DAILY POST.

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

☞ Reading matter on every page.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26.

MODEST MERIT.

There is a charming ease and simplicity in everything said and done by the late commander of the Army of the Potomac, which contrasts very strongly with the general performances of those of his profession. Military officers, those especially having command of large bodies of men, are nearly always men of great vanity, and frequently swaggering pretensions. Indeed, it is alleged by some that large self esteem is absolutely necessary to make a soldier fit to take command. This may do for carpet warriors, who regard "the trappings and the suits" of a commander as constituting his chief attractions. For dress parades, at home, upon a smooth grassy field, where patent-leather boots and gold spurs are necessary to complete an officer's costume, this attention to the feathers and gewgaws is necessary, if one expects to be noticed amid the crowd of fantastic brothers; but in the field, amid the carnage and the roar of battle, standing colors and perfumery are not requisite to impress the multitude that an officer is fit to lead a forlorn hope. General Scott and General Worth, it is true, in Mexico, used to pin on their persons all the gaudy bits they could find in their carpet sacks, and they were splendid officers; but on the contrary, Gen. Taylor had scarcely any recollection of clean linen, while Gen. Persifer F. Smith, it is said, entertained a soldierly contempt for soap and water.—These were all fine officers, very fine, the two first bearing themselves with all the dash and gallantry of Marshal Ney, while "Old Zack," from the back of some dilapidated quadruped, would survey the field with strange, apparent indifference, and after lighting his pipe properly would give an order for "a little more grape, Captain Bragg."

Gen. McClellan doesn't seem to be like any of these; he is neither the glass of military fashion, nor its "mould of form," nor is he a stolid commander like Gen. Taylor. He is not an enthusiast like Worth, nor a fool like Pope. He appears to be thoroughly self relihnt, while hard common sense and a delicate appreciation of propriety, under all circumstances, are his chief characteristics. The orders issued to his command while in charge of the army of the Potomac, are models in every respect. We doubt very much whether anything finer of the kind was ever penned, than his address to his soldiers, discountenancing the undue discussion of political questions in the army. Read the following compact sentence:

"The remedy for political errors, if any have been committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls."

This was intended to stop the fierce discontent created by President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation; and we may add that that public functionary, who had before solicited McClellan to come to the rescue of the capital, after Gen. Pope's disaster, was again compelled to sue to him to keep down something like mutiny in the army.

After this, when relieved of the command of an army he had created and having left with a heavy heart for his home in Trenton, in response to a most flattering reception, he again showed his good sense by simply thanking his fellow citizens, at the conclusion of which he spoke the following sentences:

"And before bidding you good night, I have this piece of advice to give you—*While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights as citizens.*"

There could not have been uttered a more pointed and at the same time delicate condemnation of the schemes of the Abolitionists than is here expressed. "The Union, the Constitution and our rights as citizens," are precisely the great issues for the maintenance of which our soldiers enlisted. In the city of New York, in the Fifth Avenue, rich in everything, greater than Rome when she was the metropolis of the world, McClellan, on Thursday evening last, received an ovation, sufficient to gratify the austere dignity of a General Jackson, yet this young General bore himself with singular propriety, and closed his little address to the multitude by saying:

"You know that I am still a soldier, and, therefore, you will expect no speech from me. You will, therefore, now permit me to say good night."

And again, in reply to a formal invitation from the New York City Councils to accept its hospitalities, the General writes:

"At any other time I would gratefully accept the proffered honor, but I do not feel that it would be right for me to do so while so many of my former comrades are enduring the privations of war and perhaps sacrificing their lives for our country."

These exhibitions of good taste and solid sense are rare, especially in one of Gen. McClellan's youth and profession; and the wonder is, that he, like the generality of soldiers in the time of civil commotion and rebellion, instead of pursuing a truly loyal and obedient course to those in authority, has not exhibited some of that restiveness which has ever characterized mere military charlatans, who presumed upon the support of a revolutionary rabble. These little exhibitions of Gen. McClellan's character, prove him to be really great. Patient under persecution, and detraction, he has submitted without a murmur, and when the people are eager to take him upon their shoulders, he declines all such vanities while his comrades are suffering and dying in the field.

Personal.

Gen. Prentiss and lady passed through the city on Sunday and Gen. Gorman on Monday.

GENERAL CASS.

