The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1862. Vol. XX.---Established 1842.

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates of advertising have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Pittsburgh Daily Press, to take effect on and after the 10th day of November, 1862, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

One insertion.....	$ 60	Two months.....	$9 00
Two insertions.....	1 00	Three months...	11 00
Three insertions	1 25	Four months ...	13 00
One week.....	2 00	Five months....	14 00
Two weeks.....	3 50	Six months.....	15 00
Three weeks.....	5 00	Nine months....	20 00
One month.....	6 00	One year.....	25 00

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER.

Which allows the privilege of a weekly change of matter, to be inserted among new advertisements.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY,

Six months.....	$18 00
Twelve months.....	30 00
Administrators' Notices.....	2 25
Marriage Notices.....	75
Death Notices, each insertion.....	50

☞ All advertisements ordered in for one Month, or less time, to be cash at the time of ordering.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT, Eve. Chronicle.
FOSTER & FLEK-ON, Pitts. Dispatch.
JAS. P. BARR, Pitts. Post.
S. RIDDLE & CO, Pittsburgh Gazette.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE WESTERN MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

Express train, Fort Wayne and Chicago, will take way mails from Crestline to Chicago at 2 a.m. Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, 2a. m. Closes at midnight.

Mail train, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 8:10 a. m. Closes 7 a.m. This train will carry all way mails between Pittsburgh and Crestline.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh train, 6:50 a. m. Closes at midnight. This train takes way mails between Rocherter, Pa., and Bellair, O.

Express, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1:30 p. m. Closes at 12:50 p. m.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh train, 1:50 a. m. Closes at 12:50 p m.

ARRIVALS.

Cincinnati Express, 2:20 p. m.

Mail train, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 3:55 p. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, 4:20 p. m.
" " " " 8:25 "

The mails arriving from the West on 3:55 p. m. and 4:20 p. m., trains will be ready for delivery at 5:30 p. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE EASTERN MAILS.

DEPARTURES

The mail train for the East departs at 5:50 a m, Closes at midnight. This train will also take the way mails between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

The Through Express train for the east departs at 4:30 p. m. Closes at 3:30 p. m.

The Fast train for the East departs at 11:20 p. m. Closes at 10:30 p m.

ARRIVALS

The mail train designated as the Baltimore Express arrives at 12:35 p. m.

The Philadelphia Express arrives at 1:15 p. m.

Both of the above will be delivered at 2:30 p. m.

The Fast train arrives at 1:30 a. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CHURCH TRAIN

			A. M.
Leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at			9 15
do	Turtle Creek,	do do	9 20
do	Brinton's,	do do	9 25
do	Wilkinsburgh	do do	9 42
do	East Liberty,	do do	9 50
Arrive at Pittsburgh,			10 15
	RETURNING TRAIN		P. M.
Leaves Pittsburgh	every Sunday at		1 00
do	East Liberty	do do	1 24
do	Wilkinsburgh	do do	1 32
do	Brinton's,	do do	1 49
do	Turtle Creek	do do	1 55
Arrive at Walls,			2 00

J. STEWART, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1862. jy11tf

McKEESPORT, Nov. 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Monongahela Valley Bank of McKeesport will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 8th day of December between the hours of 10 a m and 12 m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders, on Tuesday the 2d of December, at 11 a. m.

nov15-td R. B. MARKLE, Cash.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 115 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets; and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway.

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

WM. H. SMITH & CO,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS

dc23 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM MEANS, HARRISON A. COFFIN, General Partners. DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special Partner.

MEANS & COFFIN,

(Successors to M'Candless, Means & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner Wood and Water Streets,

fa10:1s PITTSBURGH, PA

GRAVEL, FELT, AND CANVAS

ROOFING.

MATERIALS CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale with instructions; Also

IRON SATURATED FOR ROOFS.

Our work is not to be excelled by that of any Roofer in Western Pennsylvania.

B. F. SHOPE, 75 Smithfield st, Pittsburgh.
je25-3md

CURTIS C. STEINMETZ,

GENERAL

HOUSE CARPENTER

AND JOBBER.

SHOP VIRGIN ALLEY, between Wood and Liberty Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
au5

WM. M. FABER & CO.,

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Iron Founders,

GENERAL MACHINISTS AND BOILER MAKERS,

Near the Penn. R. R. Passenger Depot

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF Steam Engines, ranging from three to one hundred and fifty horse power, and suited for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, etc.

