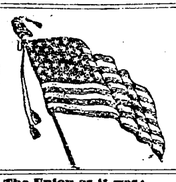
DAILY POST.



The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

☞ Reading matter on every page.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Among the many noisy and transparent demagogues who, at the present juncture of our Nation's suffering, keep themselves upon the surface like drift upon the ocean, Parson Brownlow occupies a most notorious position. Had he been of the slightest possible danger to the rebels in East Tennessee, they could have disposed of him a hundred times; but being merely a notorious and extravagant declaimer of Billingsgate and profanity, they permitted him to pass their confines, apparently to inflict him upon the people of the North. Like many other "patriots" of the Parson's cast, his chief object is to make his patriotism pay. When he first came North he felt his way very carefully, contented merely to show himself and exhibit his scars, preparatory to the issuing of his book of wood-cuts illustrating his sufferings in the Union cause. When he had made the most out of his publication—$40,000 being the first instalment—he commenced delivering lectures to "encourage enlistments," in which he invariably hinted at the "disloyalty" of certain parties in the free States. After a while the Parson advanced a little, and found out, to Forney's infinite gratification, that the Democracy of the North were not much better than the rebels of the South. The fighting Parson had then, from the most disgusting and profane advocate of the "divinity of slavery," advanced to full blown Abolitionism, and away he was sent to the North-western States to speak in favor of the election of the radical candidates. He commenced in Michigan and wound up in Illinois, from which State he wrote to his pet organ, the Philadelphia *Press*, that the Democrats out there were all "Breckenridgers."

This he had the impudence to write of the friends of Douglas in Illinois, who proved at the late election to be in a majority of twenty thousand in the State. This patriot, Brownlow, having exhibited his scars to some purpose, and having lent himself to the uses of the abolitionists in the late elections, is now making his way back to Tennessee, and he writes another epistle, peremptorily demanding from the government an immediate advance of our forces upon East Tennessee. He now talks to the powers that be in a tone as disrespectful as that of a Breckinridge traitor. In a letter written at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., and published in the *Press* of the 18th, the belligerent Parson has the temerity to say:

"With nearly one million of men in the field, and in camps of instruction, I now ask the President, his Secretary of War, and his generals in command, if they are going to try to take East Tennessee? Will they meet the expectations of the country or will they play the fool, *as they have been doing for the last twelve months?* Will they prosecute the war, or will they lie in camps so as to give *contractors and swindlers* a chance to make more money?"

The Parson, having "lined his sleeve" by the publication of his book of wood cuts, illustrative of his sufferings while in Knoxville, besides receiving something handsome for his labors in behalf of Abolitionism, is now about to open on the Administration, in order to ingratiate himself again into the affections of the slaveholders of Tennessee. He is on the right tack; and, inasmuch as he succeeded so nicely in gammoning our section out of a fortune, we trust that he may be equally successful in his efforts to enjoy it in peace, in his loved home in Eastern Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow is a striking type of a class of men who, like Forney and Dickinson, can pass from the advocacy of one set of extreme opinions to their opposite with strange facility and audacity. A few years ago, in public debate with an abolitionist in Philadelphia, he advocated, for several days, the Bible doctrine of the "divinity of slavery;" now he looks upon it with apparent indifference; but when he gets back to Tennessee, he will return to the advocacy of his "divine institution" with all his former vehemence and ruffian rhetoric. To give our readers a small specimen of his style, we select the following paragraph from an article of the Parson's, commenting upon the Chicago Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln:

"The Black Republicans at Chicago, after a stormy session, some fighting and much abuse of each other, have, in the midst of liquor and much hard swearing, nominated Abe Lincoln, the Illinois Abolitionist, who was supported by Buchanan's administration, eighteen months ago, for the Senate, in opposition to Douglas. On the ticket with this administration pet, is Senator Hamlin of Maine, an Abolitionist of the John Brown-Helper school—a man who, for mind, manners, morals, features, mouth, nose, dark skin and wooly head, would sell in the South for a *negro!*"

Democratic Vote for President.