Speaking of this old veteran, the *Gazette* of this City remarks:

"It is a little curious that not a single journal of the "Democratic" stripe, has yet, so far as we have seen, alluded in any way to the fact that General Cass has written a letter to the President cordially approving of the removal of Gen. McClellan. Doubtless it would be very disagreeable to those journals to lay such a fact before their readers."

If the *Gazette* will furnish us this letter or tell us where it is to be found, we will publish it with pleasure. But the truth is, this letter is like the one said to have been written by the old Democrat alluded to, endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation—purely a lie out of the whole cloth.

But even if Gen. Cass did write the letter alluded to, it is queer that his opinion in military matters should be acceptable to Abolitionists. A few years since they used to ridicule his military pretensions, and make themselves merry over them, jeering at the pretensions of "the hero of the broken sword," alluding to Gen. Cass' misfortune in the late war with Great Britain.

The President and Liberty.

The *Evening Post* favors the country with the following astounding piece of intelligence, which the "order" of Mr. Stanton, this day published, partially confirms:

"The President is fully convinced that the sense of the country is overwhelmingly against anything savoring of tyranny or of a military despotism."

Is he, indeed! After eighty years of American liberty and independence, a lawyer from Illinois, elevated to the chair of Washington, has actually learned that "the sense of the country" favors freedom, and is not altogether indifferent to justice and the laws! Had an enemy put this scorn upon us it had been easier to bear. But that an American journal should thus, in the language of a court flunkey, record the shame of the land, is almost too much for mortal patience.

Quite too much for mortal patience, a trial beyond all imagined for Job, is the same journal's explanation of the process through which this light has reached the Presidential mind:

Some of the arrests made have been unnecessary and unjust, and the administration has suffered for its mistakes.

The "administration has suffered," mark you—not the American citizens "unnecessarily and unjustly arrested;" not American liberty indecently outraged; not the American name made a laughing stock and scandal of the world, but the "administration!" The temporary servants of the people have been made to tremble for their wages, the intriguers of party for the success of their schemes.

Can the force of bland, unconscious baseness further go?—*World.*

Jackson's Forty Thousand Men Again.

It is not very pleasant or very easy to believe that the authorities have left the lines from Harper's Ferry to Manassas so weak that Jackson could, if he were disposed to try with the utmost desperation, break through them in force for a raid toward Washington. This plain ought by this time to be as free from danger of rebel incursions as any spot East of the Potomac, and yet it is said that guerrilla rebel cavalry now hold Leesburg. It is also not at all clear whether we now hold Warrenton, or what may be the force we have at and West of Manassas. A correspondent at Fairfax Station, writing Nov 21, states that "the rebel cavalry drove in our pickets on the road leading to Leesburg or three of them;" that they hold the country about George Creek, between Centreville and Leesburg, and that "Jackson is really on his way down from the mountains, and is now not far from Leesburg, with forty thousand men, designing to make a dash upon some portion of the defences of Arlington Heights."

In confirmation of the opinion that a large rebel force still remains in the Shenandoah valley—if it has not already come through the mountains—we find the Richmond *Inquirer* correspondent giving full details of the position of Jackson in the valley; General A. P. Hill being placed between Charleston and Snicker's Ferry, and General D. P. Hill not very far from Front Royal. If Jackson and both the Hills remain in that district with the forces they would command, there is evidently mischief meant, whether any can be done or not. They will certainly try something, whether that will be an attack on Harper's Ferry, or an assault on our posts of ours as they may easily reach East of the mountains. It is said that fortifications around Washington are in splendid condition, but there will be great surprise felt if the immense army we have some where about the country beyond those fortifications does not meet and defeat any rebel force whatever soon as it dares come East of the mountains.

The policy of the War Department has recently been to withdraw to an inner line, easier to defend when the main body of the army is away. Troops have been massed nearer Washington, therefore, and being withdrawn from the Gaps so recently taken, we have not been beaten in their progress to Leesburg and other points.—But it may be a question whether we do not lose as much in prestige and in ability to make a speedy settlement of the trial of military strength by such withdrawal as we could possibly have lost in driving Jackson straight out of the valley to begin with. There are troops enough to do this, and to advance on Richmond at the same time. There are generals who would gladly have taken the responsibility of going after that celebrated ogre, Jackson, with even no more than his own unchangeable forty thousand men. If he had been driven along the Shenandoah Valley, as we went along the Eastern side of the mountains, and had been separated from Longstreet and Lee by an occupation of the line from Gordonsville to Staunton, the ultimate extinction of the rebel army would have been far easier than it can be while they are left in control of the valley, and of its great, easily traveled road by way of Charlottesville to Richmond.

