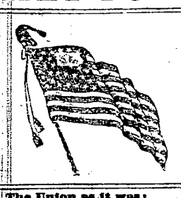
DAILY POST.



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

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

THE SATURDAY MORNING POST.

ADVANCE OF RATES.

Some two years since, with a view to securing uniformity in our system of accounts and placing all subscribers upon an equal footing, we reduced the price of the *Saturday Morning Post* from Two Dollars per annum, for single subscribers, to One Dollar a year, in advance, to all, whether in clubs or singly. The result was at once gratifying to ourselves, as we realized all the advantages of the advance system and largely increased our subscription list—and to our readers, who were thus furnished with a better and more readable newspaper, with a larger amount of literary and news matter, than ever before.

Now we are reluctantly compelled to abandon this system, so satisfactory in all its workings and take a step backward towards first principles.—The reasons for this change must be obvious to all. Owing to reasons which we will not discuss here, the price of every article in common use, whether produced, manufactured or imported, has largely increased—and in nothing more rapidly than paper, (which now costs us fifty per cent. more than two months since) printing ink and other materials used in our business. Labor has also advanced and we now pay to our hands wages proportioned to the universal rise in provisions, &c. Under these circumstances we are unable to furnish a paper such as our weekly at the low rate of One Dollar a year, and we have left two alternatives, to stop its publication or advance its price. We prefer the latter, yet would much rather keep up the old price, if practicable. But as this is impossible we have adopted a new schedule of rates, to go into effect from and after the 1st of January, 1863, viz:

SATURDAY MORNING POST.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in Advance.

CLUB RATES.

Five copies	$1 40	each
Ten "	1 30	"
Twenty " (and one to getter up)	1 20	"
Thirty " " "	1 10	"
Forty " " "	1 00	"

PRIZES.

To every person who sends us a club of One Hundred Subscribers, with $100 in cash, we will present a copy of the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—Pictorial Edition; with Fifteen Hundred Illustrations.

These rates will, after the 1st of January, prox., be strictly adhered to. Until that time subscriptions will be received at the old rates and those whose terms are about to expire should renew now. But subscriptions expiring after the 1st of January will not be renewed prior to that time, except at the new rates.

If, after the date mentioned, we should receive admittances at old rates, we will hold the amount, subject to the order of sender, until we ascertain whether he desires it to be returned or remits the additional sum required. All remittances at our risk. Address

JAMES P. BARR,
Proprietor Saturday Morning Post,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HALLECK ON McCLELLAN.

Gen. Halleck has made a report as commander-in-chief of our armies, since his arrival in Washington, in which he takes great pains to damage Gen. McClellan; but in which he makes a lamentable failure. In fact the correspondence between those two officers, in relation to the change of base last June by McClellan, removes all blame from that officer, inasmuch as it was made against his spirited protest.—After protesting against the change and imploring Gen. Halleck to withdraw his order for it Gen. McClellan says:

"A decided victory here and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It mytters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere; here is the true defence of Washington. It is here, on the bank of the James river, that the fate of the Union should be decided. It is clear in my convictions of right—strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and am still actuated solely by the love of country, known that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war. I do now what I never did in my life before—I intreat that the order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will, with a sad heart, obey your orders to the utmost of my power, devoting to the movement, one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess. Whatever the result may be, and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings, I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country."

Signed, GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

It will be seen by this best of evidence produced by Gen. Halleck, that the retreat through the swamps of the Chickahominy, and the slaughter which occurred during the seven days it lasted was not advised by McClellan at all, but forced upon him by a "high official," whom Halleck felt himself constrained to obey.—This high official is, of course, either the President or the Secretary of War. Here is the opening paragraph of Halleck's reply to McClellan's protest.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c., Berkley, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail. You, General, certainly could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. *I was advised by a high official*, in whose judgment I had great confidence, to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but I determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview; and even after the interview I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, *and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it.*"

After this acknowledgement, Gen. Halleck proceeds with a chapter of ifs and buts, which in no way damage the late commander of the Army of the Potomac. This correspondence is a triumph for McClellan, inasmuch as it relieves him from what his enemies have labored to fasten upon him, the greatest disaster of the campaign. He was ordered to retreat from before Richmond; his forces were handed over to Gen. Pope and the country is aware of the consequences.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

By the last number of the *Armstrong Democrat*, we observe that Mr. John K. Calhoun, of Kittanning, has taken charge of its editorial columns. He is a gentleman well qualified for the position, and the course laid down for the paper is purely Democratic as well as highly patriotic. We welcome Brother Calhoun to the fraternity.

