DAILY POST.

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ORPHANS' FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING AT
CONCERT HALL, FIFTH STREET.
d c20 ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 25.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

THE Democracy of the Third Ward will meet at the house of John Duffy, on Wednesday evening, the 24th, at 7 o'clock, to place a ticket in nomination to be balloted for on Friday, the 26th inst., between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock.

C. B. STRAIN, for Committee.

Christmas Amusements.

There certainly can be no complaint of lack of opportunities for amusement today, as every one in that line of business is making extra exertions to attract the public.

First on the list are the charitable festivals. The Orphans' Fair, at Concert Hall, has peculiar claims, not only on account of the excellent character of the institution, but from the fact that you can enjoy yourself innocently there by a small expenditure. Don't forget to call in your rounds to-day. A fair for the benefit of Trinity M. E. Church, Ninth ward, will be open at Lafayette Hall, day and evening, and a substantial dinner and supper will be served up. The friends of the church will doubtless be present in large numbers, aiding the good cause. At Neville Hall, the ladies of the Universalist Church hold a fair and festival, commencing at six o'clock in the evening. They have made every arrangement for a pleasant entertainment, and will, doubtless, succeed.

At Masonic Hall, the Holman Opera Troupe give one of their best performances, for the benefit of the children, and another in the evening. The company is an excellent one and has been doing a fair share of business.

At the Theatre, the ever popular drama of "The Octoroon," with a strong cast, will be produced in the afternoon, and at eight the accomplished Actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson, will appear in two favorite characters. The Theatre is always full, day and evening, on these occasions.

Manager Smythe, of Trimble's Varieties, has, at great pains and expense, prepared a new trick pantomime, with new scenery, properties, machinery, and dresses, which is announced for afternoon and evening. It is entitled "Princess Crystaleyes, or the Fairy and the Demons," and is full of new tricks and startling effects—other attractions also offer to complete the entertainment.

Failing all there, the minor places, such as the Kangaroo Show at Morton's Hall, will attract others—and all, we doubt not, will reap a rich harvest, out of merry Christmas.

Stable Burned.

At an early hour yesterday morning a stable attached to the National Hotel, Water street, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were extinguished it was wholly destroyed—another stable, close by, on the same premises, nearly so—and the woodwork of the kitchen of the hotel somewhat damaged. The fire was, almost without doubt, the work of an incendiary. The horses in the stables were taken out but everything else was destroyed. The loss is about $2,000.

What Comes of It.

All the world knows that Christmas this year has fallen on a Thursday. An old tradition, published many years ago, and now in the keeping of the British Museum, contains the following as to the matter to transpire the year succeeding a Christmas on Thursday:

If Christmas on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see,
Windy weather in each week,
An' hard tempests strong and thick,
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till;
Kings and Princes shall die by skill.
If a child born on that day shall be,
It shall happen right weel for thee,
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Wh so that day goes thieving about,
Shall be punished without a doubt.
And if snow then that day bide,
It shall quickly from the glide.

A Telegraph Line to Kittanning.

The Armstrong *Democrat* of this week has the following. We hope the improvement may be speedily put into operation:

"We are gratified to announce that a lightning line is about to connect us with Pittsburgh. A gentleman proposes to erect the wires for $4,500, and we learn the stock has been taken, many of our public spirited citizens having subscribed liberally. Well done for Kittanning. There is no reason that we should remain in the 'woods' any longer that we know of. Fast men, fast horses and fast boys are plenty with us—and now when we get fast news we will be even for a race with the rest of mankind. Our communication with the smoky city for the last few years, by the A. V. R. R., has been a slight improvement on the stage coach and raging *canawl*, but it was decidedly a slow institution—and of late it required more patience and sweet oil to make a trip than the market could afford. But we will soon expect to send our commands to the city without sacrificing so much time, besides losing our breakfast and dinner, and standing but a poor show for supper.

Promoted.

We are glad to note the fact that Capt. Ormsby Robinson, of the Third Penn'a Cavalry, has lately been promoted to the rank of first Major, same regiment. His many friends in this locality will be glad to learn of his promotion.

Wounded.

Capt. A. J. Bolan, of Indiana, was shot in the legs at the battle of Fredericksburg and left on the field, when he was probably captured by the rebels. He was in command of Co. H, 12th Reserves.

Step Thief.

Somebody got into the *Chronicle* office on Tuesday night, broke open a drawer in the counting room, took out all the change, amounting to $1, and carried off an overcoat. The rascal has not been caught.

Not Guilty.

In the Bakerstown riot case, the jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning returned a verdict of not guilty—the prosecutor, Charles Gibson, to pay the costs.

Forcible Entry.

Yesterday morning Justice Stevenson of Birmingham, committed to jail David Myers, charged with forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Geo. Chivers.

Prime Oysters.

Every one will be looking out to-day for a can of good oysters, without which no Christmas dinner is complete. The place to get the best is at No. 49 Fifth street, from Col. Reed, agent for Maltby's old Oyster Line. He has an immense quantity of can, keg and shell oysters, having supplied himself liberally in anticipation of a large demand to-day. We need say nothing more as to the quality of the bivalves sold by Col. Reed; he has been so long supplying the public that every one knows that Maltby's oysters can always be relied on.

Holiday Presents.

All in want of Books suitable for holiday presents, or Photograph albums, will find a splendid assortment at the great Gift Book Store, No. 116 Wood street. A valuable gift worth fifty cents to one hundred dollars is given with each sold.

Loss in the 63d.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded of the 63d regiment, late Col. Alex. Hays, in the battle of Fredericksburg:

Private John Smith, B, wounded; 1st Lieut. Robert Durrah, C, ball through hand; Privates John Moore, D, wounded; John C. Greene, D, wounded; Wm. Tate, D, wounded; Rich. Dumphy, D, wounded; 2d Lieut. A. G. Williams, E, severely in head and hand; Private B. P. Hillard, F, wounded; Corporal Frank H. Johnston, G, wounded; Privates James D. Douglas, G, wounded; Robert Reiger G, wounded; Robert Dailey, company G, wounded; Capt. Hugh P. Fulton, severely in head, died since; Privates Michael Calleo, H, wounded; Wm. Leonard, H, wounded severely; Andrew Emerett, H, wounded; Theodore C. Walker, I, wounded; Geo. W. Pasmore, I, wounded; John McCoy, K, killed; Corporal James Engleson, K, wounded.

Total—Killed, two; wounded, nineteen. Aggregate, twenty-one.

The Holman Opera Troupe.

This afternoon and evening there can be no doubt that Masonic Hall will be crowded, as it is the last time that the grand fairy opera of Cinderalla will be performed by this splendid troupe. It is a grand opportunity for giving our families a Christmas treat. We have little need of repeating the fact that a more amusing and instructive entertainment has rarely visited our city, certainly none combining so much versatility and talent either in opera, drama or dancing, besides this troupe offers all the attractions of the Theatre, added to the refinement of the drawing room. Our citizens should not forget that the doors open at half past one o'clock today for the afternoon performance, and that children and schools will be admitted at 10 cents.

The County Treasury.

In view of the recent decision of Judge Grier, the County Commissioners, Controller and Treasurer have determined, after taking the advice of counsel, to pay no claims hereafter presented against the county. What this will result in we are unable to divine as jurors, witnesses, county officers and others cannot draw their pay; indeed a number of the former, who have been serving for two or three weeks went home yesterday without their pay. How the county business is to be conducted we are at a loss to understand. Unless vigorous measures are immediately taken to collect the railroad tax and thus relieve the pressure on the county fund, serious complications must ensue; as those to whom the county is indebted will surely take the strongest possible measure to secure their claims by mandamus or otherwise. Time alone will show how these matters can be settled.

Father Kemp's Old Folks.

The popular original concert company, known as Father Kemp's Old Folks, are now on an extended tour, and will be in our city in a few weeks. The company consists of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, dressing in costumes of one hundred years ago, with a splendid orchestra. Mrs. Emma J. Nichols, the most pleasing ballad singer in the land, who contributed so much to the great success of the troupe in England, is still with the company and continues to excite the admiration of the public wherever they go; Grandsire Baldwin saws upon the "big fiddle" in his own vain of jollity and old Father Kemp himself still swines the baton with his wonted dignity. We have no doubt but the 'Old Folks' will do an immense business here.

Russian Pebble.

A good deal of interest is manifested by a portion of the public in the controversy with regard to the genuineness, as a new article of trade, of the Russian pebble, used in the manufacture of spectacles, sold here by Mr. J. Diamond. To our mind it seems a matter of small consequence where the pebbles are found or where they are ground, so long as they answer the purpose and make a good lens. We think, too, the public will agree with us here, and conclude that it will be more profitable to go to Mr. Diamond and, instead of wasting time in such injuries, try the spectacles and if they do what is claimed, buy and use them.

A Perfect Establishment.

In no city East or West, do we remember to have seen a more admirably arranged or more completely fitted up establishment than the great book and periodical depot of Henry Miner, Lyons building, Fifth street. It is really a pleasure to visit it—everything looks neat and clean—and it is impossible to ask for anything in the line of books, stationery and periodicals that is not there in variety and abundance, at fair prices. It is emphatically *the* place to buy anything and everything in the way of books or stationery.

Pure Catawba.

Charles Goehring, of "Carles Shrue," justly noted for his superior "Boquet Catawba Wine," places us under obligations for a specimen of this excellent article. Those desirous of a pure wine would do well to call at Miller & Ricketson's, where specimens may be obtained.

Price of Carbon Oil.

The following are the rates for carbon oil, at the Ardesco Oil Co., *for to-day only*:

By the car load, 70 cents per gallon.
In smaller quantities 75 " " "
This is free of charge for packages.

Christmas Presents.

If you intend making a present, call on Bown & Tetley, 136 Wood street, and see the latest styles of skates for ladies and gentlemen. They have a full supply of those most in fashion at the skating ponds in New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines, for family manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
ALEX. CHATONAY, General Agent,
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DIARIES FOR 1863,
all sizes.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
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PENCILS TIPPED WITH INDIA RUBBER,
So arranged that it is always clean and ready for use.
SLOCOMB'S PATENT INKSTAND
is acknowledged to be the best air-tight ink ever offered to the public.
POCKET BOOKS FOR POSTAGE CURRENCY.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
CORNER WOOD & THIRD STS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORAL Boots at Miscole Hall Auction House.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Burnside's Statement Continued from Yesterday.

NEW LOAN RECOMMENDED.

Latest from Fortress Menroe.

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—After the 19th of November the weather and roads were particularly bad. Horses, mules, &c., were sent down to us, so that our cavalry and teams were in very good condition. After it was ascertained that there must be a delay and that the enemy had concentrated such a large force as to make it very difficult to cross except by a number of bridges, we commenced bringing up from Acquia Creek all the pontoons we could. After enough of them had been brought up to build the bridges, we called several councils of war to decide about crossing the Rappahannock. It was first decided to cross down at Skenker's Neck, twelve miles below here, but our demonstration was simply for the purpose of drawing down there as large a force of the enemy as possible. I then directed to cross here, because, in the first place, I felt satisfied that they did not expect us to cross here but down below. In the next place I felt satisfied that this was the place to fight a most decisive battle, because if we could divide their forces by penetrating their lines at one or two points, separating their left from their right, then a vigorous attack with the whole army would succeed in breaking their army in pieces. The enemy had cut a road along on the rear of the line of heights where we made our attack by means of which they connected the two wings of their army and avoided a long *detour* round through bad country. I obtained from a colored man, from the other side of the town, information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of the new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make an attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy by cutting their line in two, and then I proposed to make a direct attack on the front and drive them out of their works.—I succeeded in building six bridges and taking the whole army across. Two attacks were made and we were repulsed. Still holding a portion of the ground we fought upon, but not the extreme advance. That night I went all over the field on our right and in fact was with the officers and men until nearly daylight, and found the feeling to be rather against an attack the next morning. In fact, I was decidedly against it, and I returned to my headquarters, and after a conversation with Sumner, I told him I wanted him to order the Ninth Army Corps, which was the corps I originally commanded, to form next morning a column of attack by regiment. It consisted of some eighteen old regiments and some new, and desired the column to make a direct attack on the enemy's works. I thought those regiments, by arriving quickly up after each other, would be able to carry the stonewall and batteries in front, forcing the enemy into their next line, and by going in with them they would not be able to fire upon us to any great extent. I left Gen. Sumner with that understanding, and directed him to give orders. The order was given and the attack formed. Next morning just before the column was started, Gen. Sumner came to me and said: General, I hope you will desist from this attack. I do not know of any General or officer who approves of it, and it will be disastrous to the army. Advice of this kind from Gen. Sumner, who has always been in favor of our advance whenever it was possible, caused me to hesitate. I kept a column of attack formed and sent over for division and corps commanders and consulted with them. They unanimously voted against the attack. I then went to see the other officers on the other side, and found the same opinion prevailed among them. I sent for Gen. Franklin, and he was also of the same opinion. This caused me to decide that I ought not to make the attack I had contemplated, and the President of the United States had told me to be in no haste in making the attack, and that he would give me all the support he could, that he did not want the Army of the Potomac destroyed. I felt that I could not take the responsibility of ordering the attack, although my belief at the time was that the works could be carried on the afternoon of that day. I again saw the officers and told them I had decided to withdraw to this side of the river all our forces, except enough to hold the town and bridge, and that I should keep the bridges there for further operations in case we wanted to cross again. I accordingly ordered the withdrawal, leaving Gen. Hooker to conduct the withdrawal of our forces from the town and Gen. Franklin to conduct it on our left. During that evening I received a note from Gen. Hooker, and about ten o'clock p. m. Gen. Butterfield came over with a message from General Hooker, stating that he (General Hooker) felt it to be his duty to represent to me the condition in which I was leaving the town and the troops in it. After a long conversation on the subject with Gen. H., I felt that the troops I proposed to leave behind would not be able to hold the town. I then partially decided to withdraw the whole command, which was a still more perilous operation. It commenced raining, which was to some extent, an assistance to us, but a very bad thing in the moving of troops. I thought over the matter for about two hours, and about one o'clock sent over an order to withdraw the whole force, which was successfully accomplished. There had been a great deal of division of opinion among the corps commanders as to the place of crossing, but after all discussion, a decision to cross here was well received by all.

While here, Gen. Hooker wrote me a note, which I received on the 21st, in which he suggested that he could cross his force over the Rappahannock at Richards' Ford, and move rapidly down to Saxton's station, and take position there. He stated that he had three days provisions, and thought he could meet any force of the enemy in front. I replied that I was always glad to take the advice of my General officers, and should be loth to make a move without consulting them, but could not approve of the move he suggested; because, in the first place, he would have to march thirty-six miles to get to Saxton's Station, it was then raining and he would have to ford two rivers, which might rise and cut him off from the main body of command, and as I had no means of crossing at Fredericksburg, would be prevented from sending him supplies and assistance, and although he might reach Saxton's Station, and not meet any force of the enemy at that time, yet it would be a very hazardous movement to throw a column like that beyond its proper support. This reply I sent General Hooker. He thanked me, and said he had only made it as a suggestion, and the weather, as it was then raining, of course, rendered it impossible to make the movement he suggested.

Question—What reason do you assign for the failure of your attack here?

Answer—It was found impossible to get the men to the enemy's works, the fire being too hot for them. The whole command fought most gallantly. The enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight as hard as on that day.

Question.—Were the enemy's works very strong?

Answer.—Their works were not very strong, but they occupied strong positions. It is possible the points of attack were wrongly ordered. If such is the case, I can only say that I did it to the best of my ability. It is also possible that it would have been better to cross at Skenker's Neck, but for what I supposed to be good reasons I felt we had better cross here, that we would have a more decisive engagement here, and that if we succeeded in defeating the enemy here we would break up their whole army, I think it now the most desirable thing, not even second to the capture of Richmond, for if this army was broken up though it might defend Richmond for a while it could not make any protracted effort there.

By Mr. Goche—Do I understand you to say it was your understanding that Halleck and Meigs, while at your headquarters in Warrenton and before you commenced the movement of your army, sent orders to Washington for the pontoons to be immediately forwarded to Falmouth?

Answer—That was certainly my understanding.

Question—In your judgment could pontoons have been forwarded in time for you to have crossed the Rappahannock when you expected, if all possible effort had been made by those charged with that duty.

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—If they have received their orders in time, did the non-arrival of these pontoons at the time you expected prevent your crossing when you expected to cross and interfere with the success of your plans?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Since you have assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made by you according to your own judgment, or have some of them been decided by the General in Chief, the Secretary of War or the President of the United States?

Answer—They have been made in accordance with my judgment. I some cases I have submitted my views, which have been approved.

Question—Who did you understand was responsible for the forwarding of pontoons to Falmouth.

Answer—I understood that Gen. Halleck was to give the necessary orders and then the officers who should receive the orders were the ones responsible for the pontoons coming here. I could have carried out that part of my plan through officers of my own, but having just taken command of an army with which I was but little acquainted, it was evident that it was as much as I could attend to, with the assistance of my officers to change pontoons from Warrenton, to Fredericksburg, and I felt, indeed I expected, that all part of the plan which was to be executed in Washington would be attended to by officers at that place under the direction of the different Departments to which these parts appertain.

Question—Did you or not understand that you were to be responsible for seeing that these orders were carried out?

Answer—I did not. I never imagined for a moment that I had to carry out anything that was required to be done at Washington. Gen. Meigs told me distinctly, several days ago in Washington, that he never saw my plan of operations until I showed it to him on that day.

Question—Do I understand you to say in your statement that you expected Gen. Franklin to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry the fortifications?

Answer—I did expect him to carry that point, which being done, would place our forces in the rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would take their forts on the ridge to such an extent that the position in front could be easily stormed and carried.

Question—To what do you attribute his failure to accomplish that?

Answer—To the great strength of the position of the forces there.

Question—Do you expected the bridges would be built in two or three hours after they were unloaded, which was about daylight. Instead of that, those on the right were not built until 3 p. m., and I had only means of getting across Division One. The bridges on the right of Gen. Franklin's bridges were built about noon and held by our troops on the opposite bank. This gave the enemy time to accumulate their forces, which they stretched along the river from Port Royal up to the battle field, and before I was able to order an attack. Whilst the men here were undoing the bridges and putting them into the water, the enemy's sharpshooters opened a very heavy fire from the town and our batteries opened upon the town with a view of silencing them in this manner. The bridges were then built about two-thirds of their length, at which time the bridge builders were driven off. Repeated efforts were made to get these bridges built out to the ends of the bridges with necessary materials, but all failed. It was then reported to me that it was impossible to build the bridges under that fire, and that the sharpshooters could not be driven out of the town by artillery. We had 143 guns in position, the largest proportion of which were playing upon the town. I said to the officers who had reported to me that it was impossible to build the bridges that they must be built, and that some plan must be devised in getting these sharpshooters out of the way. Upon consulting with Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, and Gen. Woodbury, of the Engineers, it was agreed to fill the boats with our men, run quickly across under fire, throw them on the bank and let them go up in the stores and houses and drive the sharpshooters away. This plan succeeded, and in fifteen minutes after the first detachment of troops reached the opposite bank, our men began building the bridges, and in half an hour, more they were completed.

Question—What was the conduct of the officers and men during the attack?

Answer—With the exception of a single regiment it was excellent.

Question—Will you state as nearly as possible the whole number of our troops engaged?

Answer—About —— on the other side of the river.

Question—What part of that number were actually engaged in battle?

Answer—Every single man of them was under artillery fire, and about half of them were at different times formed in column of attack, and every man sent in the column of attack that could be got in.

Question—Have you any knowledge as to the force of the enemy here?

Answer—I think it was much less than 100,000, but have been estimated as high as 200,000.

Question—What was the extent of the casualties on our side resulting from all the fighting?

Answer—It will not be far from 10,000 men, wounded and missing.

Question—What is the present condition of our troops here?

Answer—As far as my knowledge and information goes, it is good.

Question—Do you or do you not see or consider your troops demoralized or efficiency impaired, except as far as has been from the loss of so many men?

Answer—I do not. I would add here that although at the time I ordered the column of attack to be formed on the morning after the battle, I thought the enemy's works could be carried, and adverted to that opinion during that day. I afterwards became convinced that it could not have been done, owing to the great strength of the enemy, the time given for reinforcing, and a belief also of our officers that it could not be done. I accordingly telegraphed to the President of the United States that I withdrew our army, because I felt that the enemy's position could not be carried.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23.—General Foster arrived here this morning. After leaving Kingston his forces took possession of Goldsboro without much loss. The railroad was torn up, the ties burned and the rails so destroyed that they cannot be again used.

The troops returned to Newbern in safety.

The election of a member to Congress from the 2d District of Virginia, took place yesterday, and was very quietly conducted. The voting was very close and the result is not yet known.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Representative Stevens his financial project recommending a loan of nine hundred million dollars at rates of interest not exceeding those now authorized by law. The Secretary does not suggest any further augmentation of treasury notes. The Committee on Ways and Means have not yet considered the subject.

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Fredericksburg Battle--Arrival of Dead and Wounded in Richmond--The War in North Carolina--Shelling James Island--Defeat of Cavalry, &c.

The subjoined interesting extracts are taken from late Richmond papers:

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

The body of Gen. Maxcy Gregg, killed at Fredericksburg, arrived in Richmond late on Monday night, and was placed in he office of the Provost Marshal. It was put in a coffin, and remained until Tuesday afternoon, when the City Battalion and Public Guard, with full band, escorted it to the Petersburg depot, en route for South Carolina.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday says that at the Fredericksburg depot, a sorry spectacle was presented. Several flat cars, laden with wounded soldiers, were there waiting for ambulances to carry them off. About four citizens were there, distributing some food to the poor fellows, who had been wet through by the terrible rain of the night before, and were lying about in their rags, barely looking like human beings, many of them having eaten nothing since the day before, and were half famished. This state of affairs is shameful!

The Fredericksburg cars, which arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning, brought down two hundred and fifty of our wounded and forty of the wounded abolition soldiers. About five o'clock yesterday evening another train arrived over the same road with three hundred of our wounded, and a train was expected last night with the remainder, and also an instalment of disabled Yankees.

The Central train also came in yesterday with ninety disabled abolition prisoners, and they report 1,500 of their comrades at the junction, making their way to this city under guard, exclusive of the wounded Confederates, who were expected and had not arrived up to eleven o'clock last night. About 2000 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond, 1,500 having been brought in on Sunday and Monday. The arrival last night would finish those whose condition required the advice of a surgeon.

The wounded Yankees are loud in their praises of the determined valor of our men, and unite in declaring that they got the worst whipping at Fredericksburg they ever had received. When the result of the engagement becomes known, this statement will, no doubt, be conceded to be true by every body. The Yankees say the battle at Fredericksburg will end the war.

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 MACHINES,
Awarded the first premium over fourteen competitors, at the UNITED STATES FAIRS, for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860; over 97,000 now in use in the United States, giving universal satisfaction.
This machine makes the lock stitch impossible to unravel with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or chain; it will quilt, stitch, hem, fell, gather, bind, cord, tuck and braid.
The BRAIDER is a
NEW IMPROVEMENT,
being an attachment for sewing Braid or Cord, upon any kind of fabric, in the most elaborate designs without any previous basting.
The elegance, speed and simplicity of this Machine, the beauty and strength of stitch, and adaptibility to the thickest or thinest fabrics render it the most SUCCESSFUL and POPULAR Sewing Machines now offered to the public.
Warranted for Three Years.
Call and examine them, at NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.
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THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON commander, will be dispatched from
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
—ON—
SATURDAY, January 3d,
First Cabin.....$110 to $155,
each berth, according to the size, situation or accommodation of the state rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin, state room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, tables utensils and good substantial food.....$55
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 96 Broadway, New York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
or THOMAS HATTIGAN, Agent
WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.
dec20:tf

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.
dec1

GRAPES, GRAPES—10 BOXES REL LY Island Grapes, very fine. Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BRO'S.
no20 Nos. 128 and 128 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Carefully Revised and Corrected by our own Commercial Reporter.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY MORNING POST, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27th 1862.

Remarks—Business since our last has represented but few changes. The demand for leading articles has been fair and quite regular. The weather has been changeable. Our rivers for the present continue in fair navigable order. The coal that left for the lower ports amounted to 968,000 bushels. Our merchants have made extensive arrangements for the Holidays, and will, no doubt, do a large business. Business on the wharf has been very active. The receipts of produce has been very large, principally flour and grain. The exports of Pittsburgh manufactures were also liberal, boats leaving being loaded to their utmost capacity.

Flour—The transactions since our last have been limited on account of the small stock on hand. There is, however, liberal supplies on the way which will, no doubt, arrive before our next issue.

MONEY MARKET.

The following rates were maintained by our Brokers yesterday, viz:

Gold	28	Silver	22
Demand Notes	23		

Eastern Exchange.

New York	¼	Philadelphia	¼
Baltimore	¼	Boston	¼

Western Exchange.

Cincinnati	par	Cleveland	par
Louisville	par	St. Louis	par

Ale—The following are the new rates set by the manufacturers:

	bbls	hf bbls		bbls	hf bbls
X	$7 00	3 50	XX	$8 00	4 00
Kennet	9 00	4 50	Porter	7 00	3 50
Brown Stout	$ bbl 8 00				

Apples—Sales of Russetts at $1 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl.

Ashes—Sales of Pods Ash, 4c; Refined do 4¾; Caustic Alkali 6c; Nitrate at 7½@7¾c. Received do none in the market; Potash do; Pearls at 10c.

Butter—Market firm; prices looking up. Sales of prime Roll, 18@20c; Packed 12@13c.

Beeswax—Advanced to 32c ⅌ lb.

Beans—Sales of small white at $2 50; mixed, $2 25.

Bacon—Market unchanged; we could learn of no change worthy of notice. We quote nominally at Plain Hams 9½@10c; S. C. Hams, 12@13c; Sides, 6¼@6½c; Shoulders 5¼@5¾.

Brooms—Sales at $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ doz for common and $2@$2 50 for good and fancy.

Buckets and Tubs—The Beaver manufacturers' prices are as follows—Buckets, plain insides ⅌ dozen $1 45; painted inside, $1 50; 3 hoops, $1 75; Tubs, No 1, 3 hoops, ⅌ dozen, $7 75; No 1, 2 hoops, $6 75; No 2, $5; No 3, $5 50; No 4, $4 75; No 5, $3; Keeler's No 2, $2 75; Half Bushels, sealed $4 75.

Flour—Sales in bulk $3 50@4 50 per cwt.

Bags—Advanced; sales best Seamless 2 bushel at $4 50@5 00 ⅌ 100.

Cooperage—Oil barrels have advanced to $2 75, and flour barrels to 55c.

Candles advance; dipped 12½c ⅌ lb; Moulds, 12½c; Star 15c; Sterine 17c.

Cheese in active demand. We note sales of prime W. R. and Hamburg at 12c; inferior, 8@10.

Crackers—The advanced rates are as follows:

Water	6c	Soda	7c
Butter	7c	Boston	7c
Sugar	8c		

Corn Meal—Sales from store at 70@75c.

Cotton Yarns.

No. 5 to 10	@ 75c per lb	No 16	@ 80c per lb
" 11 & 12	@ 76c " "	" 17	@ 81c " "
" 13	@ 77c " "	" 18	@ 82c " "
" 14	@ 78c " "	" 19	@ 83c " "
" 15	@ 79c " "	" 20	@ 84c " "

No. 400	@ 33½c per doz.	No. 800	@ 35c per doz.
" 500	@ 37½c " "	" 900	@ " "
" 600	@ 38½c " "	" 1,000	@ " "
" 700	@ 35½c " "		

Carpet Chain assorted colors.....50 cts per lb
" " white, un or 15 cuts.....45 cts " "
" " over 45 cts " "
Candlewick.....75 cts " "
Cotton Twine.....40 cts " "
Batting, common.....40 cts " "
" extra.....44 cts " "

Terms—Net cash.

Sheeting—Eagle Sheeting 25 cts. per yard; Niagara do 24¾ cts. per yard.

Dried Beef—We note sales a small way at $12 00 ⅌ bbl.

Dried Fruit—The demand continues limited; sales of Apples $1 25; Peaches $2 50 ⅌ bushel.

Eggs are scarce. Prices have advanced with sales at 20c per dozen.

Fish—Firm; sales Mackerel, No 3, large, 7 75@8 00; do No 2, $10; Pickled Herring $5; White Fish, half bbl, 3 50.

Feed—Steady; sales Middlings, $1 25@1 30 shorts $1; ship stuff, $1 and Bran, 80c per cwt.

Flour—The week's transactions have been very light, for the best of all reasons, there being no stock to operate on, wagon flour being the principal receipts. The large receipts that came by the river were consigned to the East by rail. Large purchases, however, have been made for this market. The rates were: Extra, $5 00@5 00; Extra Family, $5 25@5 50; very choice range from $5 75@7 00.

Grain—The market remains about the same with a moderate demand at the following figures: Wheat, Red is held at $1 15; White, 1 20; Corn, 75@80; Oats 45@48c; Barley, spring, 1 15; fall, 1 20; Rye, 75c.

Groceries—The market is unchanged as regards prices or demands. The stock in first hands is not large. Sugar varies from 10½@11c; Molasses, 45@50c; Rio Coffee 32@35c; Crushed Sugar, 14@14½c.

Gunpowder—The late advance was to the following: Rifle, $6 25 ⅌ keg; Blasting, $5 50.

Hogs—Sales of dressed at 4½@5c according to size; sales of live at 3 80@4 15 as to size.

Gas Pipe.

Size.	Per Foot.	Size.	Per Foot.
⅛ Inch	6c	1½ Inch	32
¼ do	8c	2 do	50
⅜ do	9½c	2½ do	90
½ do	6	3 do	1 30
¾ do	4c	3½ do	60
1 do	19c	4 do	2 00
1¼ do	26c	5 do	2 75

Hay—The receipts for the week were heavy; prices a shade lower. During the past two days 60 loads were sold at the scales at 12@14 per ton.

Hops—We note sales of prime Eastern, New York, at 23c.

Iron and Nails.

Flat Bar Iron.			
1½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	6	4½	
2 to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ "	6	4½	
1¼ to 1¾ by ⅜ to ½ "	6	4½	
Horse Shoe Iron.			
⅝ to 1 by ½ to ¾ inch	6	4½	
Heavy Band Iron.			
2 to 6 by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6	4½	
1½ to 1¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6	4½	
⅞ to 1¼ by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6½	4¾	
½ to ¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6½	5	
Hoop and Light Band.			
2¼ to 6 inch	6½	4¾	
1¾ to 2 inch	6½	5	
1½ to 1¾ inch	6½	5¼	
1 to 1¼ inch	6½	5¾	
¾ inch	7¼	6¼	
½ inch	7¼	6¼	
¼ cent ⅌ lb extra for all Cut Hoops.			
Round and Square.			
1 to 2½ inch	6	4	
2⅝ to 3½ inch	6	4¼	
3 to 3¼ inch	6	4½	
3¾ to 4 inch	6½	5	
4½ and ⅝ inch	6½	4¾	
Oval Iron.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3¾	5¼	
⅝ to ¾ inch	4	5¼	
½ inch	4¼	5¼	
⅜ inch	4¼	6	
Sheet Iron.			
No. 10 to 17	4¾	6¼	
" 18 to 24	5		
" 25 and 26	5¼		
" 27	5½		
Sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.			
Plates.			
Boiler Iron, 3-16 to ½ inch	6¼		
Boiler Heads			
Tank Iron, 3-16 to ¼ in., not over 30 wide	5		
" " 3-16 to ½ in. wide	5¼		
Tank Heads, (not flanging)	5¾		
Boiler Rivets	6¼		

Oils—The decline in prices since our last has been large in all the various descriptions; viz: Refined, best brands, 50@55c; Shaded, do 45@50c; Lubricating, 20@25c; Crude Petroleum, 20c; Benzole, deodorized, 35@40c. The market closed heavy and unsettled.

Potatoes—Prices have advanced; sales 225 bbls Pink Eyes and Neshanocks at $2 per bbl.

Mess Pork—There is nothing doing in this article. We quote nominally at $12 00 ⅌ barrel.

Salt—Prices have again declined with sales at $2 25@3 50