We shall hope for a day when Stonewall Jackson shall be finally driven from the favorite stamping ground he holds in the valley. The country has had quite enough of him, and there are few who believe him to be absolutely beyond defeat. If he is allowed to come again within sight of Washington, there will be no earnest appeals made to permit an army to be sent after him with full permission to drive him to a latitude at least as low as Richmond, if it shall not be found practicable to finish him sooner.—*North American.*

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

Among the numerous counterfeits afloat are photographic five dollar Treasury notes. They are well calculated to deceive, and would not be detected at a casual glance by one man out of five hundred. Compared closely with the genuine bills, they are found to be about the sixteenth of an inch longer, and the paper harsher and stiffer. The signatures show more plainly on the back of the bills than in the good money, and the shading of the engraving is heavier and darker. Other defects would probably be disclosed on a very critical examination. It is likely these counterfeits have obtained a wide circulation, and it will become necessary for the people to be a little more careful in handling "greenbacks" than they have heretofore been.

The Question of Recognition.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 15th.

While we are disposed to give all the credit which it can possibly claim to the reported assertion of Simon Cameron, that the subject of mediation or intervention will be brought forward on the first day of the approaching session of the British Parliament, we, nevertheless, see grave reasons to doubt, in the assumption of the London *Times*, that Sir G. C. Lewis, the War Secretary, spoke the mind of the Cabinet in the speech which we published last week. It is true the doctrine enunciated by him is directly opposed to the late practice of the British Government. The Government adopted the American policy of recognizing the Government *de facto* of every county with which it had diplomatic intercourse very early after it was introduced here. True, it had not adopted it at the instant the most important opportunity it ever had to do so—we mean the case of the French Republic, which it refused to recognize—presented itself. But the terrible consequence of that neglect—a war running, with but fifteen months' intermission, through twenty-three years, and a debt of a thousand million sterling—taught it wisdom, and it hastened to recognize the Republics of South America, the Grecian communities and Belgium. Nevertheless the *Times* has been generally understood to represent the opinions of the masses, and to be in the habit of ascertaining pretty accurately, before speaking out upon any important question, what that opinion may be. The *Times* has spoken of us of late in the most flattering terms, but has constantly sustained the ministerial policy of absolute neutrality. The Secretary himself, and every member of the Cabinet who has been heard from, except Mr. Gladstone, speak very much the same language.

Looking at the matter in this light we feel it our duty to caution the public against indulging in any extravagant hopes of immediate recognition. That the question may be brought up at the opening of the session we think probable enough.—It has even been said that Parliament has been called together earlier than usual for the purpose of presenting it. This, it is true, would seem to indicate that the Ministry is disposed to consider our claim to recognition favorably. Nevertheless, it is by no means decisive in speculations upon this subject, and that there is no better reason now for expecting recognition than there was a year ago. The policy of England upon the matter is entirely selfish, and perhaps is necessarily so. Yet to every person on this side of the Atlantic it appears obviously mistaken. There cannot be a plainer proposition than that the subjugation of this Confederacy, and its re-union with the Yankee States, would prove eventually disastrous to Great Britain. The world has never yet beheld such armaments, such resources, and such fighting as this contest has brought out on both sides. The armies of the Holy Alliance and of Napoleon sink into insignificance beside them. Now Yankeedom is bitterly exasperated against Great Britain, and could she subdue us and become the possessor of our resources in addition to her own, would take the very first opportunity to make war on her. How that war would end is we think, not in the least doubtful, and it will not appear so to any man who looks at what has been lately done here. In the first place Great Britain would lose Canada. Her fleets would next be swept from the ocean.—Next, all the rest of her colonial possessions—the West Indies, Australia, India—would assuredly follow. Next, again, she would inevitably lose Ireland; and lastly, she would find her own soil invaded by a million of men. No man will think these occurrences at all improbable who reflects that the old United States was wont to double its population in twenty-three years, and that, if these States ever become reunited, they will in forty years—a mere second in the lifetime of a nation—be in the prime of life, for the next war. It is, therefore, so plainly the interest of Great Britain to keep the two sections separate, that every thinking man on this side of the water has wondered that, from the promptings of mere selfishness—conceding that she acts upon none other than selfish principles—she has permitted the war to assume such gigantic proportions, and the parties engaged in it to ascertain the secret of their terrible strength. Yet she has pursued this blind policy in opposition to her own recorded practice heretofore. Is it possible, then, to be sure that any inducement can prevail upon her to adopt a different line of policy to that she is now pursuing? This, the greatest of all, probably involving her very existence as a nation, has failed. What other can succeed?

