The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 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 16th 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 advertisement.

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 & FLEMING, Pitts. Dispatch.
JAS. 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, 2 a. 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, 8:50 a. m. Closes at midnight. This train takes way mail's between Rochester, Pa., and Bellair, O.

Express, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1:20 p. m. Closes at 12:50 p. m.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh train, 1:20 a. m. Closes at 1:50 p m.

ARRIVALS.

Cincinnati Express, 2:50 p. m.

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

Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, 4:30 p. m.

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 5:00 a m. Closes at midnight. This train will also take the way mails between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

The brough 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 11:30 p. m. Closes at 10:30 p m

ARRIVALS

The mail train designated as the Baltimore Express arrives at 12:45 p. m.

The Philadelphia Express arrives at 3:15 p. m. Both of these above will be delivered at 3:30 p. m.

The Fast train arrives at 7:30 a. m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CHURCH TRAIN

Leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at			A. M. 9 05
do	Turtle Creek,	do do	9 20
do	Brinton's,	do do	9 35
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	7 00
do	East Liberty	do do	7 07
do	Wilkinsburgh	do do	7 15
do	Brinton's	do do	7 19
do	Turtle Creek	do do	7 35
Arrive at Walls,			7 00

J. STEWART, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1862. jy9tf.

McKEESPORT, Nov. 17, 1862.

A 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 23 of December at 11 a. m.

no20:3tl. T. B. HAMMER, Pres't.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS BATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 145 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, Londonderry and Galway. jel

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

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS

de23 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

fe10:ly 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.
je25-3md Pittsburgh.

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.

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 delivery, Mill Gearing of all sizes and patterns.

Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron generally, Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys 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. fe28:1dkw

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.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The Prince De Joinville on the Secret History of the Campaign of Richmond.

The Prince de Joinville is publishing the campaign of the Peninsula, in which the Orleans Princes acted as aids to General McClellan, and are therefore presumed to know some things connected with the campaign which have not yet been given to the public, through General McClellan's studied silence in relation to the events of that campaign. The article of de Joinville's is very long, but the following extracts from it are interesting at this time:

McClellan and the Retreat from Manassas.

"While we were riding forward grave events were occuring in the highest regions of the army. There exists in the American army, as in the English, a Commander-in-chief, who exercises, over the heads of all the generals, a supreme authority, regulates the distribution of the troops and directs military operations.—These functions, which have been greatly curtailed in the British army since the Crimean war, are still exercised in all their vigor in America. From the aged General Scott, who had long honorably discharged them, they had passed to Gen. McClellan. We learned, on reaching Fairfax, that they had been taken away from him. It is easy to understand the diminution of force and the restrictions upon his usefulness thus inflicted upon the General-in-chief by a blow in the rear at the very onset of his campaign.

"Yet this was but part of the mischief done him. McClellan had long known, better than anybody else, the real strength of the rebels at Manassas and Centreville. He was perfectly familiar with the existence of the "wooden cannon" by which it was pretended that he was kept in awe for six months. And he also knew that, till the month of April, the roads of Virginia were in such a state that wagons and artillery could only be moved over them by constructing plank roads, a tedious operation, during which the enemy, holding the railways, could either retreat, as he was then actually doing, or move to a blow upon some other point. In any event, had McClellan attacked and carried Centreville, pursuit was impossible and victory would have been barren of results. A single bridge burned would saved Johnston's whole army. Such are the vast advantages of a railway for a retreating army—advantages which do not exist for the army which pursues.

"We have the right, we think, to say that McClellan never intended to advance upon Centreville. His long determined purpose was to make Washington safe by means of a strong garrison and then to use the great navigable waters and immense naval resources of the North to transport the army by sea to a point near Richmond. For weeks, perhaps for months, the plan had been secretly maturing. Secrecy as well as promptness, it will be understood, was indispensable here to its success. To keep the secret, it had been necessary to confide it to few persons, and hence had arisen the ill feeling against the uncommunicative General.

"Be this as it may, as the day of action drew near, those who suspected the General's purpose lost, and were angry at not being initiated of it, those whom his promotion had excited to envy, his political enemies (who is without them in America?—in short all those beneath or beside him who wished him ill, broke out into a chorus of accusations of slowness, inaction, incapacity. McClellan, with a patriotic courage which I have always admired, disdained these accusations, and made no reply. He satisfied himself with pursuing his preparations in laborious silence. But the moment came in which, notwithstanding the loyal support given him by the President (that functionary could no longer resist the tempest. A council of war of all the division Generals was held: a campaign, not that of McClellan, was proposed and discussed. McClellan was thus forced to explain his projects, and the next day they were known to the enemy. Informed, no doubt, by one of those female spies who keep up his communications into the domestic circle of the Union enemy, Johnston evacuated Manassas at once. This was a skillful manœuvre, incapable of assuming the offensive, threatened with an attack either at Centreville, where defence would be useless if successful, or at Richmond, the loss of which would be a grave check, and unable to cover both positions at once. Johnston threw his whole force before the latter of the two.

