The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 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 00	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 & FLEEKSON, 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 at 10 a. m. Closes 7 p. m. This train will carry all way mail between Pittsburgh and Crestline.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh train, 6:50 a. m. Closes at midnight. This train takes way mails between Rochester, Pa., and Bellaire, O.
Express, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1:30 p. m. Closes at 12:50 p. m.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh train, 3:50 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 East train for the East departs at 11:20 p. m. Closes at 10:20 p. m.

ARRIVALS

The mail train designated as the Baltimore Express arrives at 12:45 p. m.
The Philadelphia Express arrives at 1:15 p. m.
Both of the above will be delivered at 2:30 p. m.
The East 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. jy11:

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.
T. B. HAMMER, Prest.
no15:3wd.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, Steamship & Exchange Agent, 110 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. fe11

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

WM. H. SMITH & CO,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
dc28 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM MEANS, HARRISON L. 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 shipment at short notice, Engines and Boilers of every description.
Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron separately, 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. fe21: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.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.

History of an Interview of Southern Politicians with Mr. Lincoln.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of Oct. 13th contains a speech of Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, on the Secession of the Southern States. The following part of it is an important contribution to the history of the months preceding the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Morehead, after assuring his audience that he was originally a Union man and opposed to Secession, continued:

When the Legislature of Kentucy, in my absence, elected me unanimously to go as one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, I accepted the office and went to the City of Washington, hoping, as our old mother State, Virginia, had made the call, and as all the slaveholding States that then remained in the Union would send delegates, and perhaps those in the North would also send delegates, that we might be able to obtain such guarantees as would avert, at least, a fratricidal war. We failed in that. Every offer that was made on the part of the South was indignantly spurned by the representatives from the Northern States. Men said in that Convention that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand pieces before they would give one solitary guarantee. In that state of affairs and knowing the course that Mr. Seward—who, it had been announced to us, was to be the the Premier of the incoming Administration—had pursued, I met him, and I do not deem it improper to say here, as I have said on other occasions, that he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. (Hear, hear.) "Nay," said he, "Governor Morehead," laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, "let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days I will give you my head for a foot ball." (Hear, hear.) Although I confess I had but little confidence in Mr. Seward, I thought it utterly impossible that an honorable man could make pledges of this kind and so shortly afterward violate them in the most shameless manner. Shortly after that Mr. Lincoln came to Washington City in the manner that you have all read of, and his particular and intimate friend, Judge Logan, called to see me before breakfast one morning, before I had got out of my bed, and announced to me, as a secret, the fact and manner of his arrival in Washington, speaking in terms of indignation against those who had advised a course of that sort, and stated at the same time that Mr. Lincoln—with whom I served in Congress, and with whom I was always upon very intimate terms—mentioned my name first of all after he had met him, and desired an interview with me. I said to Judge Logan that I would prefer that other gentlemen should be with me, and not have the interview alone, and he stated that Mr. Lincoln had also named other gentlemen. The gentlemen selected as the persons to meet him were, Mr. W. C. Rivers, of Virginia, formerly United States Minister to France; Judge Sumner, from the same State; General Donovon, from Missouri, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and myself and Mr. Guthrie, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Pierce's administration. At 12 o'clock his friends having ascert ained that he was in the city, the room was crowded, and Judge Logan came to us and informed us that we must defer the meeting until we could have it with him alone. Several days elapsed.—We did meet him at 9 o'clock at night, and had a conversaiion of several hours' duration with him. I took occasion shortly afterward, as well as I could, to write down that conversation. The substance of it was this: Mr. Lincoln commenced the coversation, after receiving us very kindly; said he was accidently elected as President of the United States; that he had never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered his head it was true; but that from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidently selected and elected afterward as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches, and they would find that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into emnity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that "a house divided against itself must fall;. they must either be all Slave or all Free States" and he said that he explained afterward that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring fugutive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision, was a part of the organic law of the land, and that he would execute that with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled emnity that existed toward him throughout the entire South, looking at me, at the time, as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep, pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal eamity toward himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party—of a mere sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be the destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it is on that account, and that alone—on the attempt to throw common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very States whose Government it was—which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power, that he was that time a power in the State, that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of millions of people, that if he said that the guarantee should be made and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted. He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, ports, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for slavery in the territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow slavery to be extended in the territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid slavery going into New-Mexico, a mountainous region; and us to the colder regions of the North: and that it was utterly impossible that Slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition, when the laws of nature were a stranger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? [Hear.]—That he waived by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him, "Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected, and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were President of the Union. I opposed you, sir," I said to him, "with all the zeal and energy of which I was master. I endeavored to prevent your election, not because I had any personal feelings of enmity toward you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, sir, but you are my President: you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that had been polled, of 1,100,000 men in the United States." He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that at all events he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think, as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words. I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President, not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States—the party with 1,100,000 majority, as well as the minority party, by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him. Gen. Donovan here interposed and presented three alternate propositions to him.