It certainly would be a very pleasant thing to be recognized by the ruling powers of the earth. It would, on many accounts, too, be of essential service to us. If we had the fleet of British Parliament, or one like it, we could put an end to the war at short notice. Not one of the marauding scoundrels now infesting our country could escape death or capture. But still it is our duty to impress upon the public the important fact that such assistance is by no means essential. We both can and *will* work out our own salvation, through great trials and tribulations it may be, but certainly and triumphantly. The enemy never will, and never can, subdue us.—The very hardships and privations our soldiers endure without murmuring is a guarantee of the fact. While, therefore, we do not say that intervention will not come, we *do* say that we ought to act as though it were an impossible occurrence.

An Expedition Preparing at Richmond.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

We believe that General Burnside has intelligence of an embryo gigantic expedition preparing about Richmond to deal a heavy blow upon our weak columns on the coast. This idea receives force from the fact that General Foster, with a strong and effective division, found it impolitic to execute fully his plan for an incursion to Weldon, North Carolina. He suddenly heard of an immense force of the enemy concentrating to meet him, and it may yet bear down upon his position at Newburn. Lee's army has not gone into winter quarters about Richmond, but is resting and reorganizing, and he will probably act upon the defensive only for a while. So long as no demonstration is made upon his Southern main line of communication, our enemy will be able to hold Richmond against a powerful assault. From present appearances it would seem that Gen. Halleck is rapidly arranging his grand columns for a general and powerful approach on Richmond from many points, making it a point of concentrated and overwhelming attack. This is called "organising a decisive victory," and will be a new move upon the board of modern warfare.

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.

JOHN LITTLE, Jr.,
NO. 106 FOURTH STREET,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER
Promissory Notes, Stock Bonds, and Mortgages bought and sold. 1y18

First Edn.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ARMY OF THE POMAC

Preparing to Crœ Rappahanno

REBELS READY RESIST THE CROS

Jackson Moving tohmond.

Washington news.

&c., &c., & &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Herald contains the following dispatted Aquia Creek, November 24th:

Reports from Burnsid my to-day represent everything as qud without material change.

The city of Fredericksbu not been shelled, for satisfactory ns of the commanding general.

Preparations for a furth vance are steadily progressing, and tesent state of expectancy will soon elieved by prompt action.

The army is in good com, and are ready and anxious to moveard.

The enemy is still in fon the opposite side of the river, and improving their time to prepare for a ous resistance to our crossing.

A locomotive and cars w deaced upon the track here to-day, and oad will be opened to the Potomac to-row.

Rebel sympathisers still inue to cut the military telegraph s between headquarters and Washing!

WASHINGTON, November —For several days past the Washing press have been striving to create excitement by sensation paragraphs with rence to the proximity of Jackson's fo to the National Capital. Yesterday as reported that the advance of this my was at Drainesville, sixteen miles m this city, preparing to attack some the outer defences. There is no relle information that Jackson has md in this direction. If he is not, as orted from Harper's Ferry, still in the alley, he is unquestionably hastening the relief of the main rebel army.

Advices from Harper's Fy and along the line of the Potomac to illiamsport, represent the rebel picketsstationed on the Virginia side of the riv A gentleman whp came under paro to this city, represents Jackson still in th alley, with a large force. Our picket tationed on the Maryland side, are vigilaly watching the motions of the rebel picks and their reserves. The Potomac, at ctain places between Harper's Ferry and illiamsport, is still fordable.