Had there been a Presidential election this fall, the States which went Democratic would have chosen a Democratic President, as they have a large majority of the electoral votes of the loyal States. The count would have stood thus:

	DEMOCRATIC.	ABOLITION.
New York	33	—
Pennsylvania	26	—
Ohio	21	—
Indiana	13	—
Illinois	16	—
Connecticut	6	—
New Jersey	7	—
Delaware	1	—
Maine	—	7
Massachusetts	—	13
Vermont	—	5
Rhode Island	—	4
Iowa	—	8
Michigan	—	8
Oregon	—	3
California	—	5
New Hampshire	—	5
Kansas	—	3
Minnesota	—	4
Total	123	65

Democratic majority, without the border slave States, 58. These latter would increase the majority. Of the 128 Democratic electoral votes, all but *three* were given to President Lincoln in 1860. Was there ever such a political revolution in so short a time?

UNION DEMONSTRATION AT MEMPHIS.

A friend, now in Memphis, sends us a copy of the *Bulletin*, of that city, of the 11th instant, containing the proceedings of an immense Union demonstration which took place there the day previous. The gathering was one of the largest ever seen in Memphis, requiring six columns of the *Bulletin* to contain its proceedings. That paper remarks:

"To the joy of the Union-loving portion ot the population of Memphis, yesterday morning broke cloudless and fine, only the smoky haze telling of the presence of Indian summer, with its soft, genial atmosphere dimmed the brightness and tempered the heat of the sun. A day more favorable for the occasion of the first Union demoostration on a large scale, since the days of secession in Tennessee, could not have been desired. At an early hour a crowd began to accumulate in front of the Council Hall, and in various parts of the city the proud insignia of the Stars and Stripes was flung triumphantly to the morning breeze."

Among the multitude of banners which decorated the procession, were some bearing the following inscriptions: "The Old Flag, with not a Single Star Erased." "Our Government as it is, uniting Republican Freedom with National Strength." "Andrew Johnson, Tennessee's Noblest Son." "The Reign of Terror of the Safety Committee Passed Forever." "The last Ditch—let it be the Gulf of Mexico." "Be True to Our Country and Fear Not." "The Mississippi Can Never Secede from the Ohio." "Omnipotence is with us, who shall be against us." "The Federal Union Must Be Preserved." "Give us still the Government of our Fathers." "Our Voice is for Peace, but with the Union." "The Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave." "This unholy Rebellion, may it speedily be put down." "Our Country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, our Country." "United we stand divided we fall." "The United States has one Constitution, one History; let her know one Destiny." "Tennessee was forced out; she returns willingly." "The Preservation of the Federal Government, in its whole Constitutional vigor, is the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." "Union is prosperity and happiness, Secession is ruin." "Tennessee's Star shall never be blotted from the Old Flag."

Among the speakers was Gen. Sherman, who in the course of his remarks said: "In those streets, where a few months ago the voice of rebellion was heard, the flag of the United States had once more been proudly carried amid the plaudits of the multitude assembled to do it honor.—Enemies of the great and good cause they all loved represented that the Federal arms came here as dictators, to tyrannize over the people, to steal their negroes and desolate their homes; he would simply say of all that it was not true. The army came to aid, not to ruin, to restore, not to destroy."

Notwithstanding the anxiety of our Southern traitors and Northern Abolitionists to convince the country that there is no Union feeling of any consequence in the South, this tremendous display of loyalty exhibits itself in the fourth city of the South. There is no mistaking the feeling of a majority of the people of the home of Jackson. They are for the Union, and when our forces drive the rebels from the Eastern portion of the State, she will be as safe for the old flag as are Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland.—They will never consent to the usurpation which claims

The land that holds the bones of Washington;
Where Jacks n fought, and Marion bled,
And the battles of the brave were won.

CORRECTION.