Give particular attention to the construction of Engines and Machinery for grist mills, and for uprights, mulay and circular saw mills.

Have also on hand, finished and ready for shipment at short notice, Engines and Boilers of every description.

Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron seperately, Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pullies in every variety, and continue the manufacture of Woolen Machinery and Machine Cards.

Our prices are low, our machinery manufactured of the best quality of materials, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.

☞ Orders from all parts of the country solicited and promptly filled. fa21:d&w

A FARM OF 300 ACRES, ABOUT 85 in cultivation, dwelling house, &c., situate in Butler county, four miles from Freeport, for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SONS, no3 51 Market street.

WINDOW CURTAINS FOR SALE by W. P. MARSHALL, se27 87 Wood street.

WALL PAPER FOR AUTUMN OF 1862. A complete assortment of beautiful

PAPER HANGINGS,

of all styles, bought before the tax advance, will be sold at the usual low prices.

W. P. MARSHALL, se6 No. 87 Wood street.

DAILY POST.

An Important Letter from Ex-Senator Bigler, on the Affairs of Our Country at this Crisis.

We publish below a highly important, patriotic and statesman-like letter from Ex-Senator Bigler, on the affairs of our country at this crisis. It is a manly, outspoken document, and will meet with an earnest and ready response from thousands of loyal and true men, in all sections of the nation. It was written in response to an inquiry from a personal friend, with reference to Mr. Bigler's position in relation to the coming contest for the United States Senatorship in this State, and also in reply to to the question, "what can be done to aid our bleeding and distracted country at this momentous period in its history?" The Ex-Senator's former and present position, as well as his known attachment to the union of these States, give to his views great force and potency at this time. We most earnestly commend them to the attention of all those who wish to stop a useless effusion of blood; and restore the Union as it was framed by our patriotic fathers.

CLEARFILD, PA., November 1st, 1862.

DEAR SIR;—In reply to your favor of the 30th ultimo, I have to say that you have been rightly informed. I do not intend to be a candidate for United States Senator at the coming election, and have so expressed myself to friends on all proper occasions. I have a number of reasons, public and private, for this course, one of which is that the Eastern and Northern sections of the State make special claim to the Senator, at this time, on the ground that we have one in the West, recently elected, and cannot reasonably claim both for so long a term.

The other question you ask, "what can be done to save the country?" is not so easily answered. The usual response is "God knows." Few of our best thinkers seem to have any clear views on the question; and it is not even certain that the Administration at Washington has a well defined policy to that end. I have some thoughts on the subject which I do not hesitate to give you. They may seem to be crude, and on some points even novel and startling; but they are the result of some reflection.

The sword is the only agency at work.—But the sword cannot do all. It is an agent of destruction. It can tear down but cannot build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the field; but it cannot make a union of States; it cannot restore confidence and fraternity amongst a people estranged and alienated from each other. If the war was against the leaders in the South only, as many, at the beginning, supposed, then the sword might put them down, and the masses return to their allegiance. But the conflict turns out to be with the whole mass of the people within the revolted States, old and young, male and female, numbering many millions. With such a power, sooner or later, we shall have to treat and negotiate. The sword alone will never restore this people to the Union,

You well know that when the present calamities menaced the nation, I was for peaceful means to avert the blow. Then our present suffering and sacrifices could have been avoided, and, as I believe, the unity of the States preserved for generations, without the sacrifice of principle, or honor, or conscience on either side; passion, prejudice and fanaticism only would have been required to give way; and I still think, nay, I am sure, that other means besides war are necessary to save our country—our whole country—from present afflictions and impending ruin.

I know how easy it is to talk about war and carnage; about strategetic positions and brilliant victories; about the prompt subjugation of the South by the North; even how pleasant it may be to some to float in the common current of excitement and passion; and especially how unpleasant, if not unsafe, it is to stem this tide. But the time is coming, if it be not now, when the public man who would render his country a substantial service must do this. He must look at the whole work before us, and strike for the right, regardless of clamor or consequence to himself personally.

We have had war for eighteen months, the like of which the world has seldom witnessed before, to sustain which a national debt of startling magnitude, which must hang over posterity long into the future, has already been created, and more than a quarter of a million of invaluable lives sacrificed, on the Union side alone, in addition to the many thousands that have been crippled or diseased for life; and yet little, if any, substantial progress has been made in the good work of re-establishing the Union, or even of maintaining the Federal authority within the revolted States. Has not, then, the experiment of war, as a means of extricating the country from its present deplorable condition, been already tested—tested at least to such an extent as to prove its utter futility, unaided by other means?