The New York Times' armyorrespondent, writing from Sigel's hdquarters, Nov. 24th, says: Such infonation has been received at these headuarters this afternoon as leaves no doubt nat the entire Northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebl troops.—There are a few white guerrilas roaming about Leesburg, Mount Gilead, Martinsburg and vicinity. Jackson has gone towards Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Ex-President Buchanan, in this morning's *Intelligencer*, closes the controversy with Gen. Scott, and claims that he has already furnished clear and distinct responses to all the allegations of Gen. Scott. He says he "should now have nothing more to add had Gen. the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now, for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of the public arms by Secretary Floyd, and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion."

The most conclusive answer to this allegation is Mr. Buchanan's remark that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Nov. 24.—A small body of rebel cavalry were discovered at Bristow Station to-day. Gen. Schurz rode to the front to-day, and inspected the pickets. He found everything quiet and satisfactory.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.

Drugs,	Lead,	Cream Tartar
Medicines,	Paints,	Baking Soda,
Perfumery	Dye Stuffs,	Eng. Mustard,
Chemicals,	Spices,	Oils,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. ie19-to

FURS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS, IRISH LINENS,
COBURGS, MERINOS,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Calicos, Twilled Flannels, in Blue, Red and Gray, Plain Sack Flannels, &c.
All 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

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

$150. PIANOS. $150.
NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, IN Rosewood cases, iron frames and over strung base, $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 cpeap, 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 as faithfully executed as though the person ordering were present. Remit money in a registered letter or by express. HORACE WATERS, Ag't.
no20cowd&2mw, 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.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Wednesday morning at 11 A. M.
IMMUNITIE.

PATRIOTIC LECTURE.
PROFESSOR WILSON, by special request, has consented to repeat his lecture on "*The Times*," on Thanksgiving Evening, in Concert Hall, Fifth street. The proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the *Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee.*
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the principal book, music and drug stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. no25 3t

CLOSING SALE OF FURS THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be positively the closing sale of Ladies' Furs, including large full Capes, one-half Capes and Victorines for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also Muffs, Cuffs and Fur Collars for Men. The Ladies should not fail to call this morning and examine, and also have an opportunity to purchase at private sale. All in want of bargains should attend.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
no26 Auctioneer.

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

FURS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT McClelland's Auction House.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS, PAPER, Albums, Gold Pens, &c., at McClelland's

LADIES' FURS AT McCLELLAND'S Auction. Sale at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BOOKS, &c., at auction at McClelland's, 55 Fifth st.

BEAUTIFUL CARTS DE VISETS—just received at McClelland's 55 Fifth street, and for sale very cheap.

A NEW LOT OF BOOKS OPENED to-day at McClellands, 55 Fifth street. Auction to-night.

ON THIRD STREET NEAR WOOD street, a three story brick dwelling house with store room, and lot of ground 20 feet front by 115 deep; could be easily converted into a Warehouse: in good location for business purposes.
For price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no22 Commercial Brokers,
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 85½ 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.

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS
I am just in receipt of 30,000 Superior Havana Cigars. These are fine a real good article at the price. Call and examine.
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 Acollo, 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.

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

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.

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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN OTHER good Cutter; one who has a business acquaintance in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
J. L. CARNAGHAN,
no6:1wd Allegheny City.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

HIGHLY DESIRABLE
NEW GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Glyde's,
From the New York and Boston Markets
LATEST STYLES OF
TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
NICK-NACKS, and
FANCY GOODS.
We would ask special notice to the great extent, variety and LOW PRICES of our stock of
NEW ENGLAND WOOLEN GOODS.
ALSO,
Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts,
Corsets, Patterns,
Furnishing Goods Yarns;
Head-Dresses, Hoods,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
And a full line of small articles and notions MILLINERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS Will find it greatly to their advantage to make selections from our stock. As we buy mostly from first hands, we can sell at as low prices as the Philadelphia Jobbers, thus saving the dealer freights and Eastern expenses.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 MARKET STREET,
(Between Diamond and Fourth.)
☞ Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
no26

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, Nov. 24th, 1862.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS—THE Duplicates for the outstanding taxes are now ready to be put into the hands of Collectors, according to law, and as I have not yet been able to secure collectors I will therefore receive said taxes from any person at this office, for the present
A. FLOYD, County Treasurer.
no26:2td2t1w