Under the caption of "How Sick Soldiers are treated," the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, of yesterday, contains a lengthy communication, over the signature of J. B. McCormick, severely censuring several persons connected with the service for alleged neglect of his brother, a soldier in company F, 9th Regiment, while he was sick, and who has recently died. Among those thus censured is Capt. Dick, of Meadville, in this State. We are authorized to state, upon good authority, that, at the time to which Mr. McCormick alludes, Capt. Dick was not in command of his company at all, having been compelled to take charge of the regiment. This will explain McCormick's mistake. He has confounded Capt. Dick with some one else, and hence his injustice to that officer. Capt. Dick, we are assured, is not only a gallant officer, but a kind hearted gentleman.

For the Post.

The National Convention.

It appears that we are not to be deprived of the amusement promised of a Grand Convention hereafter all, the *Gazette* said so the contrary. The half dozen who met the other evening in a house now used as a kind of a "lock up" for deserters, stragglers, &c., have made an improvement by putting it off until after the 1st of January, so that their "colored brethren" who will be made free by Lincoln's proclamation will have a chance to participate.—They should also have amended the original call so that it would include Africa, as the people of that continent are so much interested in one of the objects these "callers" wish to attain, viz: Abolition—the other (political advancement,) of course they would have nothing to do with. As Hayti is included in the "New World" it would be unjust to leave out the other negroes, especially, when the "call" is intended to be so comprehensive. If the convention be largely attended, it will be by persons outside of this neighborhood, for it is doubtful if these same influential men could entice enough into it to make a respectable barn-raising.

CITIZEN.

☞ The Logan (O.) *Gazette* gets off some excellent hits. In a late number is a cut of a pole with a copperhead snake wound round it, and underneath is the following:

Question.
Copperhead! Copperhead! where are you going!
Answer.
I'm climbing this pole to hear the cocks crowing,
Question.
Copperhead! Copperhead! what do you see!
Answer.
Butternuts! Butternuts! as thick as can be!

Gen. Burnside.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* states that General Burnside was born in Liberty, Indiana, of Scottish parents, his father being something of the Davie Deans school, but wanting its moroseness and sectarian bitterness. He inherits much of the deep-rooted religious conviction, caution and determination so eminently peculiar to the "sons of Scotia."

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Sigel at Centreville--Union Cavalry Still at Leesburg--Stonewall Jackson--Affairs at Aquia Creek, &c.

We have nothing by mail of special importance from Gen. Burnside's army, beyond a confirmation of what we published yesterday. We subjoin, however, some extracts of interest from our exchanges.

Th following dispatch is from the Washington *Star*:

FAIRFAX STATION, Nov. 19.

I hear that yesterday the main body of Gen. Sigel's command took a position for the time being ranging from Centreville to the Bull Run battle ground, including the latter within their lines, the General himself being now at Centreville. There has been, however, no sign of the enemy this side of Thoroughfare Gap that I can hear of. Sigel's movement in this direction, therefore, has been, doubtless, in connection and concert with the movements of Burnside's army.

From Leesburg--Union Cavalry yet in Occupation There.

The *Star* has also the following:

LEESBURG, VA., Nov. 18.

We still hold this town with a force of cavalry, though, in view of the recent movements of the Army of the Potomac, and anticipated movements of Gen. Sigel's corps, I shall not be surprised at any moment if orders reach us to evacuate it. All has been quiet immediately around us for some time past. In addition to the cavalry force mentioned above, there are also about one hundred and forty Union army stragglers, from many different regiments, who should be promptly recalled to Washington, and dispatched from thence to their several commands.

Stonewall Jackson.

From the Star.

The latest information from Harper's Ferry represents Stonewall Jackson as falling back. This means that he is hastening to join Lee's main army with his command, we take it, as was anticipated in yesterday's *Star*. However, whether he is doing so or not, we feel very sure that he will hardly venture an attempt to make a serious raid in this direction or in that of Maryland, because he must know that there are ample Union troops in both to meet him promptly and successfully. The fact that his late movements have been so long shrouded in mystery proves, to our comprehension at least, that his force is much less than is generaliy thought with in our lines. The force of Sigel, General Heintzleman's command, and the troops at Harper's Ferry and elsewhere on the Upper Potomac, are so disposed and so kept in readiness for a movement in any direction his possible movements may render necessary, as that the good people of Maryland, who have been anticipating his disagreeable presence among them, may dismiss their current fears, we assure them.

