DAILY POST.

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

MOMDAY MORNING, DEC. 15.

☞ See First Page for Commercial, Daily Market and River News.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., pursuant to call. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny County meet at their respective places for holding primary meetings on SATURDAY, the 27th DAY OF DECEMBER, to elect two delegates from each Township, Borough and Ward, to meet in convention at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 30th, at 11 o'clock, to SELECT DELEGATES to the State Convention.

The delegate mee ings in the cities and boroughs will open at 5 P. M. and continue until 7 P. M., and in the townships the meetings will be held between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

By order of
THOMAS FARLEY, President.
JAMES M. RICHARDS, Secretary.
dec11

NEW RATES.

The advanced rates to agents and subscribers will commence from to-day. We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with a good paper, at least the worth of their money.

A BATTLE.

The long looked for engagement between the Union forces under Gen. Burnside and the rebels under Gen. Lee, commenced in earnest on Saturday morning. For the first few hours both armies fought in the dark, there being hanging over them a dense fog. About eleven o'clock, however, the sun dispelled the gloom, shedding its rays around the valley and hill side, preparatory to the carnage which was to follow. It will be seen by the account published in this morning's paper that at the opening of the engagement our centre was paralyzed by a destructive fire from behind batteries which our troops heroically attempted to take at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Franklin, who commanded on the left was successful, but after an entire day's fight he drove the enemy but a mile, which leads us to infer that that part of the engagement was desperately contested.

In the battle of Saturday, Pittsburgh lost another of her gallant sons, Brigadier General Jackson. He was a brave and dashing officer; his thousands of friends in this city will mourn his fall.

The report that fighting was resumed yesterday morning was contradicted last evening, so that we having nothing decisive, up to the present writing, as to the actual condition of the contending forces. The reports of Saturday's hard fighting is not so encouraging as we anticipated. We trust, however, that it is but the beginning of a campaign which will result in the speedy entry of our forces into the rebel capital, when treason will be utterly crushed and the stars and stripes planted, in permanent triumph, upon the fortifications of the rebel government.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The rumor of peace propositions from the rebel government to ours has thrown the leading Abolition papers of the country into a fit of mingled indignation and despair. The mere idea of a sudden peace seems to cow their better part of man. Peace without emancipation is not to be even considered, and hence the painstaken by the Abolitionists to assure us all that nothing but interminable and desolating war will bring the rebels back to their allegiance. Peace, not war, is the thing now most dreaded, and a remote possibility of it strikes the emancipationists with consternation and despair. In fact a well told and ingenious romance, based upon a groundwork of peace propositions, strikes them with horror, equalled only by that which so unnerved King Claudus while looking on the counterfeit of the murder of Gonzago. What is the cause of this? How does it happen that a return of peace is so dreaded by our political opponents? Is it danger to their party's existence that so exercises them; or is it the harrowing reflection of losing the large and juicy slices furnished them by profitable places in the various departments created by the necessities of the war? It must be the latter, because their party is already reeling, previous to taking its final plunge.—The ponderous blows dealt upon its hideous proportions, at the late elections, so weakened it that it has been lingering ever since in such a damaged condition as to render its recovery entirely hopeless.—In March next the Yankees of Connecticut, and perhaps New Hampshire, will hand in a few more of the same sort, when abolitionism, as a dangerous combination, will take its final leave and never more return to torture a penitent people. Then we shall give praise, and return thanks indeed, and celebrate with becoming fervor, the two great events of the present century—the frustration of rebellion and the death of its twin monster, abolition.

But before these certain events take place, abolition is determined to do its worst in damaging the country. On the 5th instant, but ten days ago, the New York *Tribune*, the master of the administration informed the country, that "it knew" that peace propositions had been submitted to the Administration. Here is its language:

"The rebels have been brought to their knees at last. They have actually, in an informal way, asked for an amnesty from President Lincoln. The movement of our vast armies, the near approach of the first of January, and the panic and weariness of the Southern people, have fairly compelled the foremost rebel leaders to offer to come back to the Union."

The Albany *Evening Jornral* alluded to the dispatch as a "screaming story," and its writer as a "falsifier and a humbug," whereupon the *Tribune* replied that it believed the editor of the *Journal* personally knew the dispatch to be true. "At all events," added the *Tribune* "*we do.*"

In addition to this we have the following, from the New York *Sun* of last Monday:

"During the last week, Thurlow Weed, who has been deputed by President Lincoln to fully examine into the peace prospects, and gather from all sources, here and in Europe, the intent and disposition of the rebel leaders, had an interview with Fernando Wood, in this city, and submitted to him informal suggestions on the part of the government, in reply to the propositions alluded to by a correspondent (of the New York *Tribune*). Should it be necessary, he has been authorized to visit Europe, and open negotiations officially with the Southern commissioners residing there. But, thus far, the rebels, have not been slow to accept direct negotiation between Richmond and this city. The statement of Gov. Seymour, which was made some time since, to the effect that in three months time the Union might be restored, was founded upon facts better established than the public at that time dreamed of being possible."

There can be no doubt but an armistice has been asked for or hinted at by rebel commissioners to our government, and the reason why it has not been granted is that the propositions contemplate the restoration of "the Union as it was," a consummation not desired by the Abolitionists. The reader can now readily understand why the emancipation champions are so stubborn and persistent in their denials of peace propositions, if any such have been presented to the administration.

JOHN WESLEY GREENE ARRESTED.

No sooner did Mr. Greene's japaning narrative, detailing his interviews with the chiefs of ours and the rebel government, appear, than measures were taken to have him arrested. On Thursday evening, therefore, an order from Washington was received in Chicago, and on the following morning he was captured upon a charge of having swindled a fur dealer in Washington out of a set of valuable furs by means of a fradulent order on the government.

It will be remembered that Greene in his communication, which we published on Friday, says that after being dismissed by the President and Mr. Stanton, in a friendly way, he left Washington "in a zig-zag course." The mode by which he obtained the $170 worth of furs in Washington, fully accounts for Wesley's not having taken a direct route. After his arrest in Chicago he beat the Alderman upon a technicality and was discharged.

☞ JOHN WESLEY GREENE, who occupies a large share of public attention just now, appears to have a weakness for wives, penitentiaries and the Methodist Church. From these premises we think it not unlikely he is given to romancing. We cannot but admire the charity of those familiar with his crimes (among which were bigamy and forgery) in abstaining, over cups of "Bohea" or "Gunpowder," from circulating his peculiar traits. Such retinence is commendable, and it is well for Greene that he is "invisible" to Hague. Well, if he did not see Jeff Davis, he was invited to see Abraham Lincoln, and satisfied his longings for notoriety. It is now clear no word of compromise has yet reached us from the South.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

We have been requested, by a charitable Irish gentleman, to publish the following appeal from the Sister Superior of the Concert of Mercy, Clifden, Ireland. Any one desirous of responding to this call, can leave his or her contributions at this office. In the face of the awful destitution in Ireland, as perceive by the Ulster *Observer*, published at Belfast, that the people of that neighborhood are contributing of their scanty means to assist the suffering poor of Lancashire, England. The *Observer* remarks:

True, the shadows of a dark and dreary winter are already lowering over our own unhappy land. From the mountains of Donegal and the wilds of Conemara the murmurs of a bitter and often renewed suffering come with ominous import to us. The severity of the season; the admitted failure of the oats crop, and the general deficiency of the harvest, indicate the near approach of a period of suffering, in which the Irish peasant will have to bear again the miseries that, in past years, pressed so fatally upon him. But, then, he who gives in the cause of charity earns by his contribution the means of conferring increased benefits upon his fellow men.

Charity, like mercy "is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives and him that takes."

CONVENT OF MERCY, Clifden, Ireland, November 17th, 1862.

SIR—Will you excuse me, a stranger, in thus intruding on your time and benevolence, by soliciting your charitable aid in advocating the wants of my poor charge in the far West of Ireland—in the wilds of Connemara? For more than seven years, myself and little community, struggling with innumerable difficulties, have been laboring to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and harbor the poor of Christ; but, surrounded with misery and poverty on all sides, we could effect but little, owing to the extreme destitution of the locality, which it has pleased an All-wise Providence should be our scene of action. During the last winter and spring the wretchedness we have witnessed in the miserable homes of the poor is beyond all description or even conception. Not only did the potato crop fail, but even the comfort of a fire was denied them. In consequence of the summer being so wet, no turf could be saved. This latter want is not experienced, thank God, this winter; but a great scarcity of food prevails in the county. In the first place, the poor could not get sufficient seed to sow their land; and the summer being also very wet, those who *could* sow their land had a considerable failure, so much so that unless work be given to the people to enable them to purchase meal instead of potatoes, the distress will be very great indeed.

I have appealed to the charitable of Australia, who were so good as to respond to the call of hnman misery, and a large collection was sent to Dublin for the poor of the South and West of Ireland; but in consequence of so many places requiring aid, all this was given to one part, except £10.

Will you then, dear sir, be so good as to assist our efforts in the cause of the poor of Connemara, and many a fervent prayer will ascend to Heaven for you. Should we succeed through your means, might I suggest that anything given by the charitable will be sont to myself, and in my own name?

I remain, sir, yours in Christ.
AMELIA WHITE, Superior.

Indignation of Gen. Sigel's Officers.

The intense indignation of the officers in General Sigel's corps, on account of the Pope letters embodied in General Halleck's report, has found vent in a petition to the President, which is being circulated add which will be signed by every officer to whom it is presented "who fights mit Sigel." It sets forth that the officers and men of General Sigel's corps are insulted by the representations concerning conduct of that body at Bull Run, and complains of the conduct of General Halleck in publishing such a document in official form as endorsing its untounded and unjust imputations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Graphic Account of the Bombardment and Capture of the City.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11, 1862.

To-day has witnessed one of those rare, grand spectacles of war—the bombardment of a city. For days the attack had been looked for with feverish anxiety, and with each successive evening the morrow was prophesied as the inaugural occasion of the much talked of winter campaign; but weeks slipped by, and yet we rested in our camps, while all along the ridges just across the river batteries nightly sprang from the earth, as if by magic, and the increasing smoke of the enemy's camp fires wrapped hill and valley in indistinguishable gloom. Wild, exciting rumors were greedily accepted for facts, and a thousand statements, as ridiculous as they were contradictory, flew like wild-fire from camp to camp.

Throughout the week there have been indications that the crisis was rapidly approaching, and each night the troops retired at tattoo fully confident that the roar of artillery would be their reveille.

Last evening, at sundown, the movement commenced. Batteries hastened to the front, wagon trains were removed from the vicinity of the anticipated battle, the ponderous pontoons joined the current hurrying riverward, and night closed down upon us bright and beautiful, with our pulses throbbing quick with eager expectations. Artillery never seemed to rumble so noisily before, and the sharp click of the iron axles echoed far and near, as if in league with the enemy. Down by the river everything was as quiet as peace.—Our pickets, composed of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiment, sat listlessly about their fires, watching the rebel sentries and crunching hard tack. The river swept smoothly by, placid as the sky above, and just over there, so close one almost wished to tell them of their error, stood the rebel sentries, while a soothing movement of rushing waters in the rapids up stream swelled softly down the valley. From the thresholds of the city the sharp yelp of curs rang now and then discordantly upon the ear; but with the batteries in position the cause of their outcry would be removed, and silence again settles down upon the town, broken only by the tones of the town clock telling the midnight hours.—And so the time slipped along. The moon climbed higher up, and the falling dew whitened into frost upon our ponchos, while the horses, restless in the chill night air, moved to and fro uneasily in their harness.

At two o'clock our pickets were withdrawn, and at three the pontoon train drove down to the water. Lumber was noiselessly piled upon the ground, and the huge boats slid from off their trucks. Then we hear a splashing in the river—a dark pathway lengthens out upon the silver surface, shadows flit here and there along its track, the lusty blows of hammers re-echo from side to side. And yet no sound comes from the enemy. "Have they evacuated the place?" "Are we not to fight here after all?" is asked. Suddenly, crack! crack! crack! from a hundred muskets, tells us the ball is opened. A cry of pain comes up the bank from the gallant engineers, mules dash off, with pontoons thundering after, across the plot: the musketry grows louder and the whiz of bullets more frequent; frightened teamsters fly, panic-stricken, and the artillery horses plunge at the caissons. Suddenly, boom! goes a gun—another and another, until thirty pieces are pouring shot and shell upon the devoted city. Graham, who did so gloriously at Antietam; Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Miller, Durell, Tyler, Smith, Hazard, Kinsey and Dickson, all join in the uproar, and musketry is lost to the ear in the mighty roar that re-echoes again and again from and the engineers again attempt the completion of the bridge, but in vain; and after a third trial they fall back, bearing in their arms their wounded, dead and dying.

It was designed to lay down two bridges at once, one at the lower and the other at the upper end of the city. The enemy, posted in the houses and cellars, upon the bank of the river, were safe from our infantry, and maintained a continuous fire. Our infantry returned the fire spiritedly, but, finding it impossible to drive the rebels from their cover, finally withdrew, leaving the disposition of the enemy to our artillery.

By this time it was sunrise. The engineers (Fiftieth New York) and the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York regiments had suffered heavily, and the wounded soon began to crowd the floors of the Lacy House. Other regiments had also suffered, though much less, and the surgeons soon had work enough.

About eight o'clock the artillery fire ceased. The fog was so dense that objects were invisible one hundred yards from the guns. Fredericksburg was as silent as before. Again the engineers advance, and again the enemy drive them back; orderlies gallop to the different batteries with instructions; a message orders from Aquia a special train with solid shot; and again the thunder breaks out anew. For a time the roar is indescribably awful. The city from its walls of brick hurls back a thousand echoes, which beat up against the Falmouth bluff, roll back again beyond the town, and from the distant hills once more swell over to us, as though the heavens were rent asunder. At General Sumner's headquarters, half a mile distant, it becomes difficult to converse in a low tone, while at the batteries orders must be signalled. By and by the firing ceases, and one is almost awe-stricken with the profound silence. The mist still clings to the river, the sun struggles up red and fiery, and the air is suffocating with the odor of gunpowder. Presently the bank of fog begins to lift a little, the glistening roofs gleam faintly through the veil; then the sunbeams scatter the clouds that intervene, and Fredericksburg, utterly desolate, stands out before. A huge column of dense black smoke towers like a monument above the livid flames, that leap and hiss and crackle, licking up the snow upon the roofs with lambent tongues, and stretching like a giant. The guns renew their roar, and we see the solid shot plunge through the masonry as though it were pasteboard; other buildings are fired, and before sundown a score of houses are in ashes, while not one seems to have escaped the pitiless storm of iron. A less number have been fired than was anticipated; but the damage done by solid shot is terrible, and will require years to repair.—Among the sufferers is Mr. Garland, a loyal refugee, who witnessed the bombardment from the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, of whose staff his son is a member. The residence of Mr. Slaughter, father of the Mayor, Dr. Wallace's, Mrs. Hayes', and Timberlake's auction and commission store, are among the buildings burned. An English ensign hung conspicuously from one of the houses, which, fortunately for the inmates, was less exposed to our fire. Females could be seen darting through the streets, negroes carrying furniture from burning houses, and now and then a rebel gliding from one hiding place to another. Our artillery would drive the enemy from their cover upon the bank of the river; but when compelled to cease, in order not to endange the lives of the regiments, the rebels would immediately steal back and pick off our men with the rifle.

In the meantime our own troops lined the hills upon this side as far as the eye could reach, all intensely watching the operations. Artillery, cavalry and infantry in solid columns, covered every plateau, and every camp in the vicinity was well nigh abandoned in the desire to witness the bombardment. A number of females appeared at the windows in the city from time to time, waving white flags and shouting to us that they wished to come over. As we were in the same predicament, the disappointment was mutual, and the affrighted females were left to the undisturbed enjoyment of our sympathy. When ever such signals were displayed, however, the buildings were spared by our artillerists, so that the inmates were but little less safe than they would have been on this side.

As night approached it was found that the enemy had no idea of yielding to us a free passage across the river. With their facilities for shielding themselves, our artillery could not permanently dislodge them, and companies C and G, of the 7th Michigan, gallantly volunteered to cross in boats and drive them out of town. Receiving assent to their proposition, they sprang into a couple of pontoon boats, rowed briskly across, dashed up into the city at double quick, broke open the houses, and captured thirty-six prisoners, including a staff officer. This gallant act secured to us the opposite side until the bridge could be completed, and our troops are now in possession of the city.

Immediately after taking possession of the place, the enemy opened upon it with artillery from the hills beyond, but without effect, and at this hour (nine o'clock, p. m.) everything is perfectly quiet. Not a shot was fired by the rebels from their batteries during the entire day, with the exception of the few shots just at night.—Some of our men suffered from our own guns, however, a few shells having exploded this side of the river.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not large. The rebels, owing to their sheltered positions, have probably suffered less than we, though at times our shells seemed to burst among them with considerable effect.

General Burnside remained at General Sumner's headquarters during the bombardment, in plain view of the whole scene.

Moeements of the Fifth Army Corps.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, December 11—p. m.

At an early hour this morning the long roll was sounded in the different camps of this corps, and in a short time the necessary preparations were made, and the officers and men in line, in readiness to take part in the stirring business of the day. General Hooker, commanding the grand central division; General Butterfield, commander of this corps, with the division commanders, Generals Griffin, Sykes and Humphreys, were among the first in their saddles to direct the movements. The regiment rent the sky with their enthusiastic cheers, and the officers, equally enthusiastic, prepared to lead them on.

General Sykes' division took the Stafford Court House road, General Griffin the main road leading to Fredericksburg, and General Humphreys' a new road running parallel with the latter.

Gen. Humphreys' men were obliged to cut their way through three-fourths of a mile of dense woods. The men labored with hearty earnestness, and were not long in accomplishing their task. Gen. Griffin's troops halted in the rear of the Phillips House, and the other divisions behind them, all within the space of a mile and a half.

The Phillips House is the central place of attraction. Generals Burnside, Hooker, Sumner, Butterfield, Griffin and other leading generals have been congregated here ever since the cannonading commenced. Windows and porches are crowded with officers, with field glasses in hand, as from the elevated ground on which the house stands a fine view is afforded of Fredericksburg and the long ranges of hills in front of and in the rear of the city.

COL. R. BIDDLE ROPERTS.

The resolutions alluded to in the following note were published in the *Post* some days ago:

HEAD'RS FIRST REG'T PA. R. C., *Brooks' Station, Va.*, December 6, 1862.

Editor Post—Dear Sir: Please find enclosed the reply of Col. R. Biddle Roberts to the resolutions I sent you a day or two ago. You will be kind enough to publish the reply. Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
WM. COOPER TALLEY.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Dec. 2, 1862.

Capt. Wm. Cooper Talley, Commanding 1st Reg't, Pa. R. C.; Surgeon L. W. Read; Capts. Barton, Dobson and Stewart: Lieuts. Coates, O'Rourke, Graham, Wasson, Welds, McPhael, Halbert and Minnigh:

GENTLEMEN:

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment Penna. Reserve Corps, held at the Regimental Headquarters, in camp near Rappahannock Station, Va.

It has been, at all times, my effort to secure the respect, esteem and confidence of the officers who did me the honor to serve under me during the time I commanded the First Regiment, and I shall cherish this testimonial of their regard while life lasts.

You have been with me, gentlemen, during the most eventful scenes of my life, and if you are satisfied with the discipline of the regiment and my conduct of the same upon many a hard fought field, I must, indeed feel more than satisfied. It was a noble command—one that might gratify the ambition of the loftiest spirit in the land and it it has now, from hard service and severe losses, grown small and its officers are few in numbers, we must never forget that its name and fame ought to grow brighter and clearer each day of its history.

We cannot but feel sad when we think of those who have fallen—they were our friends and associates—but they perished gallantly in a glorious cause, and have left behind them names as imperishable as we trust our country's fame will be.

"Their monument must be the hearts of the people,
Their requiem the blessings of the free."

For the very complimentary terms, gentlemen, in which you have been pleased to express yourselves, accept my heartfelt acknowledgments, and be assured that this evidence of your kind consideration of me, when I was far away, will form a bright epoch in the history of my humble life.

Accept the assurance of my warmest wishes for your future health and prosperity, and for the continued usefulness of the officers and men of the First Regiment in the service of our country.

Very truly, your friend,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

SUNDRIES.
Rat and Roach Paste,
Elixir Bark and Iron,
Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy,
Pine tree tar cordial,
Lindsey's Blood Searcher,
Toilet companion,
Prockedon's Soda Pills,
Cod Liver Oil Jelly,
Brecknell old yellow soap,
Flavoring extracts, very superior,
Liquid stove polish,
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
dec6 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.
Almanacs for 1863 gratis.

TWO NEW STANDING TOP BUGGIES, whose former price was $125, will be sold now for $90, at Mrs. JOSEPH WHITE'S.
dec2 Carriage Repository Two Mile Run.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at 55 Fifth street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

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

PERFUMERY PERFUMERY
I am just in receipt of a further supply of choice Perfumery, embracing fine Pomades, Hair Oils, Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief, Superior Colognes, Toilet Soaps in great variety, Puff Boxes, of the most beautiful description etc., etc.
PERFUMING POWDER IN BULK.
Suitable for Satchels or scent bags. Purchasers will consult their interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
Burnett's Standard Toilet preparations on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Anglo French Fencing Bottles, superior to all other, always on hand.
dec15

A LARGE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS. ALSO
FIVE HUNDRED PIECES
DELAINES
At 25 Cents. For Sale at
W. & D. HUGUS',
CORNER FIFTH & MARKET.
dec15

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
Will Lecture at
CONCERT HALL,
ON
Friday Evening, Dec, 19th,
On "The Downfall of England and Uprising of America."
Tickets (to all parts of the Hall) ..... 25 cents
For sale at the Music and Book Stores. As the capacity of the Hall is limited, and this will be the only lecture by Mr. Train, early application should be made to secure tickets.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
dec11:tsawaf.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,
EATON, MACRUM & CO.
BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
GENTS FURNISHNIG GOODS
Zephyr Hoods, Talmas, Scarfs' ect.
☞ We shall continue to supply Yarn at COST to the
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES,
and other goods for Soldiers' use.
dec13

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at 55 Fifth street.

YOUTHS CALF AND KIP BOOTS,
Youths Calf and Kip Boots,
Youths Calf and Kip Boots,
Cheap for cash,
Cheap for cash,
dec13 at DIFFENBACHER'S, 15 Fifth street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ECONOMICAL USEFUL
PRACTICAL
and by all both great and small,
are those elegant, well made and stylish Boots and Shoes which can be bought at such low prices for cash at J. H. ROBLANDS,
dec13 98 Market street.

OIL BARRELS 40 NEW OIL BARRELS, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
dec13 Corner Market and First sts.

ONIONS—50 BUSHELS PRIME ONIONS, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
dec13 corner Market and First streets.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at 55 Fifth street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4,000 LBS B. W. Flour in 50 lb sacks, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
dec13 Corner Market and First street.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT—Any person, male or female, who wishes pleasant employment, either for pastime or profit, may address A. T. PARSONS, No. 86 Liberty street, New York.
dec12:1mdaw.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANO FORTES, the best Pianos in the country at the price, make of Pianos can only be had at the store of CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, as arrangements have been made by Mrs. Blume in New York for the Agency of the above celebrated Pianos. All orders from Pittsburgh, except coming directly from her are now cancelled. The above Pianos range in price from $175 to $500.
dec11

PINE TAR PINE TAR
A superior article
A superior article
Made in Beaver county.
Also
Spirits Turpentine, Camphor and Burning Fluid, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
dec9

GENTS PEBBLE, CALF, GRAIN AND French Calf Tripple Sole Boots,
AND LACE SHOES,
Warrented equal to city manufacture and selling
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
NO. 31 FIFTH STREET,
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
dec11

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
AT
EASTERN PRICES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL KINDS,
ALL PRICES,
AT
PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
dec11

INDIA RUBBER HAVELOCKS—ANOTHER supply just received at the India Rubber Depot, 25 and 28 St. Clair street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND SOIREE—THERE WILL BE a grand soiree given at the Bluewell House, Guffey's Station, Westmoreland Co., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17th, by Young's Brass Band, will be in attendance. An excursion train will leave the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Depot at 6 o'clock p. m. and return Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. Come one, come all.
dec15

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be held in the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. 234 South Third street, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 12th, 1863, at 12 o'clock m., when an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. A report will be submitted by the officers of the Company, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
N. W. HARKNESS,
dec15:3wd Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 13th, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, ($3 50) per share, payable to the Stockholders forthwith.
dec15:1wd SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Macrum & Glyde's
HOLIDAY BULLETIN.
WE SHALL OPEN ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 15TH,
AT
78 MARKET STREET,
for the inspection of the public, a large and beautiful assortment of Goods for the Holidays, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to all. Our stock comprises the latest and best style of
Swiss and Cambric Collars and Sets,
Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets,
Infants' Embroidered Robes & Waists,
Linen, Cambric and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Embroidered and Lace Veils Sleeves, Waists, etc.,
Reticules, Cubas, Fortunies, etc.,
Shell Comb, Buckles, Fancy Pins and Cushions,
Worked Slippers, Bead Work, etc.,
Gentlemen's Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Wallets, etc.
The largest and most elegant assortment of Head Dresses, Nets, Caps and Hoods, in the city, besides a great number of other articles of Nick-Nacks and Fancy Goods, not mentioned above, and very suitable for Gifts, which those desiring making Christmas Presents will find to their advantage to call and see.
☞ Dealers can supply their trade with HOLIDAY GOODS from our stock at the LOWEST CASH PRICES
MACRUM & GLYDE,
dec13 78 MARKET STREET, EAST SIDE.

COOPERS' AND CARPENTERS TOOLS for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
dec13 136 Wood Street.

COLT'S REVOLVERS—ALL SIZES, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
dec13 136 Wood street.

SKATES FOR MEN AND BOYS AT 37½ cents to $5, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
dec13 136 Wood street.

LADIES SKATES, $1 25 TO $5.—THE most fashionable kind now in use at the Central and other skating ponds in New York. For sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
dec13 136 Wood street.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at 55 Fifth street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT DWELLING House For Sale. No. 68 Front street. Lot 27 feet front. This building is provided with all modern improvements; is now being papered and will be ready for occupancy in a few days; is well arranged with large hall parlor 15 by 20 feet, dining room, kitchen with range, large cellar, water closet, bath room, hot or cold water tub and shower, cupboards, marble mantles, gass fixtures in all the rooms, nine rooms, tin roof, etc. It has not been built with a view to sale but will now be sold at a low price and on easy terms if applied for soon. Enquire of
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
Commercial Brokers,
dec13 61 Market street.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIXTEEN BALMORAL SKIRTS, all colors, and 4 yards wide.
CLOAKS, of all kinds, some entirely new and embroidered.
Ladies Cloth Sacks, Sacques and Jackets, very cheap.
Ladies Collars, Sets, Sleeves, Lace and Grenadine Veils, very cheap.
Ladies Fancy Hoods, Talmas and Scarfs, very cheap.
Plaids and Blankets, Linsey Flannels and Flannels, very cheap.
Please call and examine our stock before purchasing your Holiday presents, as we have a full stock.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 MARKET STREET.
dec13 The Original Bee-Hive.

OFFICE OF THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND Trustees of this institution have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (exclusive of the United States Ann.) payable on demand. Will bear interest from the first inst. Most respectfully,
dec13 D. REDICK, Treasurer.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at 55 Fifth street.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 5th, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, the 15th inst., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
SAMUEL REA,
dec8:td Secretary.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at 55 Fifth street.

CHEAP EDITION
VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.
Carleton's copyright edition.
The only Unabridged Translation.
As an indication of the extraordinary interest existing for this marvelous book, it is sufficient to state that more than 12,000 volumes were purchased at the recent Trade Sales in New York city.

SEE THE PRICES.
FIVE VOLUMES IN ONE.
Cloth $1 50
Paper Cover 1 00
If sent by mail, post-paid:
Cloth 1 75
Paper cover 1 25
Orders must be accompanied with the money.
Address,
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
(Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer)
dec5 Fifth Street, opposite the P. O.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Dec. 3d, 1862.
WANTED—500,000 BUSHELS OF COAL.—Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock m., for the delivery of from 50,000 to 100,000 Bushels of Coal. The Coal to be delivered by the boat or barge load at the points hereinafter named: boats to be retained until the coal is removed.
Bids to state the rate per bushel delivered at Cairo, Columbus, Memphis and Helena; also naming the amount and rapidity with which it will be delivered. Bids to be directed to Colonel Lewis B. Parsons, A. Q. M., St. Louis, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal".
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
dec6:1wd Colonel and A. M. Q.

MEDICAL CARD.
W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Of New York, having arrived in Pittsburgh, will, as usual, devote his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of
CHRONIC DISEASES,
especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c. Also the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, etc. His residence is at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
where he may be seen and consulted from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city if desired.
dec11

FRESH STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM
NEW YORK
A CHOICE AND SUPERB LOT OF
NEW WINTER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Including several new lines of
FANCY COATINGS,
Of the most desirable styles, and a full line of
OVERCOATINGS,
THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN EASTERN MARKET.
Our stock has been selected with a desire to please the tastes of all who may favor us with their patronage.
SAM'L GRAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 16 Fifth street.
N. B. Ten good Coat hands wanted.
oc31

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.
OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Pittsburgh Pa., Dec. 12, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 20th inst., for the delivery on or before the 3d of January next, at the Public lot in this city, of FIVE HUNDRED MULES, to conform to the following specifications:
All to be fourteen hands or over in height.
All to be sound and serviceable mules for draft purposes.
Proposals will be received for Mules two years old, and for mules three years old and under nine years old.
The proposals for each class must be separate and distinct.
Bids will not be received for any number less than two hundred and fifty.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract. Blank forms of the proposals and guaranty, can be obtained at this office, by application personally, or by letter, or by telegraph.
Full name and Post Office address of the bidder must appear on the Proposal.
If the bids in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual Proposal of the party signing it.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guaranty.
The responsibility of the guarantees must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their Proposals will not be considered.
Bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.
As the bonds must accompany the contract it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.
Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or otherwise.
The mules will be subjected to a rigid inspection and must conform in all points in the above specifications.
Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received for that purpose.
Any informalities in the bids, or non-conformance with the terms of the contract, will insure the rejection of the Proposal.
The right to reject all bids is reserved.
The Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, outside, "Proposals for furnishing Mules."
A. MONTGOMERY,
dec13 Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

OLD COUNTRY PEOPLE,
TAKE NOTICE THAT, AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
CAN BE FOUND A REAL ENGLISH WALKING SHOE, that cost in the Old Country $3.00 to make. They were bought up for the South, and captured while trying to enter Charleston Harbor, and sold last week in New York by our Government, and now for sale at
62 FIFTH STREET.
dec12

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS!
OUR PERSONS THAT ARE OBLIGED to give a watch hard usage at times. They are put up in very heavy Silver-hunting cases, neatly finished; simple in construction; and not at all apt to get out of order, neither riding on horseback or Railroad will affect them, and for correctness of time, they are equal to the best Foreign Watches imported.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH STREET.
oc25

GET THE BEST.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
The Holidays are coming, and nothing can be more appropriate, economical or acceptable for a CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFT than an improved
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE.
Awarded the first premium over fourteen competitors, at the UNITED STATES FAIR, for five years 1856, 1858 and 1861; over 80,000 now in use in the United States, giving universal satisfaction.
The machine makes the lock stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge on seam, will quilt, stitch, hem, fell, gather, bind, cord, tuck and braid.
The BRAIDER is a
NEW IMPROVEMENT,