It was a happy thought of President Lincoln, expressed in his inaugural, that if we went to war we could not fight always; "and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." This prophetic and highly significant sentiment shows that even Mr. Lincoln, before the war began, anticipated the time, in case it did begin, when it would be necessary to put the sword to rest, at least for a season, in order to resume the identical old questions about intercourse and settlement. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the sword could do the whole work, but that inevitably we would have to come back to the original point, to compromise and settle. If then, we cannot fight always, what amount of fighting is necessary to make it proper to prepare to cease or suspend, in order to consider terms of reconciliation? There has already "been much loss on both sides, and no gain on either," and, whilst the time to cease fighting may not be yet, the period has surely come when other means besides the sword should be employed in the effort to save the government and country. Certainly the object of the war, and the extent to which it is to go should be definitely known to the country. If it be intended to subjugate the States in rebellion, and hold them, not as States in the Union, but as conquered provinces, then the sword must be kept in constant motion, and war and carnage must be the order of the day. New levies and fresh supplies may be properly raised, for it will require a formidable army in each of the seceded States to execute and maintain this scheme. If extermination be the object, then the sword should have unrestrained license to deal death and destruction amongst the rebels in all parts of their country, regardless of sex, age, or condition. But neither of these purposes, if practicable, would re-establish the Union, although there would remain a Union, composed of certain States. But, when the Union is re-established, the South as well as the North must be in it; the family of the States must exist as heretofore, else it will not be the Union about which we have talked so much, and for which so many brave men have offered up their lives. The physical triumph of the North over the South, in the field, as the North, in the end, may triumph, is not the whole of the task. The States must be brought together; the feelings of the people of both sections must be so constrained and moderated that they can fraternize and live together, else the Union is gone forever. To subjugate the Southern States, and so hold them, could subserve no good end to either section, and in no way, that I can discover, advance the welfare of the North; for, so long as the South was so held, their hate of the North would increase; and, whilst the North so held the South, it could do but little else; meanwhile its material interests must languish and die. But, in addition, such a work is utterly inconsistent with the genius of our institutions, and could scarcely fail to lead to their utter perversion, and ultimate overthrow, adding to the calamities of disunion the sacrifice of free government. Conquest and empire, however magnificent, could not compensate for such a loss.

To exterminate the inhabitants of the South would be a deliberate emasculation of the Union, rendering its reconstruction at once impracticable and hopeless, and would involve a work of barbarity from which the Northern people would shrink in horror. The existence of the Southern States, in some form, with their inhabitants, and on some terms of intercourse, is highly essential, nay, I will say, indispensable to the welfare of the North. I am, therefore, against extermination, and against the policy of holding the Southern States as conquered provinces. This ground can be so easily maintained on purely selfish considerations for the North, which will occur to all, that I need not trouble you with their presentation on this occasion. I am for re-establishing the Union as it was, or making a Union as similar as practicable, the States to be equals, and to be sovereign to the extent the States now are, each to have and enjoy such domestic institutions as it may choose, and, were I in Congress, I would sustain that measure of war, and that only, that would clearly tend to the accomplishment of these ends; but no war of subjugation or extermination.

I know it may be said in reply to all this, then let the Southern people lay down their arms and come back into the Union, and all will be right again. Would to God they could be induced so to do!—There is no guarantee in reason that I would not be willing to grant them. But do we see any indications of such a return to reason and duty? I can see none, and I expect to see none, so long as the sword is unaccompanied by agents for settlement and peace. When our army went to Mexico it was accompanied by a peace commission in order to embrace the earliest opportunity for settlement. In God's name, I would ask, should we do less when engaged in a war amongst ourselves? It is idle, and worse than idle, to delude ourselves about the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged. We cannot make a Union by force, alone, though we may triumph over the South in the field, and we may as well look the complications square in the face as not. The first question is, do we intend—do we desire, to have all the Northern States, in rights, sovereignty, and dignity. Does any one believe that such a relation can be established and maintained by the sword alone? Should a certain number of the States subjugate and humiliate the others, then they could not live together as equals and friends, for the subjugated are always the enemies of the subjugators. When all the States, therefore, resume their former relations, or new relations of union and intercourse, it must be the act of all, if the settlement is to be complete and permanent.