Affairs at Aquia Creek--The Condition of Affairs Along the Line.

[Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

NOVEMBER 17.

As we have already announced, the evacuation of Warrenton and adjacent points by the army of the Potomac was first commenced on Saturday morning, and by this morning was entirely completed, the grand army being on its route to Fredericksburg.

The advance consists of Gen. Sumner's corps, and this morning Generals Hooker's and Porter's (now Butterfield's) corps left Warrenton Junction and joined the main body of the army already advancing.

Last evening a number of trains of cars, containing a large quantity of government contes, which were not immediately needed by the army, left Warrenton Junction at eight o'clock, and after collecting other matters along the line, arrived this morning at Alexandria. Trains however, were running out as far as Manassas this morning, for the purpose of collecting stores at that and intermediate points.

Thus it will be seen that the movement of our army is a general one, and that all military operations are to be removed to that section of Virginia previously alluded to.

As already reported, there are no rebel forces in the vicinity of Aquia Creek. The railroad at this point, connecting with Fredericksburg, some fifteen miles distant, is sadly in need of repairs before military stores can be transported over it. Within some seventy-two hours, however, there is no doubt but a corps of engineers will place the road in good repair.

As yet, none of the bridges along the line of railroad between Manassas Junction and Warrenton Junction have been destroyed, although there is but little doubt but such a course will be pursued some time during to-day or to-morrow.

From Gen. Cox's Army.

The statement that Gen. Cox was advancing on Staunton, across the Virginia mountains, turns out to have a basis of truth. It was Gen. Milroy, however, who headed the expedition. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Huttonsville, says: "The expedition of Gen. Milroy to Huntersville, Monterey and Franklin through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland and Pendleton, has been entirely successful. He captured Maj. Wm. Harness, Capt. Evans, Capt. Boggs, the notorious Carter and about forty-five prisoners; also, about twenty five horses and seventy head of cattle. This region is now clear of rebel guerrillas. The small-pox is raging at Staunton and the surrounding country. Gen. Milroy did not lose a single man. These places are on the road to and not far from Staunton, Eastern Virginia."

A Crisis Approaching in Prussia

Prussia is in peril of a revolution. In Berlin the people are highly incensed, and the unconstitutional conduct of the sovereign is discussed with great fury under windows of the palace. Meetings of the electors have been held; but, hitherto they have kept themselves within the limits of the law. One of the first acts was to propose a vote of thanks to the House of Commons for the patriotic spirit with which the representatives resisted the encroachments of the crown. The address has been signed in every part of the city, and the presumption is that the provinces sympathize with this spirted movement in the capital. The next session will probably bring matters to a crisis.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Search for the Alabama.

The U. S. steamship Dacotah. J. P. McKinstry, commander, which arrived at New York on Monday, from a cruise in search of the privateer steamer Alabama, has been cruising between the East end of Long Island and Cape Hatteras, in the track of treasure ships, for twelve days, and has spoken a large number of vessels. She will coal immediately and start on another cruise.

The Women the Cause of the Resistance to the Draft in Wisconsin.

It is said that the resistance which the draft commissioners of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, had to encounter, was from the women, not the men. The men looked on complacently. To all appearances they were willing to go; but the women had no notion of letting them, and, to prevent the possibility of such a disaster, they made a dead set on the official with clubs, bludgeons, sticks, stones, &c., broke his head, smashed the draft-box, and in divers other ways put the commissioners *hors du combat*.

Important Naval Preparations.

Probability of an Attack on Charleston.

The New York *Post* is out with a double-leaded dispatch from Washington, announcing that a great naval expedition against Charleston is nearly ready, and adding:

The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and, if they are to be believed, will not surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our iron-clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both the army and navy desire that the rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed. The preparations so far are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance.

Fears have been expressed that the Navy Department would turn aside from its plans of attack upon the rebel ports because of the alarming reports from England in reference to the rebel iron-clad fleet said to be constructing there, but Mr. Welles will not delay for a single day any of his projected naval attacks upon rebel towns because of any foreign news recently received. The loyal Atlantic cities will be abundantly defended, but none of the iron-clads destined for Charleston will be detained.

