DAILY POST.

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

☞ See First Page for Commercial Daily Markets and River News.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9.

POLITE LITERATURE.

The following intersting and elegant epistle, from Wood, Morrell & Co., has been lying upon our desk for several evenings; but matters of weightier import have prevented us from directing to it the amount of consideration it so eminently demands:

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS,
Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 24, 1862.

JAMES P. BARR, Esq., Editor Pittsburgh *Post—Dear Sir:* We were able to *tolerate* your paper so long as we could account for the semi-treason which almost daily poisoned its pages, by the bitter partizanship which it was plain to see controlled your pen, but your remarks in today's issue, referring to Gen. Burnside's report, as well as the short editorial falsehood, based upon the report of "a gentleman direct from Washington," are so devoid of candor, truth and manly honesty as to be thoroughly disgusting. Please send a bill for any sum that may be due you, but send no more papers and oblige

Yours truly,
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

The reader will perceive that this communication is couched in genuine abolition terms. Wood, Morrell & Co., have "tolerated" the *Post* until they became thoroughly disgusted with our "semi-treason." Are these New England squatters into Pennsylvania aware that a majority of the people of the State, and nearly two-thirds of those of the county in which their iron works are located, are subject to the same charge, which they apply to us? Having left New England, they should have left their notions of toleration behind them, because in Pennsylvania we regard each other as equals, until reminded of particular cases of inferiority by the insolence and falsehood of such upstart and brainless puppies as our Johnstown correspondents. They "tolerate" papers expressing the honest convictions of their betters! It is well that such fanatics and falsifiers can't help themselves, or there would be but little toleration in the land of Penn.

The tone of the *Post* was scarcely tolerable, even before its comments upon Burnside's excuse for the slaughter at Fredericksburg. Our discussion of that calamity was entirely legitimate, as subsequent events demonstrated, which justifies us in flinging back into the teeth of Wood, Morrell & Co., the charge of falsehood which they apply to us. As to the report of the difficulty between Halleck and Stanton, it was alluded to by nearly all the papers on our exchange list. Wood, Morrell & Co., therefore, have simply exhibited their donkey's ears by giving such reasons as they have for inditing their epistle. Partizanship, which they charge against us—is their only reason, and they know it.

W., M. & Co., of the Cambria Iron Works, to distinctly understand that we fully concede their right to discontinue any paper they choose; and our objection is exclusively confined to their manner of doing so.—Although persons of pretension, they are evidently blackguards, which is frequently the case; the terms of their letter do not indicate that degree of good breeding which should characterise the literary efforts of extensive iron manufacturers. The force of habit, we are aware, is to be considered in their case; the ferreting out for vengeance those in their employment, whose political opinions do not agree with theirs, has, we understand long been their practice; so that constant acts of meanness and oppression have suggested a vocabulary of their own. But Wood, Morrell & Co., persisting in their petty tyranny, should be more cautious. They can, perhaps, afford to be insolent to us, but they should not venture to denounce as treasonable the opinions of a majority of their fellow-citizens. Some of these fellow-citizens may, at some day, desire to purchase railroad iron, and may perhaps prefer dealing with some other firm than that at Johnstown. This Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co. will have to "tolerate," whether they like it or no. But perhaps they manufacture their railroad iron for abolitionists exclusively; if so they can persist in "tolerating" rival establishments, conducted by gentlemen who comprehend the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens.

If the political opinions of the *Post* were distasteful to Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co. we are glad to know that they had no other objection. Neither they nor those connected with them were ever shocked with the proceedings of some Quarter Sessions, which would disgrace "a man about town." publication. These filthy and shocking details we leave for pious papers like the Abolition *Gazette*, of this city, which we see has its religious department devoted to that sort of literature.

We did not intend devoting so much space to Wood, Morrell & Co., of the Cambria Iron works; we merely designed to let our readers see that that extensive firm are under the impression that they and those who agree with them are the only people having any absolute rights in Pennsylvania, and that the rest of us are only tolerated by them.

ISAAC N. COOK.

We see by the Cincinnati *Gazette* this morning that the authorities are about making a sort of *compromise* with the gamblers who are charged with beguiling that excellent paymaster, Capt. I. N. Cook. We will put the matter, so far as it has progressed, into figures:

Cook's loss,	$225,000
Recovered by the police at Cairo	72,000
Gamblers agree to pay	53,000–125,000
Leaving a balance of	$100,000

This balance the United States must of course lose. Then it may happen that Cook will meet his confederates some fine day, (those adroit faro dealers) and, after some refreshments, they can divide the plunder they have made, and have a jolly time, generally; meantime, Isaac N. Cook should never have been appointed Paymaster, and never could have been appointed under a decent administration.—His little arrangement with the gamblers, however, will not affect him, and he *may* be promoted. We shall see.

THAT CONVENTION.

Our readers remember that immediately after the October elections, which exhibited the death of Abolitionism, certain patriots, here in Pittsburgh, issued a call for a convention to form a new party. The 25th of November was the day fixed upon for the gathering, to which were invited all "the friends of civil and religious liberty," in order to strengthen and protect these inestimable blessings throughout "the New World." The friends of religious liberty, however, did'nt assemble upon the day designated, but the committee met and and resolved to postpone the demonstration until the 8th of January, 1863, when it would come off "without fail." Well, the day designated came, but no gathering of the champions of religious liberty came with it that we are aware of. How is this? Did the patriots forget to assemble, or is it on the 8th of January, 1864, they intend to pass their resoiutions?

[Special Correspondence of the Post.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 6th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The caucus of Democratic members of the House met last night, nominating, for the positions indicated, the following gentlemen:

Speaker—John Cessna, of Bedford.
Clerk—Jacob Zeizler, of Butler.
Assistant Clerk—R. Milton Spear, of Huntingdon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Benj. F. Kelly, of Philadelphia.
Doorkeeper—Sebast'n Lieber, of Berks.
Postmaster—A. J. Gerritson, of Susquehanna.
Transcribing Clerks—Wm. S. Gregory, of Philadelphia; A. J. Sanderson, of Lancaster; T. N. Ralston, of Armstrong; Hiram C. Keyser, of Franklin.
Messenger—James R. Templin, of Northampton.

The assistants of the sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and messenger will be announced to-morrow. I have not given the vote in caucus for the various offices, because it might wound the feelings of some of our good friends who have been left out in the inclemency of the weather. Of course a large number of first rate men have been disappointed.

In the Republican caucus of the Senate the following named gentlemen have been fortunate:

Speaker—George V. Lawrence, of Washinton.
Clerk—George W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia.
Assistant Clerk—G. S. Berry, of Erie.
Sergeant at Arms—John F. Cochran, of Allegheny.

The Democratic members of the Senate complimented the following gentlemen with a nomination:

Speaker—Henry S. Mott, of Pike.
Clerk—F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny.
Assistant Clerk—Nelson Weiser, of Lehigh.
Sergeant at Arms—James Nicholson, of Berks.

The House met at twelve o'clock and an election was entered into, resulting in the choice of Mr. John Cessna, of Bedford, for speaker, as already announced.

On the announcement of the ballot, Mr. Cessna was conducted to the chair by Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, and Mr. Vincent, of Erie, when he addressed the House as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have just conferred upon me. I am about to assume the discharge of the duties of presiding officer of your body, with a full sense of the many difficulties and heavy responsibilities attending the position. I pledge you, one and all, my firm determination to perform those duties with strict impartiality, according to the utmost of my ability. Without your aid, and cordial and generous forbearance and assistance, success with me will be impossible. These I earnestly invite at your hands. May I not confidently express the hope and belief that, in the discharge of our several duties, all personal and political differences will be buried, and that all will be actuated by an honest determination to promote the welfare and prosperity of our noble State and to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union of our beloved country, now distracted by an unjust but disastrous civil war. The session of the Legislature now about to commence may, and probably will, be one of the most important ever assembled in this State. The eyes of our constituents and of the whole nation will be upon us. Pennsylvania contains within herself all the resources of a great and powerful nation. She is to-day almost equal in population, and in all the elements of strength, to the whole nation in the days of its infancy. The conservatism and patriotism of our people have at all times had an important and controlling influence in moulding the public sentiment of the nation. May we not reasonably hope that, in this hour of our national peril, the conservative views of the people, sustained and supported by the wise and patriotic action of their representatives, may go far to allay and rebuke the wild fanaticism of all extremists and restore the country to its former condition of peace, prosperity and national grandeur. While we are justly proud of our State, of her power and greatness, let us not forget that all these depend upon her connection with the Federal Union. The destruction of the latter would, sooner or later, prove the overthrow of the former. The true greatness and prosperity of Pennsylvania can only be secured and preserved while our whole Union remains and continues to exist as one people, with one government, one Constitution and one set of laws. I sincerely trust that in our associations and deliberations during the coming session, those friendly and kindly feelings which should prevail among gentlemen will be so far observed that when we come to separate we may look back upon our past council without a single regret. When we return to our constituents may we be gratiged with their hearty endorsement of our official conduct and in the future may it have the approval of our own consciences and judgment.—Above all may our legislation be such as to aid essentially in allaying the angry passions which now swell the bosom of our nation, and in upholding and cheering the patriot hosts who have gone forth to sustain the government of our fathers until our glorious old Union shall be speedily and permanently restored—our whole country once more peaceful and yowerful, and the flag of a free, happy and united people again brightening our skies from one extremity of this continent to the other.

At the conclusion of these remarks, which were well received and frevuently cheered, the oath was administered to Mr Cessna, by Mr. Vincent, of Erie, when the speaker in turn administered the obligation to the members. Resolutions were then passed adopting rules, appointing committees to inform the Governor and Senate that the House was organized; also fixing the hour of meeting at eleven o'clock, until further ordered. A motion to adjourn then prevailed, when the speaker adjourned the House until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. So ends the first day in this end of the Capitol.

Yours, as usual,
CUSSEWAGO.

Syonspsis of the Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Curtin to the Senate and House of Representatives was read on Wednesday. We have only room for a synopsis.

The figures showing the state of the finances of the commonwealth exhibit a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November last of $2,172,844 10; an unexpended balance of the military fund $195,576 27; an excess of receipts for 1862 over 1861 of $1,030,176 82 and a decrease of expenditures in 1862 of $95,317 16.—The public debt on the 1st December 1862, was $40,448,213 82, towards the extinguishment of which the State holds bonds amounting to $10,781,000. By the operations of the Sinking Fund the debt has been reduced $262,801 67. The Governor says:

"Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt."

He next speaks of Pennsylvania having first paid her share of the direct tax, amounting to $1,946,719, 33, on June 14th, 1862, and of the payment of the interest on the State debt in August last.

He next mentions the transfer of two thousand bonds to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company, and says:

"The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron.—The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth."

He recommends that no more banks shall be incorporated.

He next gives a history of the raising of the troops called for by the President in July last, summing up the result as follows:

"The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization.

On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Major Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department."

He next relates the circumstances attending the rebel raid into Maryland with, the design of invading Pennsylvania, and the promptness with which his call for fifty thousand men to defend the State was responded to, with a history of their operations. He also gives an account of the raid upon Chambersburg, and the measures taken to drive them back. An appropriation to recompense citizens for damages sustained is recommended.

nished by Pennsylvania since the breaking out of the rebellion are thus alluded to:

"On the 4th of August last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th of July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the setlements and payments.

Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th of September last, making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men."

He recommends the appointment of a commission to revise the militia law and submit to the Legislature an efficient system.

The ordnance, arms and ammunition at the disposal of the State are enumerated, thus:

107 pieces of artillery.
89,045 muskets and rifles.
1,740 pistols.
1,826 sabres.
22,203 setts infantry accoutrements.
528 setts cavalry accoutrements.
1,603,938 rounds of ammunition.

And also the following, in possession of the Home Guard of Philadelphia:

12 rifled Parrot, Prussian and Dahlgren guns, and howitzers, with carriages and caissons.
4 small 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, tools and stores.
1 12-pounder smooth bore 750 lbs, Dahlgren.
195 saddles.
127 saddles, with traces, breast strap, &c.
68 saddles, incomplete.
2,296 muskets and rifles.
200 pistols and 124 hoisters.
1,997 rounds of shot and shell.
672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges.

He then gives an account of the expenditure of some $4,000 chiefly in paying members of his personal staff and persons employed when the invasion of the State was threatened.

With relation to a State Magazine, he says:

"Under the act of 29th of April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject."

Upon the subject of our sick and wounded men in the field, he says:

"The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks were duly attended on the field or in the vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same system would have been continued, but in June last I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

In compliance with his views, I was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective, but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject. Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be so rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attended could produce even inconvenience to that, I would not urge it. But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I regret to say it) frequently to the neglect, or worse, of strange officials, at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comforts which the solicitude of their families and friends would rejoice to provide for them.

In addition to the expense of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as above stated, I have expended less than $4,000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty three cents, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General and of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his return with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded $600, which is included in the sum of less than $4,000, above stated.

In this connection I must speak with applause of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow citizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth, thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end, and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued in the performance of it.

Concerning the League Island Navy Yard the following paragraph occurs:

"The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States League Island as a donation for a Navy, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availability of that site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it seems to select that location.—To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron-clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quite inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to iron, coal, and other necessary supplies, situated on fresh water, with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from hostile attack by its position."

We copy the remainder of the message, omitting only a statement that the institutions to which the State grants appropriations have been well managed and a synopsis of the condition of cases against the Wyoming Canal Co., Bank of Commerce, Erie, Delaware and Hudson Canal and Pennsylvania Coal Co., and the Navy Yard, Broad street and Fairmount Railway Co., in all of which the Commonwealth is pecuniarily interested, except the latter, which is a *quo warranto* for violation of charter:

In July last, I received, at Pittsburgh, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursment of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company, suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message.

If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers; and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintainance, by each State, of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this State selected and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested.

The details of the operations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely an evil effect from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great social interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the State.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money but in orders on storekeepers for merchandise and other articles. The system by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the storekeepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair days wages, is but the dictate of common honesty; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is, in my judgment, incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family where they can be had the best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

* * * * * * * * * * *

By the act of the 29th of March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. This act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to their country by going to the field should therefore lose the most inestimable rights of citizens. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith taken to amend the consutititon, so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion which history records depend the honor, the interest and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCITING NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

PERILOUS CONIDITON OF OUR ARMY!!!

REBEL FORCE 65,000 STRONG

Our Army Falling Back!!

DESPERATE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

OUR LOSS BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000.

Fears for General Hovey's Command.

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

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—We have one days' later intelligence from Vicksburg, of a highly interesting and exciting character. The rebels have concentrated all their forces from Jackson and Grenada, and all along the line of road, amounting to 65,000 men, at Vicksburg.

This overwhelming force attacked Gen. Sherman on Monday, causing him to fall back to his first line of defences. The rebel entrenchments and fortifications extend back from the city six miles. Gen. Sherman's force had fought itself to within two miles of the city, when he was attacked by the superior force of the rebels.

The fighting on Sunday is represeted as having been desperate in the extreme. Earthworks and fortifications were taken and retaken; whole regiments, and even brigades, fought hand to hand over their guns, for the possession of the defences. The Fourth Iowa regiment lost six hundred men killed, wounded and missing. General Hovey, with fifteen hundred men, was sent to exeute a special order, but since then had not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

Nothing has yet been heard from the Federal forces below, nor can we learn that our gunboats have taken any part in the action.

It is reported that rebel steamers are crossing from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg, and are supposed to be carrying reinforcements to the rebels.

The last accounts stated that the rebel Gen. Holmes was marching in the direction of Vicksbueg, and that it was not improbable that he had already arrived there.

General M. L. Smith, of the U. S. army, has been wounded in the breast. There was some fighting on Tuesday morning after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought that he could maintain his position. The report that Sherman was reinforced by Grant is incorrect.

It is reported that General Gorman is evacuating Helena, Arkansas, with the intention of occupying Napoleon. Gen. Sherman's loss is estimated at four thousand to five thousand.

Trains are running on the Memphis Railroad to Lagrange.

General Joseph E. Johnson commands the rebel forces at Vicksburg.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only. jel9tc

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c
Hair oils and pomades,
Handkerchief Extracts,
Toilet companions,
Cologne water, domestic and imported.
English and French Hair brushes,
Pearl powder, Liquid rouge, &c.,
Puff boxes, latest styles,
Shell and Buffalo dressing combs,
Toilet waters, various perfumes,
Hair dyes and hair restoratives,
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
dec20 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

GO AND SEE
WOODS' MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL,
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (January 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan8tf

BEANS—18 BARRELS PRIME white beans just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
jan6 Corner Market and First sts.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, Island " 80 hhds of each in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

PARIS KID GLOVES
AT $1,00 A PAIR
Another lot of superior Paris Kids in black and choice colors, at only One Dollar per pair, just received by express this day.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.
dec27 No. 17 Fifth street

BEANS.—50 BBLS. IN STORE AND for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & EAST LIBERTY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
Oakland, Jan. 7th, 1863.
THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREby notified that the annual election for Managers will be held at the office of the Company in Oakland, on Monday the 19th of January, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. W. O. LESLIE,
jan9.3td. Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 78 MARKET STREET,
THE GREATEST STOCK OF Cloaks both for
LADIES AND MISSES,
in Pittsburgh, can be found at No. 78 Market street.
N. B. We have a large stock of cloths on hand which enables us to attend to orders promptly.
M. J. SPENCE,
jan9

FOR SALE—A LOT OF CRUDE OIL Barrels, in excellent condition.
jan9:1w SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY.

GREAT BARGAINS
to be had at
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
Our Dress Goods marked down
Our Balmorals " "
Our Shawls and Cloaks "
our stock of Domestics is, without a doubt, the cheapest in the city.
FLANNELS,
Barred and Plain White Country Flannels
Also Yellow Red, Blue, Plain and Gray twilled Flannels, all colors.
BLANKETS,
Home made, an excellent article and very heavy also good Eastern Blankets, &c.,
We would just say to those in want of DRY GOODS to give us a call.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
NO. 74 MARKET STREET.
jan9

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
VELOURS, REPS,
DELAINES,
COBURGS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORALS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
COTTON and LINEN DIAPERS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
PANT STUFFS,
BUCK GAUNTLETS,
and a full stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.,
as cheap as can be found any place, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
P. S. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
jan9.1td

BEST BRAND NO. 1 CARBON OIL.
Best brand No. 1 Carbon Oil.
Best b and No. 1 Carbon Oil.
Best brand No. 1 Carbon Oil.
Best brand No. 1 Carbon Oil.
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Is retailing at Sixty cents per gallon,
Is retailing at Sixty cents per gallon,
Is retailing at Sixty cents per gallon,
Is retailing at Sixty cents per gallon,
Is retailing at Sixty cents per gallon,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
corner Market street and the Diamond.
Superior Burning Fluid, on hand.
Superior Burning Fluid, on hand.
jan8

PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A large three story dwelling containing twelve rooms, water, gas fixtures, &c., is very desirable on account of location, being convenient to Postoffice, market, &c.
For price and terms apply to
S CUTHBERT & SONS,
jan8 51 Market street

FLOUR—100 BARRELS FAMILY Flour for sale on wharf.
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan8 corner Market and First streets.

APPLES.—200 BBLS RUSSETS AND and other kinds just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
jan8 corner Market and First Streets.

BETTER AND EGGS—2 BARRELS Roll Butter; 1 box packed do; 4 bbls Eggs just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
jan8 corner Market and First Streets.

$5,50 WEBSTER'S $5,50
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
Fifty copies, complete, Pictorial Edition at $5.50 for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
jan7 81 Wood street.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY in the Birmingham Town Hall, held on Friday evening, January 2d, the following ticket was nominated to be voted for on the second Tuesday of January:
Burgess—JAMES SALISBURY.
Council—1st precinct
SAMUEL McKEE,
BERNARD WELCKER.
2d precinct
FRED'K L. IHMSEN,
PHILLIP JAGEMAN.
School Directors
ROBERT WALLACE,
DOMINICK CUNNINGHAM.
jan6td.

GO AND SEE WOODS' MINSTRELS
AT MASONIC HALL,
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (January 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan6tf

CARPETS.
1862. DECEMBER. 1862.
W. D. & H. McCALLUM.
87 FOURTH STREET,
A LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK having been bought previous to a series of advances, and now replenished (just before the largest advance of the season) with the new and designs in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window shades, &c. Affords an opportunity to which we invite purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will be higher. dec17

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

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
AT
EATON, MACRUM & CO.'S
Useful and appropriate
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Fancy Articles, Gloves,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE VEILS,
Handkerchiefs, Real Point and Maltese Lace Goods, every variety of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Balmoral Skirts at reduced prices.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.
dec27 No. 17 Fifth street.

Miners Wanted.
AT THE CARBON COAL MINES, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS—no strike—six feet vein—$1 00 per ton for mining—pay weekly—miners are making
FROM $15 TO $25 PER WEEK.
Take the Chicago Railroad to Ft. Wayne, and at Fort Wayne the Wabash Railroad to Danville. Fare about $12.
W. KIRKLAND,
jan6.3td Superintendent.

To Refiners
FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT HORSE power Hamilton Engine and Boiler, two Receivers, one small still. Also, one large and one small boiler and other fixtures belonging to the Refinery on Soho Run. Also the lot of ground a very eligible piece of property for manufacturing purposes. All of the above will be sold as a bargain to close out. Apply to
SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,
jan6:2wd No. 158 Wood street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Four miles from the City on Butchers' run plank road near Lightners Tavern; Ten acres, well improved, under good fence, a new two story dwelling, of hall, eight rooms, cellar and attic, fine fruit trees, orchard of 4½ acres, large variety of fruit trees, garden, etc., Stable, carriage house and other out houses.
For price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jan6 Real Estate and General Agents,
51 Market street.

THE RAILWAY TIME-KEEPER!
Especially adapted for Army sales, warranted to run and keep excellent time. One of the most taking novelties of the day, and should retail at prices from $2 to $50 each. Sold only by the case, containing six assorted patterns.—Heavy silver plated, engine turned, per case of a half dozen, $30. Electro gilded, fine imitation gold, beautifully engraved, per case of a half dozen, $30. Sample cases of half of each kind, $20, for collection on delivery. Soldiers must remit cash in advance, as we cannot collect from them. This is one of the most saleable articles of the times and just the thing for those in the army wishing to make a new remedy. Order early. Address HUBBARD BROS., sole importers,
jan1,1md 7 Ferrie building, Nassau st., N. Y.

MACRUM & GLYDE
NO. 78 MARKET STREET,
Are selling at the lowest prices, for Cash, a large and varied stock of the best makes and selections of
Winter Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets,
New England Woolen Goods,
Boston Ribbed Hose,
Merino and all Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Wool Mitts, Hoods, Comforts, &c.,
The latest styles of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Embroideries,
Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.,
At prices to suit all buyers.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
No. 78 Market Street,
jan6 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

GO AND SEE
WOODS' MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (January 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan5tf

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1863.
DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, on the Capital stock, payable on or after Monday the 12th inst.
D. M. BOOD,
jan6:1wd Secretary.

Valuable Mineral Lands for Sale.
THE CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE PROPERTY, being about 200 acres of Mineral Land, containing iron ore, lime stone and three veins of coal; and a one quarter stock, ready for use, of one hundred and fifty seven (157) acres of the above is untouched ore, which will yield at least Ten Thousand (10,000) tons to the acre.
Also, the twelve tracts of land known as the Conemaugh Furnace property, containing about Four Thousand (4,000) acres of Mineral land.
The above property lies contiguous to the well known Cambria Iron Works, and extends five miles along the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the Conemaugh river.
The above property if not soon sold, will be offered for lease on favorable terms. For further particulars enquire of
MENNOR IHMSEN,
FRED'K L. IHMSEN,
Executors of C. Ihmsen, dec'd. Pittsburgh.
or JOHN CROUSE, Agt.
jan6:1wd Johnstown, Cambria, Co., Pa.

GO AND SEE
WOODS' MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL,
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (Jan. 8th and 9th) of this week. jan5tf

PERFUMERY
PERFUMERY
In addition to my large and extensive assortment of Perfumery, fine extracts, Pomades and Hair Oils, Toilet articles, of all descriptions, &c., I have on hand a full assortment of
PERFUMING POWDER,
Suitable for Satchels or scent bags. Purchasers will consult their interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
Burnett's Standard Toilet preparations on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Anglo French Hessing Bottles, superior to all other, always on hand.
jan6

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—PRODUCE
75 barrels Family Flour,
37 bbls crude oil,
80 new oil bbls,
200 bushels Dried Apples,
200 barrels Russett do
75 bushels prime white beans
100 do Oats,
1000 lbs packed butter,
2 barrels sweet cider,
400 sacks ear corn, on wharf
200 do do do in store
2000 lbs bacon sides,
50 bushels onions,
1 barrel sourgum molasses.
In store and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan6 Corner Market and First sts.