I have heard a great deal about patching up a dishonorable peace; about the humiliation and disgrace to the North, involved in any and every proposition for settlement, and there is nothing that is said about the affairs of the country for which I have less respect. It is even held by some that he is a disloyal citizen who seeks to re-establish the Union by other means than the sword. How absurd!—The sword has been at work; its agency has been tested, vigorously and terribly tested, and how stand the States now that should be in harmony? The sad response is, where they were when the war began, arrayed in grim and relentless hostility. Then why spurn other agencies to aid in the good work. In the words of Mr. Lincoln we cannot fight always, and we should not fight longer unless we can do so as a means of ultimate union and permanent peace.

What then can be done? And I regret that all that should be done cannot be accomplished promptly. The States now in the Union should in Convention, or have delegates ready to go into Convention, in order to reaffirm the present constitutional relations amongst the States, with explanations on controverted points, or to make such new relations as may be found necessary to bring together and retain all the States. The State Legislatures could petition Congress for such a Convention as provided by the Constitution, and Congress could make the necessary provisions for it, before the close of the coming session. Such State Legislatures as do not meet in the regular order could be specially convened; and when the necessary number of States petition, it is obligatory on Congress to comply. The body thus constituted would be competent to adjust and settle all the complications which now beset us. In the midst of war, then, we should be prepared to make peace. Whereas, when the time comes for settlement, in the absence of such a body, it might be found that we have no competent authority in existence to do the things that may be necessary. Neither Congress, nor the Executive, nor the two together, have rightful authority to change the old or to make new relations amongst the States. Congress may submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States, and I believe the present calamities of the nation could have been averted in that way in the winter of 1861; but now the disorders of the country are probably too complicated to be reached in that form.

Meanwhile, the President and Congress should prepare the way for settlement; indeed, by consulting the people through the ballot-box, they might make a settlement, to be ratified by the States thereafter. Let the President propose an armistice, for the purpose of considering some programme of remission and settlement, in which the feelings and rights of the masses in the South shall be duly appreciated and provided for. Invite them to come back on the conditions of the Constitution, with explicit definitions on controverted points, or on new conditions with the fullest assurance of justice and equality when they do so come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities to submit such propositions as may be agreed upon to an unrestrained vote of the citizens of the Southern States, as he will, at the same time, submit such propositions to a vote of those of the Northern States, with the understanding that if a majority of slave States, and a majority of free States accept the proposition, its conditions should be binding until ratified, or superseded by the States. Suppose the Confederate authorities reject this, or any similar proposition, no harm would ensue to the Northern cause. Such action would only leave them in a worse light before the world and the Government at Washington in the better. The preliminaries for such a movement could be readily arranged by commissioners selected for that purpose.

It may be said that we are constantly inviting the Southern people to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, and this would seem to be conclusive; but it must not be forgotten that they rebelled, because, as they say, the party now in power at Washington would not permit them to enjoy in peace, the real conditions and covenants of that Union, and that there is no evidence that they could fare better now. Besides, he has studied human nature to a poor purpose who cannot discover that unconditional submission involves a degree of humiliation to which they will never come as long as they have any means of resistance. In the effort to gain back even the masses, their passion and pride, and self-respect, may be wisely considered. We must give them some new ground; some pretext, if not complete and substantial guarentees, before we can expect them to entertain the idea of forsaking their present leaders and embracing the old Government.

I am fully aware of the indignation and even contempt with which these suggestions will be pursued, by some in both sections; but I care not; are we not engaged in an effort to re-establish and maintain the Union, and are not the seceded States to compose part of that Union? Then why not endeavor to rescue them from destruction, and cultivate good relations with them?

When the family of States again exists as heretofore, they must become our bretheren and our equals in every particular. What pleasure, then, can we have in their destruction or humiliation? If there be any friends of the old flag and the old Government within the seceded States, they should cultivate the same spirit toward the North. The absent element of a substantial Union is fraternity amongst the people, and that can never be furnished by the sword. Again, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, "there has been much loss on both sides and no gain on either," and the identical old question as to the terms of intercourse are upon us, and we should seek so to adjust them as to re-establish the Union on an imperishable basis.

But, it may be asked, is this a war for the Union? Are we sure that those in authority intend nothing else? They certainly profess nothing else, and I attribute to them nothing else. If the war is not for the Union, and is not directed with sole reference to that end, then it is the most stupendous fraud that has ever been practised upon the world. We all know, however, that many, very many of its partisans will not be satisfied with that issue. It might be very important, therefore, to the salvation of the country, when the time for reconstruction comes, if ever it should come, to have the soundings on this point taken in advance. I should like exceedingly to see a popular vote taken in the North, especially in New England, between the proposition to receive all the States back into the Union, on the terms of the Constitution, which makes the States equals and alike sovereign, each with the right to have such domestic institution as it may choose; and a proposition to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It might be interesting as well as instructive, to unveil the hypocrisy of a certain school of politicians who have clamored so zealously about the war for the Union. It is painfully apparent that notwithstanding this clamor, they do not intend that the Union shall exist hereafter on the terms of the Constitution, if it is to embrace all the States. The ratio of slave representation, and the rendition of fugitive slaves, are features of the Constitution which they condemn and abhor. Between the maintainence of these and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, many of them, in my judgment, four to one, would prefer the latter. Their aversion to these clauses of the Constitution were a primary cause of the alienation and hostility of the South, and I fear they would not yield that aversion now to render the Union what it once was. Let Mr. Lincoln try this question if he would solve the problem of the nation's embroglio.

Do not understand me that I would yield the sword or any other means to render the Union what it was. What I mean is, that if the Union, and that only is the object, the sword will never find the belligerents in a better condition to consummate that work than they are now, and that other agencies should be promptly employed. I yield to no man in devotion and loyalty to the Union as it was, and to the principles of government transmitted to us by our fathers. The maintenance and perpetuation of these shall be the object nearest my heart, whether I be in private or public life.

With much esteem, I remain,
Yours truly, WM. BIGLER.
To S. D. ANDERSON, Esq., Phila., Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING BEEN restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a prescription (used free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.*

The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
se19-3m Williamsburg Kings County, N. Y.

KENSINGTON

IRON AND NAIL WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

Manufacturers of

ar, Sheet, Boiler, Plate, Hoop, A and T Iron, Nails and Spikes;

lso, Screen, Small T Rail and Flat Bar Railr Iron, suitable for Coal Works.

Works are adjoining the CITY GAS WORK

Warehouse, No. 88 Water street and N 6 Market street, Bagaley's Building.
ap18:6am-1s

1,200 BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Real Scotch and Domestic Makes,

All new styles and choice colors,

received before the last great advance, and for sale wholesale and retail by

ON, MACRUM & CO.,
se6 17 Fifth street.

Lucent Oil Works

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PURE WHITE REFINED

CARBON OILS.

Office, NO. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my8-6md

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 of HIGH WINES.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 237 SOUTH SECOND ST
an28:1y PHILADELPHIA.

WM. BRICE & CO.,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO: 15 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments when required. my1-1yd

FRIES & LEHMAN,

NO. 313 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

Jobbers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Always on hand a well selected stock of Goods suitable for the trade. my1-1yd

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

NO. 5 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. ap10:1yd

JOHN E ELLISON..WM F ELLISON..RODMAN S ELLISON

JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

NO. 339 MARKET STREET,

(2d door below Fourth,)

my1:1yd PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE GRANT,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

610 CHESTNUT STREET,

my1-1y PHILADELPHIA

C. HARRY BRIAN,

WITH

LONGCOPE & PEARCE,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS,

—OF—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

NO. 10 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

my1:1yd *PHILADELPHIA.*

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

FULTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

FINISHED BRASS WORK,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

☞ Particular attention to fitting Oil Refineries, Brass Castings of superior smoothness made to order. Steamboat work and repairing generally.

☞ Rose' Oil Gas Brackets and Burners. Agents: Corner ST. CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY. fel3:tf

Young's Eating Saloon,

CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY AND SMITHFIELD STREETS;

Where OYSTERS and all the delicacies of the season will be served up in the most palatable style. ELI YOUNG,
oct4 corner Virgin alley and Smithfield st.

JAMES H. CHILDS.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Alleghony City, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

12 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ Orders may be left at H. CHILDS & CO'S, 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh. no31:1y:ls

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER!

NOS. 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET,

ja20:tf PITTSBURG

The Philosophic Burner.

HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING Philosophic Burner for Carbon Oil is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the Common Burners.

1. It makes a large or mall light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quantity of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night-lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.

These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold a No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.

je25-1ydw F. HAYDEN.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is, magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also speedily cure Spavin and Ringbone may easily be prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a RADICAL CURE. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

R. R. SELLERS & CO.,
de27:1y-daw:eow Agents for Pittsburgh.

IF YOU WANT SOME GOOD NEW Fruit or prepared Mince Meat, mixed, and all other kinds of Spices, cooking Brandy or Wine, New Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel go to Haworth & Brothers, in the Diamond, where you will get a new crop of Fruit and lower than at any other house in the city. Also a general and full assortment of Family Groceries, Teas, Wines, Brandies, and all other kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

HAWORTH & BROTHER,
de24 corner Diamond and Diamond alley.