The work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions; but it is believed by our naval authorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means and will compensate for the delays. Those results are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, perhaps days, will pass away before thrilling news from the Southern coast will startle the whole country.

ROSECRANS AND CORINTH.

The great battle of Corinth, fought on the 1d and 4th of October, has taken its place in history. Heretofore, Eastern readers, far removed from the scene of conflict, have not comprehended the greatness of the struggle nor the splendor of the victory. But the admiral official report of Major General Rosecrans, which has just appeared, gives so clear and vivid an account of the battle, that even at the end of seven weeks from the time it was fought, we feel inclined to throw up our hats and give three cheers for the Army of the Mississippi and its glorious leader.

The battle of Corinth was fought by a rebel force of 30,000 men, against a force of about 20,000. The rebels were the assailants. They manœuvred for some days, so as to make Rosecrans uncertain as to the points where they would attack his lines. But he made his dispositions for any emergency, and whoever reads the report will see how an intelligent and skilful general prepares to meet an outnumbering foe. The general plan on the first day was to hold the enemy "at arm's length," and when his force became fully developed, to take a position that would give us the use of our batteries and the open ground in the vicinity of Corinth.—This was fully carried out, but one day did not end the battle.

On the second day, when the whole rebel army under Van Dorn, Price and Villipigue, with part of Breckinridge's force, was drawn up in front, the plan was modified, and its details adjusted to suit the new position. The enemy made the attack at an early hour and the fortunes of the morning were various. There were splendid bayonet charges, and there were fierce artillery contests. The rebels, with their superior numbers, fought desperately; but the good generalship of Rosecrans and the endurance and the valor of his troops, gave us an advantage superior to that of mere numbers. By noon, the enemy were utterly defeated and driven back to the woods. He had lost 1423 killed, a proportionate number (say 5692) wounded, 2268 prisoners, two pieces of artilery, fourteen stands of colors, 3300 stand of small arms, 45,000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of accoutrements. Our loss was but 315 killed, 1813 wounded and 232 prisoners and missing. The next day our army went in pursuit, but at the end of two or three days, if we remember rightly (for it is not mentioned in the report) Rosecrans was ordered to desist from the pursuit, and the remnant of the rebel army escaped.

This battle of Corinth, unlike most of those that have occurred, resulted in an undisputed victory. The rebels acknowledged that they were terribly beaten, and that the disaster was likely to compel them to abandon the whole of the region on the East side of the Mississippi. The Commanding General, Van Dorn, was deprived of his command and disgraced for losing the battle, and in the Congress at Richmond and in all the newspapers of the South, there was bitter lamentation over the defeat. The truth of the report of General Rosecrans, therefore, is not to be disputed. He simply narrates in detail what has been for some time known. But he throws much new light upon the subject, and describes his plans and their execution so intelligently that an unmilitary reader can comprehend them. After reading the report, and seeing how well Rosecrans can fight, the public will feel more than ever proud of him and confident of his success in the new department to which he has been assigned.—*Evening Bulletin.*

McClellan's Advice to Burnside.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* relates that Gen. McClellan gave General Burnside a bit of good and generous advice as he was coming away. "Accept of no resignations if any are offered," he said, "for men will do it in hot blood what they will be sorry for a week after."

DIED:

On Friday evening, Nov. 21st, BLANCHE, daughter of James N. and Anna S. Long, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral from her father's residence, No. 201, Rebecca street, Allegheny city, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It preserves from rust.
It produces a jet black polish.
It stands the most intense heat.
It requires very little labor.
For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
no15 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!
FARMERS AND GRAIN DEALERS take notice.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, October 14th, 1862.

The undersigned desires to purchase several thousand bushels of good, sound, merchantable Oats, to be delivered at the Public Forage House; payment made on delivery. Grain sacks will be furnished on application at this office.
A. MONTGOMERY,
Major and Quartermaster,
oct6 tf U. S. Army.