Orphan's Court Sale.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, administrator of the goods and chattels of Ann Gottsman, dec'd, will expose to sale by vendue or public outcry, at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, December 20th, 1862, at 2 o'clock p. m.
All the right, title, interest and claim of Ann Gottsman, late of Allegheny county, deceased, of in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Shaler township, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point opposite the Pennsylvania Canal, on the line of property now or late owned by Buffington's heirs, thence by a straight line to the top of the hill to a post, thence by a straight line to a frame building formerly owned by Spang, and occupied as a warehouse, on the bank of the canal, thence over the canal to the line of property owned by Joseph Buffington, thence by the same to the place of beginning containing ten acres; being the same tract of land granted and conveyed by Kiliam Buffington to Henry Gottsman by deed dated 19th October, 1844, recorded in Allegheny county, in deed book, vol. 69, page 100, and the same granted and conveyed as the property of the said Henry Gottsman, by Wm Magill, Esq., sheriff of Allegheny county, to said Ann Gottsman, by deed poll dated the 28th day of April, A. D., 1855 and having thereon erected a large frame stable, carriage and wagon house, said property being commonly known as the Belvidere hotel property.
Also All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and marked and numbered as No. 2, in a plan of lots laid out by James S Stevenson, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the south side of Penn street at the distance of 404 feet westerly from the corner of O'Hara street; thence along Penn street westwardly 24 feet to lot No. 1; thence southwardly by a line parallel with O'Hara street 80 feet to a twenty foot alley; thence along said alley by a line parallel with Penn street eastwardly to the line of lot No. 3; thence by a line parallel with O'Hara street to the place of beginning together with the privilege of said alley and the canal basin, and all such rights and privileges as are expressed, and contained in a deed from the executors of James S. Stevenson, dec'd, to Danie Depretin, recorded in the office for recording deeds &c., in and for Allegheny county, in deed book 76 vol. 44, page 1; being the same lot conveyed by James Blakeley, Esq., and Susanna, his wife, to Henry Gutsman, by deed dated 15th February, 1850, and recorded in Allegheny county aforesaid, in vol. 89, page 202, and on which there is erected a two-story frame dwelling house divided into two tenements.
Terms of sale—Five per cent. on the bid to be paid when the property is struck down; the after confirmation of sale upon the delivery of the deed.
JOHN P. ROSBYZER,
no26:tdec10 Administrator.

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 22, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER.
AS SOON AS THE ORGANIZATION of any company is complete by the muster of its officers into service, the Commander of the Regiment, if the company belongs to a Regimental organization, or the Commandant of the camp if it is unattached, will select an officer to proceed to the county or neighborhoods from which the company was drawn, for the purpose of bringing back all men *who are absent without authority*.
The officers selected will report to the Commandant of the Camp for instructions, orders for transportation, &c.
Detailed lists of the absentees, whether recreants or deserters, will be furnished to the Commissioners and Provost Marshals in the several counties, and to the officers sent out for the purpose of bringing in absentees. In the case of substitutes who have deserted particular care will be taken to give the description and such other information as will aid in identifying and securing the apprehension of the deserters.
The Commissioners for drafting are requested to furnish the Provost Marshals, and other officers any aid that may be in their power to secure the return of absentees to their duty.
By order of
GEN. E. R. S. CANBY,
G. CHAPIN, A. A. A. General.
no24:3td

SUNDRIES.—
75 Frails Irica Almonds;
5 Bales Bordeoux 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;
8 cases Figs;
5 do Prunes in glass;
300 boxes No. 1 Fire Crackers;
100 dozen ¼, ½ 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 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
20 boxes Smyrna do
Now landing and for sale by
REYMER & BROTHERS,
no22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood 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.
☞ Put up in bottles sufficient for one barrel of Cider. For sale at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
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

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.
no4:6wd

CAVALRY BOOTS,
A very superior quality
EXTRA LONG LEGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
no18 31 FIFTH STREET.

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 5,20 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 4,30 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 11,30 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.....1,15 p. m.
Fast Line.....1,30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation.....10,30 a. m.
1st Wall's Station Accommodation.....6,30 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	$13.80
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	1,30 a. m.	8,05 p. m.	1,45 p. m.
Allegheny	2,00 a. m.	8,10 a. m.	1,55 p. m.
Arrive Crestline	10,15 a. m.	7,00 p. m.	10,00 p. m.
Ft. Wayne	3,55 p. m.		3,45 a. m.
Chicago	10,40 p. m.		10,00 a. m.

FOR COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.

Lea