"For the Army of the Potomac this was a misfortune. Its movement was unmasked before it was made. Part of its transports were still frozen up in the Hudson. Such being the state of affairs, was it proper to execute as rapidly as possible the movement upon Richmond by water, or to march upon Richmond by land?—Such, in the grave question to be settled by the commander-in-chief in a miserable room of a dilapidated house in Fairfax, within twenty four hours. And it was at this minute that the news of his removal as general-in-chief reached him; the news, that is, that he could no longer count upon the co-operation of the other armies of the Union, and that the troops under his own orders were to be divided into four grand corps, under four separate chiefs, named in order of rank, a change which would throw into subaltern positions some young generals of divisions who had his personal confidence. It is easy to see that here was matter enough to cast a cloud upon the firmest mind. But the General's resolution was promptly taken.

"To follow the Confederates by land to Richmond, at this season of the year, was a material impossibility. An incident had just proved this to be so. General Stoneman, with a flying column, had been sent in pursuit of the enemy. This column came up with the enemy on the Rappahannock, along the railway to Gordonsville, and had two engagements with him, of no great importance. Then came the rain. The fords were swollen, the bridges carried away, the water-courses could no longer be passed by swimming—they were torrents. Stoneman's column began to suffer for want of provisions, and its situation was perilous: In order to communicate with the army, Stoneman had to send two of McClellan's aids-de-camp, who had accompanied him across a river on a raft of logs tied together with ropes.

"Such was the country before the army. Furthermore, the enemy was burning and breaking up all the bridges. Now, with the wants of the American soldier and the usual extravagance of his rations, and with the necessity of transporting everything through a country where nothing is to be found, and where the least storm makes the road impassable, no army can live unless it supports its march upon a bran gab'e water-course or a railway. In Europe our military administration assumes that the transportation service of an army of one hundred thousand men can only provision that army for three days' march from its base of operations. In America this limit must be reduced to a single day. I need only add that upon the roads to Richmond there were obstacles which would have required six weeks at least to reconstruct.

"The land march was therefore abandoned, and we came back to the movement by water. But this operation, also, was no longer what it had been when McClellan had conceived it. The revelation of his plans to the enemy had allowed the latter to take his precautions. The evacuation of Manassas had preceded instead of following the opening of the Union campaign. The movement by water could no longer be a surprise. Unfortunately it was also to lose the advantage of a rapid execution.

"A few days had been half lost in a useless pursuit of the enemy, while the transports were assembling at Alexandria. At last they were assembled and the order came to embark. But there a new misunderstanding awaited the General. He had been promised transports which could convey 50,000 men at a time. He found vessels hardly equal to the conveyance of half that number. Instead of moving at once, as McClellan had intended, a whole army, with its equipage, a number of trips had to be made. The embarkation began March 17th. The force consisted of

"11 divisions of infantry, [illegible] to 15,000 strong.

"1 division of regular infantry and cavalry 8,000 strong.

"[illegible] of artillery.

"The total effective force may have been 120,000 men. At the moment of departure a whole division was detached to return, we know not why, an independent command, under General Fremont, in the mountains of Virginia. We shall see the Potomac army successively undergo other inexplicable diminutions. But we anticipate.

"A fortnight was required to move the army to Fortress Monroe. This point was chosen because the approach to the Metropolitan [illegible] could not be operated in the [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] of the advantages of having the Army in the operations against Richmond.

"The Prince then discusses the events of the campaign, the resistance at Yorktown to gain time to entrench [illegible] Richmond, and the battle of Williamsburg. He concludes his criticism:

"At all events, the campaign was not brilliant, had produced important results. Yorktown and Norfolk had been taken, Richmond [illegible] the Army [illegible] upon its [illegible]