J. H. CASIDAY.
Note, Stock, Draft, Bond and Mortgage, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 12 BURKE'S BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Desirable Mill property and other Real Estate to the amount of $100,000 for sale low.
SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY
Furnished by J. H. CASIDAY,
no17 Burke's Building 4th st. near Market.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS
ANY GOOD ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN with a capital of two to four hundred dollars, desiring a
GOOD COUNTRY PRACTICE,
can hear of one by addressing Box 800
no22,3t Pittsburgh P. O.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS at McClelland's auction.

LADIES' MOROCCO BALMORALS at Masonic Hall Auction House.

GENTS FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS double sole, at McClelland's.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT M'CLELland's Auction. 55 Fifth street.

MISSES MOROCCO BALMORAL Boots at McClelland's Auction.

CHILDREN'S COPPER TIP SHOES at Masonic Hall Auction House.

WHITE AND GRAY SHIRTS AND Drawers at McClelland's Auction House.

MEN'S COARSE BOOTS AT MASONic Hall Auction House.

ON THIRD STREET NEAR WOOD street, a three story brick dwelling house with store room, and lot of ground 20 feet front by 83½ deep; could be easily converted into a Warehouse: in good location for business purposes.
For price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
Commercial Brokers,
no22 51 Market street.

NO. 101 THIRD STREET FOR SALE. —A three story brick dwelling with store room and a lot of ground 20 feet front by 83½ feet deep, situate near Wood street, in a good location for business purposes; could be easily converted into a warehouse. Price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no22 51 Market street.

PARLOR STOVE AT AUCTION—This, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold, without regard to price, one of the celebrated McGregor Parlor Stove, nearly new.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
no22,1td Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS
I am just in receipt of 30,000 Superior Havana Cigars. Those wishing a real good article at the old price should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
corner Market street and the Diamond.
☞ The highest price in cash paid for Beeswax
Superior Carbon Oil at 70 cents per gallon.
Tar, Turpentine, Burning Fluid and superior Soda Ash constantly on hand.
no21

ROLLING MILL FOR LEASE.
THE ROLLING MILL PROPERTY at Apollo, Armstrong county, on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railway and Pennsylvania Canal, will be leased for a term of years. It consists of a
Rolling Mill, Nail Factory,
Hoop Mill, Water Power, Coal privileges, dwelling houses, &c. Its location in the midst of an excellent farming district, presents all the advantages which cheap provisions and low taxes give to enterprise and capital for economy of manufacture. For particulars enquire of
GEORGE W. CASS,
no20 or W. McCLINTOCK.

$150. PIANOS. $150.
NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, IN Rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, $150; with mouldings, $160; with mouldings carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185, $200, and upwards; the same, with pearl keys, $225, 250, &c. The above Pianos, though cheap, are very excellent. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100. New Melodeons from $50 upwards.

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.
We publish hundreds of different pieces of Music, a large number being by the first masters in the musical world. Also, Instruction Books for nearly all musical instruments, select Band Music, the Day School Bell, Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Patriotic Song Book, Harp of Freedom, &c. Our Catalogue, which is furnished free as air to all who send for it contains lists of all our varieties of music, with prices attached. No lady in the country should be without it. Orders by mail or express promptly filled, and all faithfully executed as though the person ordering were present. Remit money in a registered letter or by express. HORACE WATERS, Ag't.
no20,3w&3mw, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAP SIXTH STREET PROPERTY —A two story Brick Dwelling House of six rooms and large lot of ground fronting on Sixth street, near Smithfield, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no20 Commercial Brokers, 51 Market St.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF JAS. WARD & CO. was dissolved on the 4th day of November, 1862, by the retirement of George C. Reis, and Andrew B. Berger, therefrom. The interest of Reis and Berger passes into the hands of James Ward, and the business of said firm passes into the hands of the remaining members thereof, who are to settle all debts and collect all demands, and continue said business, to whom the patronage of the old friends of said firm is recommended.
JAMES WARD,
WM. WARD.
no19:1md REIS & BERGER.