THIS DAY—

Just opened a complete assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

W. H. McGEE & CO.,
my9 143 Federal street, Allegheny city.

NOTICE, NOTICE,

TO BUYERS OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS OR GUMS,

for Fall or Winter Wear.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

corner Second, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds of

Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, Grate Irons, Fenders, &c.

☞ In our sample room may be found the ELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES

EUREKA AND TROPIC,

merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stove pronounced unequaled by any in this market; together with a great many other desirable patterns.

have also a very large assortment of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.

☞ FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS, of the newest styles. Common Kitchen Bow and Jam Grates, all of which are offered at very low prices.

☞ Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. my29tf

J. & M. M'STEEN,

Brass Founders,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

All kinds of Brass and Iron Cocks made to order.

Also,

BRASS CASTINGS, OF ALL KINDS

Made at the shortest notice.

OIL REFINERY FITTED UP.

☞ All orders left at BOWN & TETLEY'S, 136 WOOD STREET, will be promptly attended to.

The members of this firm being practical mechanics, of many years' experience in the business, will insure to give satisfaction in every respect. se6-1yd

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of an apparatus whereby no drugs or galvanic battery are used. Medical gentlemen and their families have their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation, whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary, having no knowledge of my process.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, and charges as low, as will warrant the best of material in all cases.

E. OUDRY, Dentist,
no24-1y-ls 134 Smithfield street.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,

AND

BENZOLE,

☞ Office on LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penn's R. R. Depot.

☞ All oil warranted. au22:1yd

HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.,

FORMERLY OF THE TWO-MILE HOUSE, dealers in Foreign Brandies, Wines, and Gins; also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Superior Wine Bitters, &c.

No. 83 Liberty street,

Opposite Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hotels, Taverns, and Families supplied at moderate profits for cash. New Jersey Cider for family or hotel purposes. jy3-6md

PETRONA OIL WORKS

LONG, MILLER & CO.,

WORKS AT SHARPSBURGH STATION, ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

☞ Office and Warehouse

23 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricated Carbon Oils and Benzole.

No. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oct24:ly

WILLIAM CARR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Importers of

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &C.

ALSO,

Distillers and Dealers in

FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY

327 Liberty Street,

no8:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store For Sale.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Wholesale Grocery and Liquor House, doing a good trade on one of the best business streets in the city, is offered for sale, as the owners wish to go into other business. For further particulars address

auf-tf LOCK BOX 18, Pittsburgh P. O.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM the East a large and choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

for Gents' and Youths wear, embracing all the newest styles. COATINGS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. W. H. McGEE & CO.,

143 Federal street
Corner Market Square, Allegheny city. my9

TIERNAN & GETTY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

NORTH-EAST corner of

OHIO STREET AND THE DIAMOND,

no20:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE ELDORADO,

(FORMERLY COURT ETIQUETTE.)

CORNER FIFTH & SMITHFIELD STREETS,

(Opposite the Post Office.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING taken the above well-known stand, will be pleased to see his friends at all hours. His wines, liquors, ales, and cigars are of the best.

je24-3md JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES

DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of *Female Difficulties*, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"Great American Remedy,"

DR. HARVEY'S

CRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS!

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

Obstruction or Stoppage of Nature,

or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from *Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites*, or other weakness of the *Uterine Organs*. Also in all cases of *Debility or Nervous Prostration, Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., &c.* which are the forerunners of more serious disease.

☞ *These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time they act like a charm*, by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 50 Pills. Price One Dollar, and when desired will be sent by mail pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.
Sold by Druggists generally.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
au18.1ydsoowis Agent for Pittsburgh.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS,

which will be sold at the old prices at

se27 BORLAND'S, 98 Market street.

TO THE PUBLIC

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and false ly Modest of all denominations, trest secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases of institutions common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because Dr. BRANSTUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, meanly and forgotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble sickly, and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by Dr. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emmissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the veritable Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States: leads him to say to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now—pallid cheek. Pride no longer with mountebanks and quacks, but come and be cured Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience, and observation, consequently, he has reason to feel skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to

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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 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 Refiners, which exceals 10 per cent. in strength all the makes 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 COLLIDAY, Agent.
Penna