"I know that [illegible] have been worse [illegible] been the result [illegible] we [illegible] men who, during [illegible] enemy operations [illegible] tion. Was McClellan responsible for want of unity in [illegible] tion of the [illegible] unified the [illegible] he had been deprived [illegible] mand and supreme direction [illegible] nies. Was McClellan responsible for the systematic dispersion of the [illegible] which, in the [illegible] the forces of the enemy, [illegible] deprive him, since the campaign had opened, of the division of Rodgers and of two-thirds of McDowell's corps, without sending him one solitary man to fill up the gaps made by sickness and by the cannon. In spite of [illegible] had reached the [illegible] he had no [illegible] the great law which [illegible] ended the war. In [illegible] appears a simple question [illegible] prove a serious and [illegible] a large force is needed [illegible] surprises, and a still larger [illegible] lines of communication [illegible] broken without danger. [illegible] ments were needed. When should they come? Are West Point, Norfolk, Beaufort, Port Royal, North Carolina, might send some men, but very few, while order and Washington more than eighty thousand were collected. Of these [illegible] were making head against the [illegible] Jackson in the Valley of [illegible] The [illegible] collected under McDowell at Fredericksburg, and [illegible] at Fredericksburg, and there so notoriously useless to the Union cause that in the rebel journals they were spoken of as the "fifth wheel of the coach." It was known that McDowell desired above all to give the lie to the error [illegible] ing at the decisive moment his assistance to the cause of the Union. Accordingly McClellan had no sooner arrived before Richmond than he undertook to discover what he had to hope for on this side. No official advice, either from Washington or from Fredericksburg, had informed him of McDowell's presence at that point, only sixty miles distant, but rumor and probability agreed so well in placing him there, that the general in chief resolved to make an attempt to establish communication with him. On the night of the 20th he sent forward Gen. Porter's division, with a few squadrons of cavalry, in a furious storm, to Hanover Court House, a village about twenty miles north of Richmond, where the railway to Fredericksburg crosses the Pamunkey. The troops of Porter moved rapidly, and about midday on the 27th came upon the hostile division of Branch, at Hanover Court House. This they assailed with vigor, dispersed it, and took one of its guns. Assailed in their turn by rebel troops who had suffered them to pass by the woods in which they lay hidden, the Unionists turned on their new enemies, and scattered them also.—This brilliant affair cost the Unionists 400 men, and left Gen. Porter in possession of a cannon, of 500 prisoners, and of two bridges, one on the Fredericksburg and one on the Virginia Central road. The advanced guard of McDowell was then at Bowling Green, fifteen miles from that of Porter. It needed only an effort of the will, the two armies were united, and the possession of Richmond [illegible] Alas! this effort was not made. I cannot recall those fatal moments without a cruel sickening of the heart. Seated in an orchard in the hiveage of Porter, amid the joyous excitement which follows a successful combat, I saw the Fifth Cavalry bring in whole companies of rebel prisoners, with arms and baggage, their officers at their head.—But neither the glad confidence of the Unionists, nor the discouragement of their enemies, deceived me, and I asked myself how many of these gallant young men who surrounded me, relating their exploits of the day before, would pay with their lives for the fatal error which was on the point of being committed. Not only did not the two armies unite, but the order came from Washington to burn the bridges which had been seized. This was the clearest way of saying to the Army of Potomac and to its chief, that in no case could they count on the support of the armies of Upper Virginia. * * * The reason of this unfortunate measure was the successful flash of Jackson. He had driven Banks beyond the Potomac and created such a confusion that he was supposed to be on the point of entering Washington. With over 40,000 men to defend the city, the line of the Potomac, so easy to hold, and the vast intrenched camp around the capital, it was not thought to be safe. * * * Jackson had gained his point. Henceforth the Army of the Potomac must count upon itself alone."

Then follows an account of Fair Oaks, and the seven days' battles, all of which he criticises with ability and understanding, and concludes as follows:

"Jackson, leaving the eighty thousand defenders of Washington breathless from their idle chase after him, had completed the concentration of the whole Southern army. His advance was already at Hanover Court House, and his corps estimated at 20,000 men. * * * All the chances of success were now with the enemy.

"The Army of the Potomac was to meet two armies, each equal to itself in numbers. The best thing to be done was to retreat. But this, unfortunately, was no simple operation. It involved a choice of dangers. To concentrate on the left bank of the Chickahominy was to abandon the enterprise against Richmond, and to risk a disastrous retreat upon White House and Yorktown. * * * To pass the right bank was to risk the enemy's cutting the communications with White House, and with the railway which brought our supplies. We should then be forced to open new communications with the James river, and to move in that direction, en masse, and with no delay. This would be a retreat, but for a few miles only, and, if we were but moderately reinforced, with the support of the navy, we could recommence the offensive either against Richmond from the right bank of the river, or against Petersburg, on the left, the fall of that place investing the fall of Richmond. McClellan chose the latter [illegible]

The Prince now sketches with graphic simplicity the unequalled retreat, which was carried on through six days of almost continuous fighting, terminating in the battle of Malvern Hill, and in the safety of the Union army. "Through all this grand and daring movement," he observes, "nothing could disturb the sangfroid of the commander. On the terrible 27th of June, when his aids sank under the heat and excitement of the tasks they were accomplishing, I saw him," writes the Prince, "stop to rest for a moment, and sit down in the verandah of a country house on the road. The woman of the house came up, and complained that the Yankees were eating her cherries. With a smile, the General rose himself, and went to stop the pickers."