SOLDIER'S, WIDOWS AND ORPHAN'S claims for Pensions, Bounty, Pay, &c., at the general Government functionally attended to on the most reasonable terms at the office, No. 150 Wylie street, 6th Ward, Pittsburgh. The subscriber has no runners and can be consulted in person from 7½ o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.
no19:1wd JAMES C. CUMMINGS, Ag't.

NEW STYLES IN CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,
JUST OPENED AT
W. & D. HUGUS',
no18

EXTRA!!!
BARGAINS OFFERED AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
ALL THIS MONTH.
Heavy Grain Shoes for Boys, 40 Cents.
Women's Calf Heel Balmorals, $1.00
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
no17.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION
But a few of those bargains in LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS remain unsold. Those who are not yet supplied should do so immediately.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Handk'fs at 25c worth 50c
" " Tucked, " 50c " $1 00
" " Stitched and Tucked 50c " 1 25
one or more of the above prices till all are sold.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

AN ELEGANT LOT OF
PLUSH SLIPPER PATTERNS,
Received by Express this day. Now is the time to make selections for the holidays.
no15 EATON, MACRUM & CO.

WALL PAPER, CHEAP—BOTH French and American, will be sold without advance in price until New Year's at the old stand, 87 Wood street, by.
W. P. MARSHALL.
☞ Rags wanted. no15

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

PLAID FLANNELS,
HOME MADE,
PLAIN FLANNELS
ALL COLORS,
DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
Prints and Ginghams,
MUSLINS AND CHECKS,
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
no22

SUNDRIES.—
75 Frails Irica Almonds;
5 Bales Bordeaux do;
5 do English Walnuts;
20 Bags Brazil Nuts;
40 do Cocoa do;
100 do Tenn. Pea Nuts;
10 Cases ½ cans Sardines;
10 do ¼ do do
10 do English Mustard;
10 do French do
20 Boxes Plums;
30 casks Zante Currants;
5 cases Figs;
5 do Prunes in glass;
300 boxes No. 1 Fire Crackers;
100 dozen ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Pickles;
100 do quart Tomato Catsup;
100 do Pepper Sauce;
150 do Fresh Tomatoes in cans;
100 do do Peaches do
Now in store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.
no22 No.'s 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUGAR
150 bbls B. refined Sugar;
50 do A. do do
15 do standard Crushed;
15 do do Powdered;
15 do do Granulated;
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS,
no22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS
300 boxes, 100 half and 100 quarter boxes new M. R. Raisins.
100 boxes and 100 half boxes new layer Raisins;
25 Frails seedless Raisins;
25 Kegs do do Raisins;
20 boxes Smyrna do
Now landing and for sale by
REYMER & BROTHERS,
no22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street

GENTS CALF HIGH CUT LACE SHOES.
Gents Calf High Cut Lace Shoes
GENTS CALF HIGH CUT LACE SHOES,
at DIFFENBACHER'S,
no21 No. 15 Fifth street.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR round by the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,
Call and procure a circular, with directions for using it.
The Best and most Reliable Article.
☞ Put up in bottles sufficient for one barrel of Cider. For sale at
JOSEPH FLEMING & SONS,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
☞ The highest price paid in cash for Beeswax
Tar, Turpentine, Carbon Oil and Burning Fluid at the lowest prices. no21

FURS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS, IRISH LINENS,
COBURGS, MERINOS,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Calicoes, Twilled Flannel's, in Blue, Red and Gray,
Plain Sack Flannels, &c.
All of the above articles in store and for sale less than Eastern prices at H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market st., bet. 5th and Diamond.
no20

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, ON Rebecca street, Webster street, Ohio Lane, Beaver street, Ohio river, Third street, Bedford street, Crawford street, Grove street, Monongahela river, Roberts street, Bellafontina street, Ewalt street, Mt. Washington and others in various locations. S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no20 51 Market street.

