The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1862. **Vol. XX.---Established 1842.**

THE DAILY POST--ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months, "	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One "	70
One week, delivered in the city	15
Single copies	3
To agents per hundred	2 00

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates of advertising have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Pittsburgh Daily Press, to take effect on and after the 16th day of November, 1862, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

One insertion	$ 60	Two months	$ 9 00
Two insertions	1 00	Three months	11 00
Three insertions	1 25	Four months	13 00
One week	2 00	Five months	14 00
Two weeks	3 50	Six months	15 00
Three weeks	5 00	Nine months	20 00
One month	6 00	One year	25 00

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER:

Which allows the privilege of a weekly change of matter, to be inserted among new advertisements.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY,

Six months	$15 00
Twelve months	20 00
Administrators' Notices	2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Death Notices, each insertion	50

☞ All advertisements ordered in for one Month, or less time, to be worth at the time of ordering.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Saturday, Dec. 13th.

Remarks—Business yesterday was very dull; in fact transactions were made altogether to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather continues fine, resembling May more than December. The river rose about four inches.

Flour—We have nothing new to note in this article. The receipts by wagon are on the increase, by other sources there is a falling off. The stock in first hands is not large. Sales of 50 bbls from store. Extra Family at $6 50@6 75; do 25 from wagon; in lots Extra, $6 75. Extra Family $8 00; sales of choice Family at higher figure.

Apples—Sales of 50 bbls Russets, $2 00; this is an advance. 125 do @ $2 25, 87 do @ $2 12@2 25.

Poultry—The offerings were large; sales 4 000 lbs Turkey at 7½ ₩ lb. Chickens, 500 lbs, 6½ ₩ lb.

Butter—Sales 400 lbs, roll, 16@18c.

Hay—Sales of 25 loads at scales, at $13@16 per ton.

Whiskey—City rectified is in moderate request; sales 40 bbls at 32@40c.

Cheese—Sales 44 Boxes, W. R., prime, 12c; sales of Inferior at various prices.

Buckwheat Flour—Sales 300 lbs, at $3.75.

Eggs—Sales 4 barrels at 19@20c.

Bacon—Sales 2,000 lbs Shoulders, 5¾c; Sides, 6½@6¾c; 1000 lbs Hams at 9½@10c.

Rags—Sales of 2,000 lbs mixed at 6c.

Hops—Sales of 6 bales Western New York, 20@22½c.

Salt—The market is drooping; sales of 70 bbls, $3@3 25; 50 sacks at $2@2 12½.

Sugar in moderate demand: Sales 12 hhds N. O., 10¾@11c; 5 do Porto Rico at 11c; sales 3 bbls Crushed 14½c.

Molasses—Sales of 25 bbls N. O., 55c.

Coffee—sales 15 sacks Rio, 32c.

Malt—Sales in a regular way $1,40 ₩ bush.

Barley—The market is drooping; some buyers decline purchasing at the present rates, viz: $1 15@1 20.

Oats—Sales 50 bushels, old, at 50c.

Corn—The market is firm at 65@70c.

Wheat—We quote white, $1 25; red, $1 15.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade for Nov. and Dec.

Wm. M. SHINN, V. P. | JAS. I. BENNETT
JNO. S. DILWORTH, | Wm. McCREERY,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St Andrew	Glasgow	New York	Nov 19
Hansa	Southm'ton	New York	Nov 26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Nov 26
N American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov 29
Bavaria	Southm'ton	New York	Dec 3
Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Dec 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Dec 6
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Dec 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec 13
Un't Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Dec 16
Hammonia	Southm'ton	New York	Dec 17
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Dec 20
New York	Southm'ton	New York	Dec 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec 27
Teutonia	Southm'ton	New York	Dec 31
Borussia	Southm'ton	New York	Jan 14

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New York	Southampton	Dec 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec 13
Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Dec 13
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec 13
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Dec 20
Hansa	New York	Southampton	Dec 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec 26
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec 27
Bavaria	New York	Southampton	Dec 27
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Dec 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan 7
Un't Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Jan 10
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Jan 10

PORK PACKING ITEMS.

Milwaukie.