For the last effort at Malvern Hill, General McClellan's preparations receive the highest praise. "This battle," says the Prince, "was for the Confederates, a useless butchery. The Federal success was owing to the true tactics [illegible] resight of the general, who, in spite of enormous natural obstacles to the passage of artillery, had spared nothing to bring it near and next to the firmness of the men. Men do not make such a campaign, and through such experience as they endured, without coming out more or less inured to war. If their primitive organization had been better, the survivors of this rude campaign, I do not fear to assert, might be regarded as the equals of the best soldiers in the world."

It is for achieving this result with the troops confided to his care, we presume, that the general whose persistent efforts to be his duty to his country, through all the dangers and against all the obstacles against which the Prince de Joinville's calm and convincing statement throws so clear a light, has been ordered to relinquish the command of the one army with which he stands to day between the armies of Jefferson Davis, and the throne of the National Government. The Prince de Joinville winds up his sketch of the campaign with a few pages of well-considered and sensible comments upon the political aspect of the struggle in which he has taken so frank a part. That his sympathies are wholly with the North and the Union is plain, and these sympathies must have grown up, we beg the critics of McClellan to observe, in his daily intercourse with the general.

He thinks the failure before Richmond must greatly prolong the strife, and that a proclamation of emancipation would be powerless to divide the North than to appal or persuade the South. The reconstruction which he believes might have followed the fall of Richmond he now regards as very difficult."

But he concludes: "I am not one of those, however, who will thence infer that the Union cause is lost. Compared with those of the South, the resources of the North are far from being exhausted; and who knows all that in a day of peril can be done by a free people, battling for the right and for humanity?"

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 (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,
se8:3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

SAMPSON

IRON AND NAIL WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK.

Manufacturers of

Spike, Boiler, Plate, Hoop, A and T Iron, Nails and Spikes

also, Screw, Sand T Rail and Flat bar Railroad Iron, suitable for Coal Works.

Works are adjoining the CITY GAS WORK

Warehouse, No. 88 Water street and No. 6 Market street, Bagaley's Building.

1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Real Scotch and Domestic Makes,

All new styles and choice colors,

received this day at the last great advance, and for sale wholesale and retail by

C. N. MACRUM & CO.,
no6 17 Fifth street.

Lubricating 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

au26:1y 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. 813 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 B ELLISON.WM P ELLISON.RODMAN B 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.

Gas Brackets and Pendants. Corner St. CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY. fe13: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,

Allegheny City, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

12 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ Orders may be left at H. CHILDS & CO'S, 123 Wood street, Pittsburgh. no8:1y:is

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER

NOS. 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET,

je23: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. 32 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.

je25-1ydw P. HAYDEN.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—DR. SWEET'S 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 Fronts, 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. my29:1

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'S 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 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.

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S. M. KIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,

AND

BENZOLE.

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

☞ All oil warranted. au23:1yd

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

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LONG, MILLER & CO.,

WORKS AT SHARPSBURGH STATION, ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

23 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricated Carbon Oils and Benzole.

NO. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. ou21: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,

no9:ly 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

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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.,

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Corner Market Square, Allegheny city. my9

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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 EXCHEQUER.)

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.

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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., &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 60 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.

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Corner Market street and the Diamond,

au18.1ydaeowis Agent for Pittsburg.

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BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS,

which will be sold at the old prices at

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TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases of a contagious nature common and incident, to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because Dr. BRANSTRUP 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 at 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 conjectured. 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 compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegetable. 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—pale cheek. Trifle no longer with montebanks and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries graves, now be relieved, providing they attend 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 superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 88 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 Refineries, which excels 10 per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda, brought to this country. Our manufacture of

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE; SALT, &C.,

Are so well and favorably known, we trust the mention is sufficient.

All orders and inquiries will be promptly attended to by addressing

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Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company,
24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large and well selected stock of

FALL GOODS,

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Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

ALSO—A large stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

including *Woolen Shirts, Paper Collars, Neck Ties* and everything usually kept by furn