THE WM. PENN HOUSE
FOR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RENT HIS property and sell his Furniture of that old established
WM. PENN HOUSE,
on Penn street, near the canal bridge.
The house is well situated and near the location of the new depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and has a good run of custom at the present time. SALVADOR SLOCUM.
no4:6w

WE HAVE THIS DAY ANOTHER lot of those
EXTRA FINE BALMORALS,
Ber's Tripple Sole (New York make) for
LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN
Also a large assortment of
Ladies Tripple Sole,
LASTING, CONGRESS AND LACE GAITERS
Which we are selling as low as any house in the city.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
NO. 31 FIFTH STREET.
no13

CAVALRY BOOTS,
A very superior quality
EXTRA LONG LEGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
no13 31 FIFTH STREET.

SECOND LOT
OF
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS & MELODEONS.
REAL BARGAINS,
A ROSEWOOD 6¾ OCTAVE PIANO, round corners, made by Chickering & Sons, only 3½ years old; a very fine instrument $300
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano same as above 200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons, about 4 years old, in first rate condition 185
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano made by Schomaker, Philadelphia, a good Piano 150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., in good order 140
A Rosewood 6½ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston. 125
A Mahogony 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart & Co., a very good instrument. 120
A Mahogony 6 octave Piano, N. Y. make 85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, I. case 75
A Mahogony 6 octave Piano, Loud & Bro. 45
A Mahogony 6½ octave Piano 20
A Mahogony 5 octave Piano 20
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon made by Mason & Hamlin, as good as new 70
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon made by Carhardt 60
A Rosewood 5 octave Portable Melodeon made by Carhardt—cost $175 35
For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
do5 81 Wood street.

JOHN LITTLE, Jr.,
NO. 106 FOURTH STREET,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER
Promissory Notes, Stock Bonds, and Mortgages bought and sold. 1918

RAILROADS.

1862. 1862.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 17th.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS.

THE THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the passenger Station every morning (except Sunday) at 5.50 a m, stopping at all stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 2.30 p m, stopping only at principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown route and Philadelphia.

THE FAST LINE leaves the station daily, (except Sunday) at 11.50 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 2.45 p. m., stopping at all stations and running as far as Conemaugh.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6.40 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Wall's station leaves daily, (except Sunday) 11.45 a m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Wall's station leaves daily, (except Sunday) 3.40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Wall's station leaves daily, (except Sunday) 6.00 p. m.

THE CHURCH TRAIN
Leaves Wall's Station at 9.05, a. m. returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p m.

RETURNING TRAINS
ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH AS FOLLOWS:
Baltimore Express 12.45 p. m
Philadelphia Express 2.15 p. m.
Fast Line 1.30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 10.30 a. m.
1st Wall's Station Accommodation 6.35 a m.
2d Wall's Station Accommodation 8.35 a. m.
3d Wall's Station Accommodation 1.50 p. m.
4th Wall's Station Accommodation 5.50 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 1.15 p.m., on Mondays.

☞ Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Express and Johnstown Accommodation East, and West, and also with Local Freight, East and West.

The Traveling Public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed on any other route. The Road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise Safety, Speed, and Comfort to all who may favor this Road with their patronage.

FARE:

TO NEW YORK	$12.80
PHILADELPHIA	10.50
BALTIMORE	10.00
LANCASTER	8.80
HARRISBURG	7.65

☞ Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

☞ Passengers purchasing tickets in cars will be charged an excess according to distance travelled in addition to the station rates, except from stations where the company has no agent.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey passengers and baggage to and from the depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each passenger and baggage.

For tickets apply to
J. STEWART, Agent.
At the Penna. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no17

1862. THE 1862.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST,
SOUTH WEST AND NORTH WEST.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Nov. 17th, 1862.

TIME TO CINCINNATI AS QUICK, and to Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago shorter than by any other route.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Fast Line.	Mail	Express.
Leaves			
Pittsburgh	1.50 a. m.	7.10 a. m.	12.50 p. m.
Allegheny	1.10 a. m	7.20 a. m.	1.00 p. m.
Arrives			
Crestline	8.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
Ft. Wayne	2.10 p. m.		2.25 a. m.
Chicago	8.35 p. m.		8.35 a. m.
FOR COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.			
Leaves			
Crestline	8.45 a. m.	7.25 p. m.	8.50 p. m.
Arrives at			
Columbus	11.50 a. m.		10.15 p.