Hogs advanced 15@20c on Saturday. The market opened at $3 50@3 70 for dressed Hogs, dividing on 200 lbs, and on 'Change some sales were made as high as $3 80@3 90. Lower prices however, prevailed in the afternoon, and $3 80 would probably be a fair quotation.

Detroit.

Mess Pork is dull at $11 50 for old and $12 for new. Mess Beef, $10. Lard, 7½@8c, with nothing doing.

Peoria.

Receipts of live Hogs continue liberal, with no alteration in prices. We quote good to large averaging 300 lbs. at $3@3 10 per cwt. gross, with a corresponding reduction for lesser weights. Dressed Hogs $3 25@3 75, dividing on 200 lbs. net weight.

Cincinnati.

Mess pork was in better request to-day, and several sales of 41p were made at $11. As buyers came up, to the prices lately asked, sellers become more reserved, and the offerings at $11 are light. Country packed was sold at $10 75.

Lard remains firm but not active at 6¾c in tierce.

The market for hogs dressed more heavily to-day than it did yesterday, and droves found it hard to sell without accepting a decline of 5@10 ₩ 100 lbs. This they refused very stoutly but the receipts were heavy, and the selling Rounds Ayres' full enough to be quite indifferent about buying. Light Hogs fared particularly hard. Average of 200 pounds may be quoted at $4 30@4 35 and of 220 at $4 40@4 45. It requires a strictly extra and desirable grade to bring $4 50@4 60.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

The market is firm, with sales of 1,200 bushels Clover seed at $6 37½@6 50 ₩ bushel, mostly at the latter rate. Timothy and Flaxseed are firm, the latter in demand at $3 ₩ bushel.

River Items.

The Fred Lorain and Lady Pike arrived at Cincinnati the 1st inst with 200 bales of cotton from Memphis. The Tycoon has 600 bales of cotton from Memphis for this place.

Louisville.

The river is about stationary at this point with three feet seven inches water in the canal last evening. The weather is clear and somewhat warmer than on Saturday and Sunday.

Cairo.

The Chancellor arrived here with 312 bales of cotton from Memphis for the East.

St. Louis.

The Leonora arrived from Wheeling on Tuesday. The ice floating in the river yesterday was very weak, and obstruction in the path of the ferry boats. The river fell a little. The river is falling all the way to Cairo, with but five feet water on one or two bars.

The Alton packet, B. M. Runyan, Capt. Bellas, bound from Alton for this port, sunk at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, near the foot of Shares Island, about six or eight miles above this city. She struck a snag near the wreck of the Baltimore, and soon after it was ascertained that the boat was in a sinking condition. She was rounded to at the foot of the Island and sunk in a short time in the shore. She was very little damaged, and will be raised without difficulty, and in a short time. She had very little freight in the hold, and none of her deck load, and consequently the loss will be in five or six feet water. Another boat will be put in the place of the Runyan until she is raised, repaired and ready for business.

The steamer Silver Cloud, from Pittsburgh, arrived on Tuesday.

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 H. 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 firm is respectfully requested.

JAMES WARD,
WM. WARD,
GEORGE C. REIS,
ANDREW H. BERGER.
no19:1md

MILITARY.

CHANCE TO GET IN THE 15TH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

BOUNTY $177.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 3, 1862.

MAJOR LOUIS D. OGDEN, Pittsburgh, Pa:

Sir: You are hereby authorized to raise a Regiment of CAVALRY in the State of Pennsylvania, for three years or during the war, to be organized in accordance with General Order No. 125, from this Department.

The Field and Staff Officers can be mustered upon completion of the organization of the Regiment.

Enlisted men will be mustered as enrolled. Supplies of clothing, arms, horses and equipments will be furnished by the proper Department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Oct. 7, 1862.

The foregoing authority of the War Department is approved, and ordered that the Regiment of Cavalry thus authorized to be raised, accord to the terms and organization indicated by the War Department. By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been duly authorized to raise this Regiment. It will be attached, as far as possible to the Stanton Cavalry, and Col. James M. Schoonmaker will assist in completing the regiment. The first Station Regiments now at Camp Howe, enlisted, and will be mounted here. Five Companies of this Regiment are now in Camp and is fast filling up.