A CASE OF ABOLITION PHILANTHROPHY.

Our readers remember Passmore Williamson, the notorious sympathiser with the poor slave; several years since, in one of the counties bordering in Philadelphia, he succeeded in getting himself in jail, because of his interference in a runaway slave case. He passed for a genuine patriot of the abolition stamp, and many a stump speech was made upon the pathetic text of his incarceration. He was bold, defiant and determined; and although opposed to his proceedings we could'nt help admiring his pluck. He remained in prison, we think, for nearly a year, all the time exhibiting all the obstinacy of John Brown himself.

We had lost sight and remembrance of Passmore; but he has lately turned up in a character which will delight his numerous abolition admirers, and elevate him immeasurably in their dear estimation.—He still entertains all the philanthropic emotions for the "oppressed" which characterised his early efforts in their behalf. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* contains the latest accounts of his operations, in endeavoring to save a colored woman's property from falling into the hands of some "pro-slavery locofoco." The *Intelligencer* says that by his palpitating love of the colored people, "he managed some three years ago, to gain the confidence of an aged colored woman, owner of some prhoerty in West Philadelphia. He drew a will in his own hand-writing, and persuaded the woman to sign it in the absence of her husband and friends. The will set forth that a certain amount should go to her husband, and the balance, the major part of her estate, to Passmore Williamson's wife, who had seen the old woman only twice. The negro woman died recently, and her husband contested the will. The jury, before whom the case was tried about three weeks ago, declared the will null and void, it being executed to suit the dishonest purpcses of Williamson instead of the proper beirs. So much for negro philanthrophy and Passmore Williamson."

PARSON BROWNLOW.

We are not acquainted with the name of any patriot in the country, at present, who has made as good a thing out of his sufferings for the Union as the heroic, indomitable and blustering fighting Parson of East Tennessee. He has shown his wounds to some purpose. That collection of pictures from wood cuts has done more for him than was realized out of Fox's Book of Martyrs, and some of his illustrations are equally appalling. The only surprise is that the Parson survived at all; but that he is still vigorous and defiant is manifest from his numerous speeches and letters, which he regularly furnishes to the Philadelphia *Press*.

The last effusion of this clerical gentleman opens in this way:

"One Thomas J. Campbell, of East Tennessee, the corrupt, lying, cowardly, murderous Judge Advocate of the hell-born and hell-bound drum-head court-martial that tried, hanged and imprisoned Union men at Knoxville, while I was imprisoned, has appeared in the East Tennessee papers, over his matchless signature, in a card setting forth my iniquities and falsehoods!"

He then proceeds to demolish Campbell, and after a while comes to the consideration of the proceedings of a Methodist Conference, lately held in Athens, Tennessee. He protests against the proceedings of the Conference, and says:

"They have, in effect, issued a new Gospel Commission, which runs thus: 'Go ye into all the South, and preach Jeff. Davis to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized, shall be damned; he that believeth not shall be saved!' Let all men who wish for happiness after death, live and die in unbelief of this, 'another Gospel.' The churches in the South have about played out, and there is but little left in any of them to induce an honorable and law-abiding man to remain in their fellowship."

After announcing his convictions of the "corruptions and profligacy" of a majority of the Conference who expelled him, the Parson announces his intention as follows:

"I purpose; God willing, on my return to East Tennessee, to call a convention of the Union-loving and law-abiding ministers and members of our church, at which we shall declare ourselves *the* Church, and claim the church property, confident that we can hold it under the courts of the United States."

If the Parson attempts this he had better put himself immediately in fighting trim. Disputes of this character, mingled with piety and property, are always fierce and protracted; and we suspect that the stubborn rebel ministers of the Conference referred to will be able to engage all of Brownlow's attention. But in such a contest the Parson has additional incentives for a vigorous campaign. Besides avenging personal wrongs, he is stimulated by his love for the Union and his devotion to the faith. In fact he goes forth as a reformer, a defender of the faith, and has an opportunity for making himself a name quite as great as that which Richelieu achieved at the "siege of Rochelle," or that of the other great Frenchman, old Charles Martal, who drove the Saracen from France. Let the Parson imitate these heroic examples in defence of the faith, and, like the crusaders in the holy land, endeavor to drive these clerical rebels beyond the confines of Tennessee.

But we have no faith in either Brownlow's piety or pluck; he is a "blower," and what is still worse a very great fibber. For six months he traveled the free States, denouncing the Democracy as traitors, for Abolition purposes; now in the letter from which we have quoted he, in the following paragraph, falsifies all his former statements:

"I tell the people of Tennessee, and of the whole South, not to flatter themselves that the going against the Republicans, in the recent elections, in certain Northern and North-western States, promises any "aid and comfort" to their unholy cause. I was in those States at the time, and claim to have been familiar with the issues. The Democratic candidates who were elected pledged themselves to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and complained before the people of the inefficiency of the present Administration in prosecuting the war. This, together with the fact that most of the thousands in the army from each of these States were the friends of the Administration, and of the war, enabled the new candidates to succeed.

"But one sentiment animates the bosoms of the great body of the people of the loyal States, and that is the putting down of the rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the causing of the stars and stripes again to float over every State now in rebellion."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Vice President Stephens' Plan for Clothing the Soldiers.

Vice President Stephens, in a recent speech, suggested the following plan for the clothing of the soldiers of the rebel army:

The plan which he suggested was for the people of each county to provide first for their own soldiers, and in doing so, for each contibutor to select particular soldiers, for whom he should undertake to provide, until every soldier from the county should have somebody at home to whom he could look with confidence for the supply of all his necessaries.

In purchasing cloth and other materials the people might act through some common agent, but each contributor should personally see to it that provision was made for the particular soldier of his care; and then the articles should be sent to the army, and delivered into the very hands for whom they are intended by some agent of the people's own selection for that particular purpose. This plan is now operating in his own county, and every soldier from that county now has somebody at home who stands sponsor for the supply of all his wants. The result has been that the soldiers from that county have had all their necessaries supplied, and the same result would follow everywhere throughout the Confederacy, if the same plan should be adopted and zealously and faithfully carried out.

Views of Gen. Sam Houston.

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, of November 7th, says:

A letter from Brenham, to the *Telegradh*, informs us that General Houston passed through that place the other day, on his way to Independence, with his family, in order to get out of the way of the Yankee invaders. The people of Brenham were at the time holding a meeting in relation to our currency, and a committee was at once sent to General Houston, requesting him to give his views. He complied, and as he rose to address the meeting in this Court house here to-day, I observed—nay, I could not be mistaken—I could see, I say, a tear drop here and there, as he hobbled up and looked around the meeting. He was listened to with profound attention throughout. He beseeched the people to abide by the law; that it was sufficient for all purposes; that if any one refused to take Confederate money to point at him with a finger of scorn—that would be punishment, without resorting to the harsher measures advocated by some of his friends around him; he said that in some instances a man gave gold and silver, a year or two ago, then a law stepped in and said he could not collect the debt—and surely, where the law prevented the collection, it was fair that the creditor should have the right to refuse. In the course of his remarks he said that Governor Lubbock had asked his advice about sending any more men away from the State. He advised him not; in fact, we have sent our all; that General Hobert had no control over him, and that he should not allow the State to be knocked into a cocked hat; but should look to its defence, while the savage Indian was at one side; the alien, in feeling, Mexican on the other; the enemy in possession of our coast; the negro in the interior to look to, and, what was worse, some yet of that "drunken rascal," Jack Hamilton to look after.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

Why He Visited Washington.

Prince John Van Buren made a speech at a Democratic meeting on Friday evening last, in New York, in which he said:

This city stands now, with all its intelligence, enterprise, activity, and wealth, beside the Union, in opposition to abolition, and with our solidity a force and power that terrifies these people who are opposed to us, that puts an end to this idea of arbitrary arrests and teaches the government that their real danger lies in the act of over-stepping the laws of the Constitution. So long as the officials go in strict conformity to the laws, they may be allowed to linger out a sickly existence to the close of their official term, but the moment they depart from well ascertained principles of right they resolve society into its original elements and they give notice to us who have physical force, not only that physical force rests with the governed, but that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. (Great applause.) The real security of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, and the men who are now administering the government of this country, lies all the faithful obedience to the Constitution. (Good.) The moment they depart one line from it, they resolve society into its original elements and make it a question of physical force, and in this community, and in New Jersey, with its 14,000 majority for the Democratic ticket, and in portions of New York State, if they transcend in one line the letter of the written Constitution, I would not answer for the personal safety of any man connected with the government who should set his foot on our territory. (Applause.) They have talked of arresting prominent men on our side. They have spoken at times of arresting me. (Laughter.) No; to me; they would not tell such nonsense children. (Renewed laughter.) I told them they did not dare arrest me at New York city. The physical force was too strong. They thought they would arrest me in Philadelphia, where they had a majority, and I went there to see if they would. (Laughter.) They did not do it there, I went to Baltimore, and as they did not do it there, I went to Washington, and into the President's house. (Laughter and applause.) And as my business there has been a subject of considerable conversation, I now state that I had no business on earth there except to see whether they wanted to arrest me; but they did to do so as long as I kept inside the Constitution and the laws; for though a very moderate lawyer, I know the law enough no to violate it, while I knew perfectly well that they did not dare arrest me as they had arrested women. I know this, that if any man connected with the illegal arrerts that have been made in New York State I will arrest him. (Cheers, long and continued.) And, so help me God, he shall be brought to such punismen tas the Constitution and laws of this country admit. (Renewed cheers.)

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.

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 do
Now landing and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS,
no22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street

SOLAR OIL WORKS COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA:
OFFICE ST. CLAIR STREET, near the Bridge.
☞ Address
J. WEAVER, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.
my19-tf

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The expenditures for enlistments, recruiting, drilling and subsistence of volunteers, regulars and militia, amounts to the sum of 120,692,282 91. The general acquiescence on all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the armies and prosecute the war at every hazard to a final success, proves the fidelity of the people to the government, and their determination to maintain its unity and uphold its authority over the whole territory of the United States. The Secretary says that experience has shown that serious defects exist in the Militia Law, which should be promptly remedied. The law relative to volunteers also needs amendment. The views of the Department on these subjects will be communicated to appropriate Committees of Congress.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law, of 17th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons in charge of such persons, is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in considerable portions of its wide operations, has thus far suffered from a scant rather than from too great quantity of such labor.

The successful movement of various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at different points on the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military resources of the nation.—These movements have been upon a scale of great magnitude.

The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transport to the field of operations in so brief a period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroads, river and sea. It has not be en found necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country. The various companies met in convention in this city, and united in proposing a uniform tariff for the government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable, and they have performed all the services required of them by the Department with a promptness, efficiency and cheerfulness which do honor to the patriotism of their managers.

Every means of the country has been put forth to complete the armament of on forts and fortifications for the defence of our harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this Bureau. These details are, obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate Committee. The subject of arming fortifications, particularly of those defending the harbor of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department has been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with the meeting of other imperative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare, of iron-clad vessels comparatively safe from the effect of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficent to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

The Secretary calls special attention to the necessity of providing additional means for storage and preparation of ordnance supplies, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The attention of the Department has been earnestly directed to forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defense.

No aphorism is more universally received than the sole object of a just war, is to make the enemy feel his injustice, and by his suffrages amend his ways. He must therefore, be attacked in his most accessible quarter. The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor; which keeps laborers on their plantations to support the owners, who devote their time and strength to destroy our armies and our government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the government, it is in his opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system and turn it against the rebels. The productive power upholds the insurrection.—Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of rebels will not only aid in holding fortified positions, but their labor will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate corn and forage, which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending the purchase.

The Secretary says, in conclusion: The greater part of the whole country which formerly produced the Sea Island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are those of the soil and climate. It needs only an assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches, battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and the result permanent? It is worthy of notice that those portions of territory which, once recovered, we have mostly firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found. By their assistance our armies will be permitted to operate and occupy the country, and to labor for the army in raising its and their own supplies. Full occupation can be given them, and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a Northern and less congenial climate.

Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been forfeited by the original proprietors, deeply involved in crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without the leaders of its people being deprived of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have commanding genius and talent to exercise a dangerous influence over their fellow men, without the adventitious aid of money and property. By striking down the system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself. Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any Southern State, while strong loyalty to the Federal government has been displayed on every occasion and against every discouragement.

By the means suggested, the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our people saved from slaughter on the battle field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi and the sea coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for valuable products of their labor.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Thursday morning at 11 a.m.
INSURANCE.

☞ A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC County Committee of Correspondence will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m. A full attendance of the members is requested.
THOMAS FARLEY, President.
JAMES M. RICHARDS, Secretary.
dec2dawtd

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
PITTSBURGH
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 73 MARKET STREET.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE and splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses
WINTER CLOAKS,
embracing every style and variety to be found in the Eastern market.
All orders promptly attended to, and no pains spared to render entire satisfaction to all who may give us a call.
M. J. SPENCE,
NO. 73 MARKET STREET.
dec4.

BACON SIDES—800 POUNDS COUNTRY Sides and Hams just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
dec4 Corner Market and First sts.

CLOVER SEED—9 BARRELS PRIME Clover seed just received and for sale by JAS. A FETZER,
dec4 corner Market and First streets.

APPLES—300 BARRELS PRIME Russett Apples just received by steamer James Patton, and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
dec4 Corner Market and First streets.

15 GROSS BROWN'S BRONCHIAL Troches just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
dec4 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

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

CAUGHT ON THE 18th OF NOVEMBER, on the Allegheny river, a certain number of logs with a certain mark which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to O'HANLON & CO.,
dec3.2td Allegheny.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRIES—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at M. Leslie Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold 2 Silver watches, Chest and contents, stove pipe &c
T. A. McCLELLAND,
dec3 Auctioneer.

PARLOR SKATES
PARLOR SKATES
PARLOR SKATES
A lot on hand and selling low to close out at
NO. 81 FIFTH STREET.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
dec3

PERFUMERY PERFUMERY
I am just in receipt of a further supply of choice Perfumery, embracing fine Pomatums, Hair Oils,
Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief,
Superior Colognes,
Toilet Soaps in great variety,
Puff Boxes,
of the most beautiful description etc., etc., also
Burnett's Standard Toilet Preparations,
Cocoa Oil for the Hair,
Kalliston for the complexion.
Oriental tooth wash for the teeth, superior Colognes for the toilet.
Burnett's Toilet Companion contains a bottle of each of the above in good style suitable for presents. Purchasers will consult their interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
dec1

CALIFORNIA WINES,
These wines are, for medical purposes, are acknowledged by all who have used them to be superior to all other, foreign or domestic. The attention of the invalid is particularly called to these wines as they will be found vastly more beneficial than any other kind.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
dec1

WANTED.
Thirty or Forty Boarders, Male or Female.
ENQUIRE AT THE
MASSEY HOUSE,
no29;5td NOS. 5 & 7 ROSS ST.

OFFICERS & SOLDIERS,
CAVALRY AND GRAIN BOOTS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE.
62 Fifth Street,
Best Ladies' Balmorals in the city.
☞ I will pay a good premium for a Lock Box at the Post Office.
no29

Greatest Bargains
Ever Offered in all kinds of Goods.
SHAWLS,
OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS.
CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
FLANNELS,
of all colors, Barred and Plain.
DOMESTICS.
The largest assortment we have ever been able to offer. Purchased early in the season and will be sold at less than they can be purchased in the East at the present time.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
no29

SUNDRIES—
Teas, Coffee,
Sugars, Whiskey,
Raisins, Flour, &c.
For sale by TIERMAN & GETTY,
Corner of Ohio street and Diamond.
no27 Allegheny City.

1,000 HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES, at old prices, selling off at McClelland's Auction.

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,
no29 Commercial Brokers, 51 Market St.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR A MARKET GARDEN OR TAVERN stand—Eight acres of valuable land in excellent cultivation pleasantly situated, 4 miles from Allegheny city on New Brighton road, one mile from Birmingham Station; is a desirable location, a large wall built house of sixteen rooms well arranged and in good order, wide hall in the centre, two porticos in front, porch in rear, large cellar, tenant house, barn, stable carriage house and other buildings, cistern, well and never failing springs, orchard of five acres—variety of bearing trees, Price low. Terms easy. APPLY to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
Commercial Brokers,
dec4 51 Market street.

50 CASES CONCENTRATED LYE just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
dec4 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

5 GROSS AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
dec4 No 69 Federal street Allegheny.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINE Chests, suitable for families or steamboats, for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
dec4 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

10 GROSS AYER'S CATHARTIC Pills just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
dec4 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

FURS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY at 2 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street, will be sold a large quantity of Furs, comprising Capes, half Capes and Victorines, Cuffs and Muffs for Ladies, Misses and Children. Ladies are particularly invited to this sale. T. A. McCLELLAND,
dec3 Auctioneer.

WHITE SATIN AND
KID HEEL SLIPPERS,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Also a lot of Black Satin Slippers just received at
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
dec3 81 FIFTH STREET.

MEN'S CAVALRY BOOTS
MEN'S CAVALTY BOOTS,
Just received, the best article at a low price at
JOSEPH H. BORLAND'S
Cheap Cash Store, No. 98 Market st.,
2d door from Fifth. no

A LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINTZES,
NOW OPEN AND WILL BE SOLD AT
OLD PRICES.
W. & D. HUGUS.
no29

LADIES' ENGLISH LASTING BALMORALS,
Ladies' Glove Calf Balmorals,
LADIES' BUSH GOAT BALMORALS.
at DIFFENBACHER'S,
no29 No. 15 Fifth street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSES belonging to the United States, branded U. S. A liberal reward will be given for their recovery and delivery at Jackson's Stables, on Third street, Pittsburgh. A. MONTGOMERY,
no29;1wd Maj. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE—A valuable house and lot 24 feet front on West side of Penn street; 136 feet deep to a wide alley, hall, two parlors and about 12 rooms, gas, water and brick stable. Also a three story brick dwelling house and lot, 23 feet front on Liberty street, running through to Penn st.—Also a three story dwelling house and lot, 22 Second street, hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, bath room, seven chambers, cellar, yard, gas and water fixtures. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no27 Commercial Brokers, 51 Market street.

SECOND LOT
OF
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS & MELODEONS.
REAL BARGAINS,
A ROSEWOOD 6¾ OCTAVE PIANO, made by Chickering & Sons, only 2½ years old; a very fine instrument $200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, same as above 200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons, about 3 years old, in first rate order 185
A Rosewood 6¼ octave Piano made by Stonemaker, Philadelphia, a good Piano 150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., in good order 140
A Rosewood 6¼ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston, 125
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart & Co., a very good instrument, 120
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, N. Y. make 85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, Lease 70
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, Loud & Bro. 45
A Mahogany 5½ octave Piano 20
A Mahogany 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 $75 35
For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
no5 81 Wood street.

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

20,000 BUSHELS OF RYE
Wanted at
MOORE'S DISTILLERY.
Will pay the highest cash prices.
THOMAS MOORE,
my30tf 82 First street, Pittsburgh.

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.
(At the old established Coach Factory,)
DUQUESNE WAY,
NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.
Repairing done as usual. jy7

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 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 11.40 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.
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 3.20 a.m.
Johnstown Accommodation 10.30 a.m.
1st Wall's Station Accommodation 8.30 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 5.00 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.
FARES.
TO NEW YORK 12.85
PHILADELPHIA 10.50
BALTIMORE 10.00
LANCASTER 3.80
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 1863.
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	3.50 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.
Allegheny	4.02 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.50 p.m.
Arrives Crestline	10.15 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
Ft. Wayne	3.5 p.m.		3.45 a.m.
Chicago	10.00 p.m.		10.0 a.m.

FOR COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.

Leaves Crestline	10.30 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrives at Columbus	1.00 p.m.	15.30 a.m.
Cincinnati	6.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
Indianapolis	8.30 p.m.	7.25 a.m.
St. Louis	4.0 a.m.	3.0 p.m.

All Trains through to Chicago without change of Cars.
N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as by Steubenville. Trains on both lines meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.
EASTWARD TRAINS
ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Chicago Express 3.00 a.m.
Chicago Mail 2.45 p.m.
Cincinnati and St. Louis Express 11.00 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS—From Federal street Station, Allegheny City.

Leaves	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Allegheny	New Brighton	No. 2 Brighton	Allegheny
9.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
4.20 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.

Leaves	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Allegheny	Economy	Economy	Allegheny
12.00 m.	1.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
5.50 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.50 p.m.

☞ Trains are run by Columbus time, which is 12 minutes slower than Pittsbur