feet, after which there was again soft snow: but the impetus thus given was sufficient to carry me much more swiftly than I approved to the bottom of the slope and threw me most abruptly into a water course formed by the melting of the snow. Rather startling was the transition from the warmth caused by my quick descent to a very cold bath, and rather ruefully I picked myself out of it, and endeavored to make the best of my way to the ship. Keeping along the edge of a moraine, the remnant of some former glacier, I at length reached a gorge that had been the bed of a wide and once rapid river, which had made for itself a passage in the rock some twenty to thirty feet deep and about two to three hundred wide. As the river had diminished to a tiny stream, the fine specimens of the coal strata were beautifully visible. The layers of coal were but some eight to twenty inches thick, alternating with thick beds of sandstone. No fossil impressions were to be found in these bands; but, subsequently, I was fortunate enough to obtain specimens of fir and beech fossil leaves from Atanakerdluk on the opposite side of the strait, where lignite in all stages, from charred wood to fully fossilized coal, was to be found—in one place the stem of a tree, discovered by Inglefield, in almost erect position. Amber has also been found in small quantities. Thenceforward my course was plain; I followed the bed of the torrent, which led me to the coast, and at about a quarter past four found myself on board the ship, where my companions had almost given me up for lost.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and ill-advised by Modest of all denominations, treat secret and solitary diseases, the effects of abuse and disease, or carelessness or exposure, in youth, manhood or old age, marriage, &c., &c., &c.,