Companies, parts of Companies and squads, not already accepted, have now the last and undoubtedly the finest opportunity for entering recognized service. All Bounties from the United States will be given to the men, and the Allegheny County Bounty to such men as may be enlisted from Allegheny County. This Battalion has been called for special service by the Secretary of War, and will be armed, equipped and mounted with the least possible delay.

The Colonel can be found at Headquarters, PARK HOUSE, Fifth street, above General Howe's office.

oct1-tf

SECOND LOT OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS & MELODEONS.

REAL BARGAINS,

A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, with round corners; made by Chickering & Sons, only 2½ years old; a very fine instrument $300
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano same as above 200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons; used 4 yrs old, in first rate condition 185
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano made by Schoninger, Stinbrenner & Co.; used 3 yrs 150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., in good order 140
A Rosewood 6¾ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston 125
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart, a very good instrument 120
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, N. Y. make 85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, Lease 75
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, Load & Bro. 45
A Mahogany 6½ octave Piano 26
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,
20 81 Wood street.

THE VM. 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.
no4-5wd

TO COMMITTING MAGISTRATES.

The attention of Committing Magistrates is respectfully called to the subjoined rules of Court. Their importance in saving the time and labor of the Court, and its officers and suitors, will be apparent to every one. Committing Magistrates are urged to a compliance therewith. A failure to comply with these rules may result in a process against defaulting Magistrates.

Extracts from the Rules of Court of Quarter Sessions:

RULE 9.

An *Information Docket* shall be kept by the clerk, in which he shall regularly enter recognizances and informations returned by magistrates, giving the name of the defendant—the offense with which he is charged—the name of prosecutor—the magistrate before whom the information was made, and the date of the return.

RULE 10

The clerk shall endorse, on each recognizance and information, the date of the return and entry; and when he delivers the same to the District Attorney he shall make a note thereof on the information Docket.

RULE 11

When the recognizance or information is not returned within the time required by law, the Court on application of any person interested, will order the magistrate promptly to return forthwith, and, if necessary, enforce the same by attachment.

By order of the Court.

WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.
dec10,3t:41w.

JAMES ROBB,

NO. 89 MARKET STREET.

Has now on hand a large stock of fall and winter

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all the different varieties and style to be found.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Balmoral Boots with double and tripple soles.

Mens', Boys' and Youth's Calf, Coarse and Kip Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

Mens' Long Legged Water Proof Cavalry Boots of a very superior quality.

Calf and Gaiters. His stock is to warrants his goods to give general satisfaction.

JAMES ROBB,
89 Market street.

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

WM. H. SMITH & CO,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS

PITTSBURGH.

GUM BLANKETS,

FOR ARMY USE.

W. McCLINTOCK & SON,
112 MARKET STREET.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
(Successor to Jas. Holmes & Co.)

PORK PACKER,

Dealer in Bacon, Lard, Sugar-Cured Hams, Smoked Beef, &c.

Corner Market and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec11:lyd.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE LOT OF WINTER CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS and DRESS GOODS,

Barred county Flannels,

Plain Gray and Twilled Flannels,

Blankets, &c. All will be sold cheap for cash at

H. HYNDS'S,
dec10 No. 61 Market street.

MILITARY GAUNTLETS,

BUCK AND MULE GAUNTLETS,

IN WHITE AND BUFF.

Received by Express this day at

EATON, MACRUM & CO'S.
sam5 No. 17 Fifth street

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS,

Which will be sold at the old prices at

BORLAND'S, 98 Market street.
sam7

10 CROSS AYER'S CATHARTIC Pills just received and for sale by

GEORGE C. REALY,
dec6 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

DAILY POST.

The Williamsburg (Va.) Lunatic Asylum.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS WISE AND KEYES.

The following is a copy of the correspondence relative to the Williamsburg (Va.) Lunatic Asylum from the Rebel General Henry A. Wise to Maj. Gen. Keyes, to ascertain the truth of rumors and newspaper statements, alleging that the United States forces occupied the Asylum for military purposes.

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS, CHAFFIN'S FARM, Nov. 27, 1862.—To the officer commanding the United States forces at Williamsburg, Va.—SIR: Relatives of the unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum in the city of Williamsburg, have become greatly alarmed and distressed by seeing it stated in the newspapers of the day, and by reports and rumors more seeming to confirm these statements:

1. That the United States authorities have removed, or intend to remove, either all or a portion of the inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum to some Northern locality or elsewhere unknown and

2. That since the invasion of Williamsburg by the United States forces, they have occupied a large portion of the building of the State Lunatic Asylum for military uses: and

3. That they have so disturbed all discipline and regulations of police, as to crowd the two sexes and the various classes of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum together in the same wards and apartments.

These complaints have been made by the families and friends of the patients to the President of the Confederate States. He has ordered proper inquiries to be made, and I am authorized to send a flag of truce to you at Williamsburg to ascertain the real state of facts in regard to these allegations. I trust I need not say that the Confederate authorities are not willing to believe these statements are true without being better vouched for than by rumor or newspapers, and without giving even an invading enemy the opportunity of vindicating his reputation before the civilized world against all doubt as to inhumanly like this. Therefore the flag of truce is sent to soothe and quiet apprehensions, naturally and excusably excitable in mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives and friends, and to pay respect to the tenderest charities of life and the most powerful affections of mankind—charities and affections so sacred that States and God only can deal with them with proper care, and such as are always kept safe from all intrusion. The lunatic asylum at Williamsburg is a State charitable institution, long established, and of that character of hospitals the most exempt of all from the least touch of war.

When the buildings of the venerable William and Mary College were burned, her ancient volumes of learning and all material monuments of her beneficence as Alma Mater of the sages and heroes of American Revolution and American history and glory destroyed, the President of the Confederate States abided simply the verdict of civilized men, and lastly deemed that no protest was called for from him. But now that the State of Virginia's children of affliction are said to be inhumanly harmed, he appeals, in behalf of these "little ones," if they are or have been injured, to no lower authority than that of Heaven to Christianity. For Lieutenant-Colonel R. Harrison and Major Stark, of my command, I ask an interview with you in person, and that they may be permitted, under parole of honor, as officers and gentlemen, to make any and all proper inquiries and inspection necessary to enable them to report fully and accurately on the matter of this communication. I am, sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE, Brigadier-General.

On receipt of the above letter General Keyes, at once communicated with Major General Dix, and sent the following letter in answer to Gen. Wise:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Yorktown, Va., Dec. 8, 1862.—To Brigadier-General H. A. Wise, C. S. A., commanding, &c., Chaffin's farm.—SIR: Your communication of the 27th ult., addressed to the officer commanding the forces at Williamsburg, and brought by Colonel Harrison and Major Stark, under a flag of truce, has been transmitted to me.

Major General Dix, commanding the Department, has decided that those officers cannot be allowed to come within our lines, but that Mr. Douglas, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, can see them and lay before them a statement of the exact condition of the institution and its inmates. It is not the intention of the United States Government, so far as I know or can learn, to remove any of the patients to the North, nor has there been any authority given to occupy the building of the asylum for military purposes, further than was necessary for protection. A Surgeon of the United States forces has been directed to render his professional assistance to the lunatics, and full rations of provisions have been issued to them. Coal is now being sent up, and nothing in my power has been omitted to render the unfortunate inmates of the asylum as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

Your communication, though based avowedly on rumor and newspaper reports, evinces a disposition to credit a charge of cruelty towards the insane, since you associate the rumors with the destruction of the venerable Williams and Mary College, assuming that to have been done by us.—The college buildings were burned in the confusion of a raid made by your troops within our lines. I know not who burned them; but I must take this opportunity to assure you that I am opposed to all violence not sanctioned by the usages of civilized warfare. I fully agree with you, that the awful afflictions and the tender charities which they deserve to awake in our breasts, and which are the main subject of your communication, should be exempt from every touch would not, to spite you nor your cause, do acts deserving the condemnation of the civilized world, and in regard to the arbitrament of that higher tribunal to which you refer. Heaven shield us! Who knows which deserves the greater pity, the poor lunatic in the asylum at Williamsburg, or the men who have made this war! I have the honor to be sir, respectfully your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,
Major-General Commanding Corps.

An Irishman catching a thief's hand in his pocket at the Post Office the other day knocked the rascal down, and began to trample on his carcass as if he he were dancing a Fardowner's jig. "What is that for," said a bystaneer. "Och," said Pat, "it's small change the fellow wanted and, faith I'm after giving him a few *Post Office Stamps.*"

"Mammy may I go fishing?" "Yes, dear, but don't go near the water. And recollect, if your are drowned, I shall skin you as sure as you are alive."

From the Army.

An Amusing Dialogue.

FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 5.

During the inactivity of last winter—in those days when "all was quiet upon the Upper Potomac,"—the pickets of both armies are said to have lost their feelings of hostility so much as to have met unarmed in the middle of the river, where they manifested their kind regards by shaking hands and drinking each other's health. The present inactivity along the line of the Rappahannock seems to have produced similar phenomena, the mutual confidence of the pickets being exhibited to a still greater extent. We had the satisfaction of witnessing this and participating to some extent on our last visit to the picket stations upon the river. We found the pickets of the two hostile armies had enjoyed each others society so much, with the river between them, they had been building rafts to cross over upon and make their intercourse more perfect, and satisfactory. At one point, where a ledge of rocks made the river fordable, they were wading through, with the water knee-deep between them.

We had passed a few miles up the stream, beyond the Island and dam, when, coming to a place where the rocks jutted out into the water, we determined to hail a picket upon the other side and attempt to hold conversation with him.

So we shouted: "Hallo, friend; what regiment is on picket over there?"

"The Thirteenth Alabama—what regiment is over there?"

"We do not belong to this army; we are newspaper correspondents."

"Newspaper men, eh? What's old Bennet's politics now?"

"Can't say, haven't seen the last issue, yet."

"Then you can't be expected to know. Got any late papers?"

"Yes, one containing the President's message."

"What does old Linkin have to say about the niggers? Does he say anything about his emancipation scheme."

"Not a word. He proposes now to emancipate negroes gradually, before the year nineteen hundred."

"We'll give him until nineteen thousand and he can't do it then. You haven't heard of any insurrections down South yet, have you?"

"One pretty large one. We'll finish that, though, before the winter is through. How are boots in the Confederacy?"

"Rather scarce. We don't run as much as you do, though, and they last longer.—Have you found out where Jackson is yet?"

"That's a matter of indifference to us. Why don't you take Fredericksburg?"

"Wait there a few days, and we'll come over and tell you."

"That looks like a Southern horse you are astride of?"

"You are right. He belongs to Capt. Rhett, of the Charleston *Courier*."

"The d——l he does; how did you come by him."

"I bought him of a contraband. Capt. Rhett's servant rode him into our lines at Harper's Ferry."

"Have you seen anything of a white horse one of your reporters tells so much about?"

"What horse do you refer to?"

"That 'white horse' which a *Tribune* man sees in every battle."

"You seem to know all about our Northern papers."

"Pity we shouldn't. We get them regularly three days after they are published."

"Thinking the next remark of our sarcastic rebel friend might strike nearer home, we concluded to avoid his shafts, and terminated the conversation by turning our horses up the river toward the ford, where we hoped to be in nearer communication with the Confederates. We reached the place, and saw a crowd standing just across the river. The pickets told us that the rebels had been over several times during the day. We called and asked them to come over. Seeing our citizens' dress they hesitated, but the invitation being repeated by the soldiers, they were reassured, and commenced jumping from rock to rock, wading where it was necessary, and came over to us without the slightest apprehension of danger.

Their remarks were less spicy and more friendly. They seemed highly pleased with meeting the Yankees face to face, and the conversation seemed more like that of old friends met together after a long absence than of bitter enemies confronting each other for the first time.—There were three of them; one was as ruddy and vigorous in appearance as a Yankee farmer. The other two were more of a Southern type, tall and lean, with sallow countenances. All of them were from Alabama, and good Southerns at heart, ready to die in the last ditch. We plied them gently with questions respecting the Confederate army, but not a word could we draw forth on that topic. They alluded, with a slight appearance of embarassment, to the contrast between their uniforms and those of the Federal soldiers. Their garments were whole, however, and they wore shoes better than some which many of our army are wearing at the present time.—Supplies are sufficiently good and abundant they said, and they appeared perfectly satisfied and contented. In one particular—an abundance of tobacco—they thought they had an important advantage over our army. One of them proposed to give $40 worth of tobacco for a government overcoat. We sat down with them for half an hour in conversation upon various topics, when, the sun having set, and twilight fading almost imperceptibly into moonlight, we took the path homeward.

BARTLETT.

In an interior town in old Connecticut lives an odd character named Ben Hayden. Ben has some good points; but he will run his face when and where he never can pay. In the same town lives Mr. Jacob Bond, who keeps the store at the corner. Ben had a score there, but to get his pay was more than Mr. Bond was equal to. One day Ben made his appearance with a bag and wheelbarrow.

"Mr. Bond, I want to buy two bushels of corn, and I want to pay you cash for it,"

"Very well," says Mr. B., and so they both went up stairs, and Bond put up the corn, and Ben takes it down while Mr. Bond stops to close up his windows.—When he got down he saw Ben some ways off from the door, making it for home.

"Halloo! Ben! You said you wanted to pay the cash for that corn."

Old Ben sat down on one handle of his barrow, and cocking his head on one side said, "That's true, Mr. Bond, *I do want to pay you the cash* for the corn, but *I can't!!*"

There is a class of men ever ready to pump you to any extent, if you only give them a handle.

ROLL-CALL.

"Corporal Green!" the orderly cried;
"Here," was the answer loud and clear,
From the lips of a soldier who stood near,
And "Here!" was the word the next replied.

"Cyrus Drew!"—then a silence fell—
This time no answer followed the call:
Only his rear man had seen him fall,
Killed or wounded he could not tell.

There they stood in the falling light,
These men of of battle, with grave, dark looks
As plain to be read as open books,
While slowly gathered the shade of night.

The fern of hill-sides was splashed with blood,
And down in the corn, where the poppies grew,
Where redder stains than the poppies knew,
And crimsoned dyed was the river's flood.

For the foe had crossed from the other side,
That day, in the face of a murderous fire,
That swept them down in its terrible ire;
And their life-blood went to color the tide.

"Herbert Cline!"—at the call there came
Two stalwart soldiers into line,
Bearing between them this Herbert Cline,
Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name.

"Ezra Kerr!"—and a voice answered "Here?"
"Hiram Kerr!" but no man replied;
They were brothers these two; the sad wind sighed,
And a shudder crept through the corn-field near.

"Ephraim Deane!"—then a soldier spoke:
"Deane carried the regiments colors" he said,
"When our ensign was shot; I left him dead,
Just after the enemy wavered and broke.

"Close by the roadside his body lies,
I paused a moment and gave him to drink;
His murmured his mother's name, I think;
And death came with it and closed his eyes."

'Twas a victory—yes; but it cost us dear:
For that company's roll, when called at night,
Of a hundred men who went into the fight,
Numbered but twenty that answered "*Here!*"

Lincoln's Maximas.

Mr. Lincoln suggests many profound maxims in personal and political economy. We copy a few for their great novelty and erudition:

It is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*.

It is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger*.

It is easier to pay any sum when we are *able* than it is to pay it before *we* are able.

We presume Mr. Lincoln designed these wise says as apples of gold, to be set in frames of silver, or just now in shinplaster currency.—*State Sentinel.*

Think of It.

Out of debt every sixpence you get is your own: you may look on it with unalloyed sensation of right to save it or to spend it, to turn it in any fashion it is equal to. But in debt, it is not your own. It belongs to him to whom it is due, to him who has patiently toiled for it—earned it.

It is said that the first fugutive slave law was made at the suggestion of President Washington, upon the complaint of a man from Pennsylvania, whose slave had escaped into Virginia. It passed with only seven noes, two of them from the slave States.

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Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in practice for the last twenty-five years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

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In need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES

never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections. Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of bitter blotches, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a speedy recovery.

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Dr. Brown's remedies for the alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak or indeed often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in the country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease in 24 hours. He will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhœa Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a fee, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 66 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

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Spencer & M'Kay,

BREWERS AND MALSTERS,

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 30th of August, 1862. W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at the office in the Brewery. The Brewing Business will be continued by SPENCER & M'KAY, who intend to have always on hand a superior article of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may purchase from them.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.

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