First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on: second, give guarantees such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, third, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly these three propositions.—When the conversion had slackened a little, I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his Administration would be written in blood and all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never wash it from his hands.—["Hear, hear," and applause.] He asked me what I would do, the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible to be that he could under the Constitution resort to coercion. As an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring him a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case that he had ever listened to, and while the evidence was going on the old man came, listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up."—[Laughter.] "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be guvn' it up?" I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him, "Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up,' but hadn't you better 'guv it up,' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" [Applause.] He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had swern to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said: "I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If" I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a Collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revenue? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander-in-Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision, and a consequent deadly and ruinous war." "Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me," said he, "which struck me as you were going on. It is from Æsop's fables, and, doubtless, in your schoolboy days, you have read it. Æsop, you know," says he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and, according to him, there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him, and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion, with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him: 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs then and knocked him on the head." [Laughter.] I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me, and then, said to him, "Mr. Lincoln, this to me, sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look to the injury that it is to do, not only to my section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I look to the injury that it is to the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these jests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that." Before he replied, Mr. Rives of Virginia, got up. We had, before that, conversed sitting in a semicircle round the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could no pretend to give even in the substance of his speech, but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man: that there never had been a throb of his heart but was in favor of the perpetuation o the Union; that he came there with a hop and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guaranties as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say hereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States.—"Nay, Sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go with all my heart and soul."—Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step toward him and said, "Mr. Rives, Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.—Mr. Rives stepped back said: "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia. I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that and give us guaranties, and I can only promise you that whatever influence, I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union, and restore it to what it was."—We then all of us got up and were standing. I was on the outer circle. He said: "Well, gentleman, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me." I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way: "Mr. President, if General Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you." [Hear, hear.] That closed the conversation.

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 110 Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House. Chartered by the Legislature.

OFFICERS.

President ..... JAMES PARK, Jr.,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Wm. H. Smith, Thos. D. Messler, Francis Sellers, John F. Jennings, Thomas S. Blair, Henry Lloyd, H. F. Rudd, A. Reinoman, Joshua Rhodes, Jacob Stuckrath, Alex. Bradley, Alfred Slack

TRUSTEES,

Josiah King, A S Bell, S S Fowler, Jas W Woodwell, F Rahm, J M Tiernan, D M Long, Jas W Baxter, C H Wolf, Wm Smith, G B Jones, W H Phelps, C Zug, Jos Dilworth, W A Reed, R C Schmertz, C W Rickenson, S H Hartman, R J Anderson, B E McKinley, Robert D Cochran, A W Jones, B F Jones, C D Herron.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
D. E. McKINLEY.

Open daily, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Also, Tuesday and Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits received of ONE DIME and upwards. Dividends declared in December and June of each year.
Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as pridcipal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.
Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
☞ This Institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. my12

KENSINGTON

IRON AND NAIL WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK.

Manufacturers of
Bar, Sheet, Boiler, Plate, Hoop, A and T Iron, Nails and Spikes;
also, 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-is

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.
my3-6md

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

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
BOOK CAP LETTER,
and all kinds of
WRAPPING PAPER, have removed from No. 27 Wood street to
NO. 38 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Cash paid for RAGS. a-?

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the name and style of SCHMERTZ, BLEAKLEY, & JOHNSON, was dissolved on the 22nd of July, ult., Erasmus Johnson retiring. The business of the firm, dating from the 28th day of March last, will be settled by
SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,
oct7 No. 153 Wood street.

NOTICE, NOTICE,
TO BUYERS OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS OR GUMS,
for Fall or Winter Wear.

WALL PAPER, AT OLD PRICES for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

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
au28:1y 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.
☞ Ross' Oil Gauge; Davy's Safety Lamp; Gas Brackets and Fixtures. Agents: 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,
19 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
☞ Orders may be left at H. CHILDS & CO'S, 153 Wood street, Pittsburgh. no31:1y:is

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER

NOS. 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET,
ja20:tf PITTSBURG

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 the

"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 diseases.
☞ *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 used 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.
au18.1ydecowis Agent 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.
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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 Williamsburgs Kings County, N. Y.

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A. BRADLEY,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

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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:tf

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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 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,
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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. au23:1yd

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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. jy5-3md

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LONG, MILLER & CO.,

WORKS AT SHARPSBURGH STATION, ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
☞ Office and Warehouse
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Manufactures of Illuminating and Lubricated Carbon Oils and Benzole.
NO. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oct24:ly

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Importers of
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.
ALSO,
Distillers and Dealers in
FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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NORTH-EAST corner of
OHIO STREET AND THE DIAMOND,
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THE ELDORADO,

(FORMERLY COURT HOUSE QUEQUER.)
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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25 corner Ohio and Beaver sts,
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Large stock of Guns of all descriptions on hand, or made to order, and for sale at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
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TO ALL, YOUNG AND OLD;
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RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
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The Russian Pebble inserted in old frames.
☞ Beware Imposters and Pretenders.
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3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
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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 at No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
fe25-1ydw F. HAYDEN.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

IS SPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely-Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or imprudences 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 under 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 obtained. 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 and lasting anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounded