The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1863. Vol. XX.---Established 1842.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

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

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

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

China	Liverpool	New York	Jan
Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Jan
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 1
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan 1

FROM AMERICA.

Creole	New York	Havana & N O	Jan 17
Marion	New York	New Orleans	Jan 17
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 20
Talisman	New York	Kingston, Ja.	Jan 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan 21
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan 24
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan 24
Pacific	New York	Havana	Jan 24
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan 24
China	New York	Liverpool	Jan 28
Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan 31
Unit'd Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Jan –
British Queen	New York	Havana &c	Feb 3
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Feb 4
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb 11

PORK PACKING ITEMS.

Cincinnati.

Hogs were in better favor, and dealers achieved an advance of 15c to 20c in their position. Averages of 200 lbs. were sold at $4,50. Those weighing 220 and 225 ranged from $4,65 to $4,75, while extra heavy are hard to buy at less than $5, with a te'e able ready market at $4,85@4 90.

Bulk Shoulders are only in moderate inquiry at 4¼c. Bulk sides are steady, with but little doing at 5⅜c.

Clear Short Sides for boxing are quoted firm at 7⅛c but there appears to have been but little d one in them, or in any other article of boxed Meats.

Green Hams are more saleable at 5½c from the block. Green Shoulders are rather slow at 3¼c, and Sides are nominal at 5c.

Chicago.

The market for Live Hogs opened steady at yesterday's ruling prices. The disagreeable state of the weather served to retard business during the forenoon, but during the afternoon the market was moderately active, and some 9 900 head changed hands at $3 60@3 70 for extra grades, averaging 270 lbs and upward, and $3@3 60 for good to medium grades, averaging 280 lbs and upwards. A few small lots of choice Hogs, heavy weights, sold as high as $3 80@3 90, yet the bulk of the sales indicate no quotable change. The market closed quiet.—*Times.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Reported by J. E. Haynes—Market active and prices higher, with sales of 13 hhds planters' lugs at $8 60@10; 2 do common leaf at 11 40@12 25; 4 do medium do at $15 65@17 30; and 9 boxes at $9@ 3 30 @ 100lbs.

St. Louis Sugar Market.

Refined Sugars, &c.—Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's Circular, of January 10, gives the following prices: Crushed sugar, double refined, 16½c; do B, 15c; crushed sugar, C, 14¾c; powdered sugar, double refined, 15¾c; powdered C, 14¾c; granulated, 15c; refined white, O, 14c; do do, OO, 13¾c; refined yellow, A, 13¾c; Golden syrup, bbls, 78c; half bbls, 80c; kegs, 83c; sugar house syrup molasses, bbls, 62c; kegs, 67c.

RIVER NEWS.

Cincinnati.

From 7 P. M. Wednesday until late last night it snowed most pleasantly. An old citizen freely expressed himself: "It was the most prolific snow storm he had seen in this latitude in ten years." So much for the weather. At a late hour last night it was playing hail, generally. The river, in the meantime, is a feature, worthy of mention. Here, the river has risen fully ten feet, during the twenty hours, ending last night, and was at it rising rapidly. The Kanawha, we also learn by private dispatches, is rising rapidly. This will, surely, end in a freshet in the Cumberland and Tennessee, and thus wipe all rebeldom. The condition of the Lower Ohio is known to be at ordinary flood height already. "Uncle Sam" having possessed nearly all the boats—we have nothing more to say.

Never 1 boats due from above, were doubtless befogged in the incessant snow storm of yesterday. Capt. Sam Mason, true to "Old Virginia" time made the connection with the St Patrick. There was a Government arrival or two beyond the St. Patrick. No departures, owing to the inclement weather.

St. Louis.

The river here is falling slowly. In the twenty-four hours ending 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, it receded four and one-half inches, and was then eleven feet three and one-half inches above low water mark in December, 1860.

There is twelve feet water in the channel out to Cairo, and a big river below.

The Illinois river is raising and bank full—overflowing in many places.

The Upper Mississippi is falling from Keokuk down, with plenty of water for navigation, and very little ice to impede it.

We have no late reports from the Missouri river.

The weather was cloudy and wet yesterday, and the streets and levee are unfavorable for business.

Business on the landing was dull.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Monday, Jan. 19th.

Remarks—The weather continues winterish. Our rivers are in fine order for coal boats. Our coal boatmen and tow boat owners have a busy time of it at the various locks in the Monongahela, being kept busily engaged night and day. Should the Monongahela keep up long enough to let the coal pass out that is ready, the present run will amount to Two and a half Million of bushels. This will be sufficient to meet the wants of both the West and supply the Government, besides a large amount that goes out this rise is for ports below Cairo. As regards the leading articles of trade we have no particular change to notice; the supply is fully equal to the demand. There seems to be a movement on foot in regard to Flour holders, look for less advance.

Apples—The market appears very firm with a fair demand for home use. We note sales of 70 bbls at $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

Shorts—Sales of 190 sacks at 90c per cwt.

Dried Fruit—The market was unchanged. Sales of 75 bush peaches at $2 75@3 00. Apples, sales of 100 bush at $1 24.

Butter firm and in fair request. Sale of 4,000 lb at 18@20c; the article was prime.

Hay—The receipts were unusually light. Sales of 3 load at $15@18 00 per ton; the receipts always govern the rate.

Eggs—Sale 4 bbls at 18c per doz.

Flour—The market was easy active. Several Philadelphia dealers arrived on Thursday and have picked up various lots. Some dealers have withdrawn their stocks and are demanding higher figures. The sales however were liberal for this market as follows: 950 Extra Family, choice, $6 60@6 75; 500 bbls do 6 70; 200 do $6 25; 300 do on private terms; 600 bbls $5 40; 300 bbls Spring Wheat $6 00; 700 bbls at $6 60 per bbl.

Grain—On account of the firmness in Flour, grain was held firmly but no advance was demanded.

Wheat—Red $1 15; White $1 20@1 25; Corn, sale of 700 bush 72@75c; Oats 420 bush 48@50c; other description unchanged.

Groceries were unchanged as regard prices order and.

Cheese—Sales of 92 bxs W R 12c.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

We are now manufacturing a superior article of

LIME,

which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET.

Best quality of **Family Coal** always on hand as usual.

my9 DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM the East a large and choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

for Gents' and Youths' wear, embracing all the newest styles COATINGS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. W. H. McGEE & CO.,

143 Federal street

Corner Market Square, Allegheny city. my9

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Pittsburgh Pa., Dec. 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office for the delivery at Memphis, Tennessee, of Two Hundred Thousand

200,000 Bushels of Coal.

A. MONTGOMERY,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.
de23tf

CARPENTERS—2 GOOD CARPENTERS wanted immediately, by CURTIS C. STEINMETZ, Shop on Virgin Alley, bet. Wood and Liberty streets, Ryan's buildings. de30

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

THE DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months, "	4 25
Three "	2 15
One "	70
One week, delivered in the city	18
Single copies	3
To agents per hundred	2 00

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates of advertising have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Pittsburgh Daily Press, to take effect on and after the 10th day of November, 1862, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

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

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER.

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

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

Six months	$18 00
Twelve months	30 00
Administrators' Notices	2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Death Notices each insertion	50

All advertisements ordered in for one month, or less time, to be cash at the time of ordering.

DAILY POST.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Relations of the Army and the Government.

Condition and Prospects of the Army.

Correspondence of the New York Times.
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

I.—The Government and the Army.

It is no secret that there is a want of harmony between the Washington authorities and the army. The Administration looks with distrust upon the Army of the Potomac. It might be added, the Army of the Potomac looks with distrust on the Administration; but of that anon. Gen. Halleck thinks it disaffected, dangerous—report adds another word, which I hope he did not use, *disloyal.* "Army of the Potomac?" said he lately to a General who used the phrase, "*The Army of the Potomac has ceased to exist.*" And so far is this from being a mere figure of speech, that a project for its dismemberment was actually on the official slate at the time.—Sumner was to be sent out to St Louis to supersede Curtis; Hooker to be dispatched to North Carolina, while Franklin should essay to hold the line of the Rappahannock without any attempt at active movement. In the programme of the winter campaign, which the Washington authorities have drawn out, this army is left without a *role.* A confidential adviser of the President the other day told me that the Administration confines its hopes now to, first, opening the Mississippi and cutting off from the rebels Texas and the Western countries, whence they draw such enormous supplies; secondly, gaining possession of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, for the purpose of making the blockade really efficient. You will form your own judgment of this scheme, and its availability as a means of destroying the rebellion. No doubt the supplies the rebels obtain from the trans-Mississippi region are immense. So are those which they get through the ports just named. M. Mercier, the French Minister, has lately presented some statistics on the subject, transmitted to him by the French Consul at Charleston, which are alarming enough, and is one of the items in illustration. From the 1st to the 12th of May of last year *eleven* British vessels arrived at that port, laden with arms, ammunition, shoes, clothing, medicines, and the other *desiderata* of rebellion; and there is only too much reason to believe the statement of the traitor Maury, that the custom receipts at Charleston are larger now than they ever were before. It is probable enough that the clean cutting off of all these sources of supply would seriously embarrass the rebels; but whether the people of the North are willing to rest on this constrictive policy as a means of ending the war, with the same implicitness shown by the Government, is a question which I leave you to determine. I mention these facts, however, merely by parenthesis, and to show that there is a disposition at Washington to count this army out in any prospective operations.

It is needless to go over the retrospect of causes that has bred this feeling toward the Army of the Potomac in the minds of the Washington rulers. It is enough to know that there are those in high places who make no secret of their hostility toward it, who cannot speak of it but with irritation, and who are aiming to break it up. Such sentiments are generally reciprocal.

The animosity in Washington toward the army is amply repaid by the bitterness of the army toward the Cabinet. I make no attempt to go to the root of the matter—no attempt to decide on the justice or injustice of the feeling. I merely record its existence, as an open, palpable fact, which every one here *knows.* And it pervades the whole army. Commanding Generals and high officers have their own grievances against the central military authority at Washington; and the private soldier, though he may know none of the secret undercurrents, knows, at least, that for months and months—five, six, some even nine—he has *not been paid;* and that, while the Washington authorities undertake to manage military affairs, they are badly managed *for him.* Some of the charges would appear to you incredible, if I should mention them. It matters not what the *reality* may be, if the army *thinks* the Administration capable of the things with which it charges it, it is, to say the least, most deplorable, and must go far to take the very heart out of it.

Of course, while this state of things lasts, there can be no such cooperation as is indispensable between the army and the central authority, especially when that authority undertakes the actual direction of the campaign. Such an attempt would be a delicate one, even with the most harmonious relations; but where all is ajar and jamble, as it is at present, what can we expect to come of it? It is not, I am persuaded, too much to say that three-fourths of the practical power of the army is neutralized and rendered abortive by the coil and clash between those who plan in the Cabinet and those who execute in the field.

II. Gen Burnside.

You are doubtless aware that, since the battle of Fredericksburg, Gen. Burnside has twice tendered his resignation, and has lately been to Washington to urge personally its acceptance. The President will not accept it; Halleck will not allow him to move. He is left with the black cloud hanging over him—held there helpless and hopeless. A letter, in which there is nothing his but the signature, and to which his good nature, not his conscience, consented, exculpates the Washington authorities from all blame in the matter, relegates on himself the responsibility. He always feels it to be heavier than he can bear; and we hear stories of strange "scenes" between him and the Washington dignities. Here, too, the air is full of plottings and conspiracies. Take an example. An advance of the army positively ordered for last Thursday week. Every thing was arranged. At the last moment the movement was countermanded. Burnside went up to know the reason why. The President's answer was that some of the Generals had been up, and said that the army had no confidence in him, and that the movement would be ill-advised!—"Who are these Generals?" The President would not tell. "Had they been dismissed the service, then?" They had not—whereupon, of course, a new urgency in pressing the resignation.

Burnside will retire from the command without blame for a failure for which it will some day be known he was *not* as responsible as he has tried to make it appear, and without having forfeited the respect of the nation for his many fine qualities, both as a man and a soldier. At the same time it will have to be conceded that his own judgment upon himself was correct. It is substantially the verdict of the army. He has no confidence in himself; how is it to be expected that others are to have confidence in him? His only shortcoming is in the order of positive intellectual power; his only lack is of that comprehensive mental grasp and fertility in resources, indispensable to the leader of armies. Unhappily they *are* indispensable. Were they not Burnside must have succeeded, for he has every other quality.

III—The Army Organization.

If it had been designed to devise an ingeniously bad organization of the army, no more perfect success could have been desired than its subdivision into three Grand divisions has proved. The plan was the invention of General Burnside. At bottom it is not bad, and it is copied from good models—the French—though with differences that are fatal. The design was to relieve headquarters from the heavy press of business that comes from immediate contact with the army. But while it relieves him of much without which the effective leadership of an army is impossible. Every one knows Napoleon's marvelous knowledge of the minutest details of the army. Such knowledge must be possessed by every head of an army. But General Burnside complains that he hears nothing of what is going on—that he learns nothing from his Grand Division Commanders. Take a single example: it is they that give leaves of absence; there are no less than twelve hundred officers thus away at the present moment, and the whole official organization of them might fall to pieces without the Commanding General's having part, lot or knowledge of the matter. In the present organization, in fact, the Grand Division Commanders have the information without the initiative—the Commanding General has the initiative without the information. It is in many respects three armies, and in no respect one army; but it has neither the advantage of *one* army nor of three.

Of course it is easy to see what temptations to all manner of rivalry and jealously is afforded by this distribution of power. Each one sees himself in the line of succession of the supreme command—*can this fail to influence the conduct of ambitious and not over scrupulous men?* It is a bad system which exposes men to temptations. The bickerings, enmities and floutings of the leading Generals are notorious and scandalous; and if many of them think what they say, it is difficult to see how there can be any fruitful concord or co-operation between them at all. Gen. Burnside complains that he can propose nothing to which his Grand Division Commanders will agree.

The battle of Fredericksburg, which was perfect illustration of how a battle should *not* be fought, was a failure for many reasons; but the chief reason was the total lack of central knowledge, wisdom and direction, and the clash and confusion of plans, orders and operations of the different commanders. I learn more and more of this every day since my return; and I am convinced that, in spite of the difficulties of the situation, unity of thought and action, combined with the proper vigor of execution, would have carried the day on our side.

IV.—The Spirit of the Soldiers.

The *morale* of an army is a subtle something, difficult to put into a formula, and yet a palpable and powerful presence. In this it resembles the imponderable forces which, while inappreciable by material weight or measure, are yet the potent, pervading principalities of earth and air.—Everybody knows what its power was. "The moral," said Napier, "counts for three Tarts—the physical but for one."

That the *morale* of the Army of the Potomac is not what it should be to be effective, would be folly and delusion to deny. Gen. Sumner, who has perhaps more *personal* contact with, and knowledge, of, his men than any other Commander in this army, acknowledged, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, it will be remembered, that our troops were demoralized after the battle of Fredericksburgh. They have not grown less so, but more so, since. And the old soldier well indicated the nature of this demoralization when he said "there was a great deal too much *croaking.*" And this does not so much take the form of a lack of confidence in Burnside—although this also, it is said, largely exists. His letter, which was so popular with the people, was most unfortunate for his reputation with the army. You can readily see how they may and must regard it from a different point of view from you at home. They "read between the lines," as the people do not and cannot. Their verdict takes this simple, logical form: *They cannot afford to be led to battle by one who confesses to have of his own accord committed so appalling a blunder as that at Fredericksburg, on the thirteenth day of December.*

But the root of the matter is a distrust of the general conduct and ordering of things. They feel that things are at loose ends—in fact they *know* it, for our army is one that reads and thinks. This spirit of discontent is augmented by many causes of a special nature. For example: 1. They have not for many months been paid. Shameful and inexcusable in the Government! 2. The stagnation, *ennui,* disgust, suffering, sickness and discomfort of camp life in Winter, (without Winter-quarters,) amid Virginia mud, cold and rain. No small hardships, I can assure you, and it is doubtful if any regular European army ever had to submit to equally great ones. 3. General feeling of despondency, resulting from mismanagement and want of military success. Soldiers are severe critics, and are not to be bamboozled. You may marshal your array of victories in glittering editorials—they smile sarcastically at them. You see men who tell you that they have been in a dozen battles, and were licked and chased every time—they would like to *chase* once to see how it "feels." This begins to tell painfully on them. Their splendid qualities—their patience, faith, hope, courage are gradually oozing out. Certainly never were a graver, gloomier, more sober, sombre, serious and unmusical body of men than the Army of the Potomac at the present time. It is a saddening contrast with a year ago.

The ultimate expression of the spirit which for a time finds vent in "croaking," is *desertion.* I regret to say the practice is becoming alarmingly frequent—thirty or forty a day as I hear from good authority. And it is of the nature of the thing to increase and naturally become infectious. The rebels have the same trouble as we, and on a still more formidable scale; but there is this about their system, that they *shoot* those found deserting, (it is said Bragg averages six a week;) we *pardon* them. When shall we learn from the enemy in this respect?

V.—Condition and Prospects.

With such a condition as this, with an Administration which distrusts the army, and an army which distrusts the Administration; with an utter lack of central knowledge and power; with men in high places plotting for succession; with disloyal Generals in abundance; with a dispirited and unpaid army, what are we to expect? *Battles never were won on such a system, and they never will be.*

If I were asked what is the remedy for all this, it would be necessary to go very deep to reach the central sore. The whole system, in fact, is vicious. But there are certain things to be done which lie visibly before all eyes: 1. Let military operations be conducted by the military leader in the field. 2. Consolidate the old thinned regiments, many of which do not count up to a single company in all. 3. Punish deserters and spies. 4. Dismiss disloyal officers. 5. Reform altogether the system of absenteeism. 6. *Pay the men and give them work to do.*

With respect to the Army of the Potomac, there seems to be three projects on foot, each of which are about equally probably of execution:

1. Gen. Halleck's plan of breaking up the army. This is the worst of all. The instinct of the people is not deceived. Here before us is the heart of the rebellion. Modern warfare proceeds on the principle that *not the possession of places, but the destruction of armies,* is the important thing to do. Now, the enemy's army is directly in front of us. And, by a natural coincidence, that army will always be between us and the possession of Richmond—next to the destruction of the rebel army, the most important point to achieve. That army should be destroyed here. *We have the means to do it, and we should do it.* It only needs leadership.

2. To appoint another Commander to lead the Army of the Potomac. He will, of course, be drawn from one of the three Grand Division Commanders. They are in the natural line of succession. But Gen. Sumner is felt to be so much in his place where he is that there is little probability of a change. Franklin is a fair soldier, and a man of intellectual parts, with more brains than the most. But he is of the McClellan type, and his conduct at Fredericksburg would hardly warrant his appointment. Next comes Gen. Hooker. His chances are the most favorable of all. Well known as a man of courage and dash, he is the choice of the President, though it is understood Gen. Halleck objects. If Gen. Hooker takes command, it will be with the pledge to destroy the enemy. He says he can do it, and capture every man and every gun in it.—But it will be on one condition, to which Washington authorities have not hitherto shown themselves willing to submit—absolute control of the army, independent formation of military plans, and untrammeled execution of them. He makes this the condition *sine qua non.*

3. A fresh attempt under the same leadership against the rebel army. If the other contingencies were not also very probable, and were not at this moment under debate at Washington, I should say this was certain. All the preparations for a movement of some kind are now on foot—whether to advance, retire, change the base or not, I know not. If an advance movement does take place, we have only to hope for the best. The men, of course will go ahead and do their duty; but it will, I fear, be without enthusiasm, without *elan.* It is a well-known law, that the momentum of an army is equivalent to the mass multiplied by the velocity—by virtue of which principle, a small body, endowed with rapid movement, has all the effect of a much larger one moving at slower rate. The *mass* is a constant, but the *velocity* is a veariable quantity, depending on the spirit, fire, in a word, the *morale* of the troops.

While the Government has been thus debating which of these three projects to adopt in regard to the Army of the Potomac, five weeks of glorious weather has passed away. The term available for military operations this winter is at an end. We *may* have a further term of grace; but according to all the laws and precedents of meteorology, we can *depend* on no more. The wet season is about setting in, when extended movements over such roads as we have in Virginia are impossible. An interregnum of two or three months must then occur. At the end of this period, *the Army of the Potomac will be diminished by fifty thousand men, whose term of enlistment for nine months will then have expired!* It will be further reduced, and fearfully, too, by the mortality, swelled to a frightful figure by the bad weather, imperfect shelter and cursed inaction that will be upon us. And whence are we to recruit fresh troops? Shall it be from the camp of instruction of fifty thousand men, about which we have had pompous proclamations, but which never had any existence outside of those proclamations. Or shall it be by a draft, which we have never yet dared to put in force?

As for a Winter campaign against Richmond, by this line, set it down as hopeless. Such a campaign was possible when we came to the line of the Rappahannock; but all the elements and conditions are now changed. With the inauguration of the new and vigorous policy which alone can save us—can we hope so much from the Administration?—it is possible here to fight a battle with the rebel army, and that with good prospect of winning. With a change of base to a new line of operations it is also possible to make an attempt against Richmond. But if we do neither the one nor the other, we should change our present position, for it is a dangerous one, and in fact, untenable against a vigorous and offensive enemy.

The result of a review of the situation is not cheering; and it would be folly to deny it. Better that we look it calmly in the face, and try to alter it. At the same time, it is important not to exaggerate the dark side of the pictures. It is well to limit the force of special facts by the remembrance that there is always a certain amount of centrifugal elements in every army, every war, every crisis in human affairs. The only question is if there be sufficient cohesive force to keep us from sheer dissolution. I repeat, everything depends on the inauguration of the indispensable reforms indicated.

Sad, sad it is, to look at this superb Army of the Potomac, the match of which no conqueror ever led—this incomparable army, fit to perform the mission the country has imposed upon it—paralyzed, petrified, put under a blight and spell; and, on the other hand, the noble nation bleeding to death, and pouring out the rich wine of its life in vain.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE LITTLE LINT-MAKER.

As sweet Edie sits on the door-stone wide,
'Mid the shades of the elm in the calm eventide,
Away on the landscape she gazes afar,
So solemn, so still, 'neath the twinkling star;
And sad are her thoughts, as her fingers run,
Shredding the linen her grandmother spun:

"The flax it was grown on our goodly land,
'Twas fostered and garnered by grandfather's hand;
The carding and spinning, and weaving were all
Done by their hands in this dear old hall;
The garments were made, when worn laid away,
In case of misfortune on some future day!

"Full fifty years they have laid there at rest,
With grandfather's sword in the old oaken chest;
But the ill-omened hour has come on us at last,
With scenes we ne'er dreamt of in days long past,
When Ralph clasped the blade, he left me the rag,
And thus we both serve our dear country's flag!

"O God of all mercies! list to my prayer;
Oh! soften the hearts of the men who thus dare
To sever all ties of kindred and love,
And blast our fair mission received from above;
Let peace and good will, not of battles the roar,
Live 'midst us, kinsmen, from shore unto shore!"

Thus prays the sweet girl, on the door-stone wide,
'Mid the shades of the elm in the calm eventide;
And her spirit communing is seeking afar,
For peace in the region where shines that bright star;
While down her fair face the tears swiftly run
On to the linen her grandmother spun!

PIANO DEALERS.

KNABE'S PIANOS—JUST RECEIVED—Two 7 oct. Square Grand Carved Pianos, finished back and front and carved legs. One 7 oct, Square Grand Plain Case Piano, finished back and front, and carved legs. Also one beautiful Full Grand Piano. The above Pianos have the Agraffe Treble and all other late valuable improvements. A few 6¼, 6¾ and 7 octave Plain Pianos are expected this week.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, Sole Ag't
jan15 43 Fifth Street

NEW PIANOS.

A NEW STOCK OF 7 OCTAVE PIANOFORTES now receiving, from Boston and New York, selected especially for the Holiday's. Persons desiring to make a valuable and charming present are invited to call and see them at the warerooms of JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—A THIRD large lot of second-hand Pianos for sale at 250, 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 90, 75, 60, 50 and 25 dollars.
JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

IN STORE—A SPLENDID NEW SUPPLY of Mason & Hamlin's (Boston) Melodeons and Harmoniums, in elegant rosewood and walnut cases. Melodeons at $50, $60, $75, $100, $115 and $150. Harmoniums at 60, 80, 100, 125, 200, 250, 300, 350 and 400 dollars. For sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

$1,000 WORTH OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

of the most superb workmanship in every detail, and from the best manufacturers in the country. They have been selected with the greatest possible care, especially for the Holiday's. Prices low. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH, NO. 118 Wood Street, of the Baltimore Piano Factory, established in 1833. A choice stock of Piano 7 octave Centre Pianos, combining all the essential [illegible] pianist. Low for cash or acceptance.
WISE & BROTHER,
au28 Manufacturers.

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

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These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold at No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
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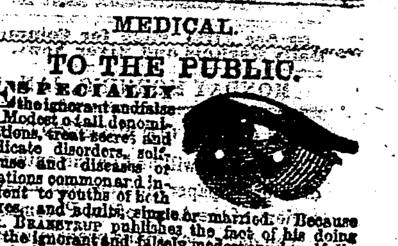

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases of situations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because Dr. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin, very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c. to dollars and cents, mysteriously, meanly, or illy gotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters, and wards, previously feeble sickly and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by Dr. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegetable. Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now—palled cheek. Trifle no longer with montebanks and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct
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I THINK IT IS NOT MORE THAN justice for a person that has been sorely afflicted for years, when he is not only relieved of his sufferings, but completely cured. I have been afflicted with a very malignant inflamatory Erysipelas for years. I have called on several of our regular Physicians, but all without any benefit. I called on Doctor Brentrup, some time past and have taken his medicine, which, however, is all composed of herbs. I am now as well as I ever was. Any person wishing to see me will please call at THOMAS DUNLAP'S. Refer to Mr. Clayton, Diamond Alley.

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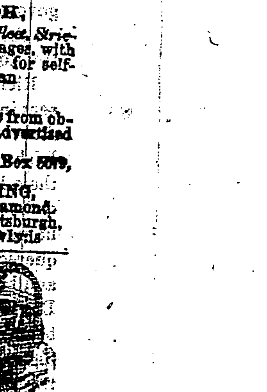

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