DAILY POST.

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

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

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 19.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The reader will find on the outside page of to-day's paper, an able and interesting review of the Army of the Potomac.

The discussion of the probabilities of the war in Virginia, being confined, almost exclusively, to the necessity of capturing Richmond, has impressed the people with the conviction that the accomplishment of that feat would speedily crush the rebellion. Our attention has been so steadily directed towards the rebel capital, that we appear to consider it the great obstacle to be surmounted. The reduction of Richmond by our army would be a brilliant and telling achievement; but we question very much whether it would be as damaging to the rebels as is the loss of New Orleans. If the war is to go on as the defiant and scornful terms applied to us by the Southerners indicate it will, we need not look for a cessation of hostilities with the fall of Richmond. The press of that city is full of hatred towards everything Northern. Such men as Vallandigham, and Mr. Brooks of New York, are ridiculed for their suggesting terms of peace, while they proclaim their separation from us as being final and irrevocable. These sentiments, it is true, come generally from what are regarded as the organs of the rebel government; and they may, therefore, be no truer interpreters of the masses South than our extreme radical papers are of the feelings of the North.

But allowing the determination in the South for a final seperation to be what the Southern papers say it is, where do we stand? Will the capture of Richmond settle the question? or will the reduction and garrisoning of all the principal cities and towns in the rebel States close the contest? Much would depend upon the action of those put to command the conquered localities. Such governors as B. F. Butler was at New Orleans would never bring a proud and stubborn people back to allegiance. If then the present temper of our government prevails on our side, and that of Davis dictates upon the other, we may make up our minds for a war of indefinite duration. Acts of emancipation upon our side and military executions upon the other will so embitter the contending parties as to cause the war to degenerate into a mere struggle for blood and vengeance.

When the cities and towns of the South are in our possession, then will begin a system of warfare no better than assassination. The rebels will fly to their mountain fastnesses, and may continue a spasmodic contest for ages to come. In this condition of things the imperative duty of our government is to place humane men to [illegible] butchers or ruffians be appointed to hang and imprison on insufficient cause; let not the ministers of religion be insulted and imprisoned because of the peculiarity of their church's prayers; and let not our government be despised for sustaining such an order as that issued by Butler in relation to the women of New Orleans.

Richard Plantaganet, the Duke of York, sent in Henry the Sixth's time to govern Ireland, made himself so popular with the Irish people as to be able to raise among them his first army for the assertion of his claims to the English throne. If such as he was will be sent to govern our conquered countrymen in the South, reunion and kindness may again be hoped for.—But let our government select bloody and brutal natures, no matter how great their ingenuity to conceal their wickedness, and fraternity will never exist between us.—Kindness and mercy can do much to restore a deluded people to their allegiance, while the conduct of such rulers as Butler will only render them more desperate in their resentments.

Special Correspondence Phila. Evening Journal.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Abolition Cowardice, Oppression and Cowardice.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—How true is it, that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, while the righteous are bold as a lion." Thus speaks inspiration. The master poet of secular affairs has well hit off the same idea—"The thief doth fear each bush an officer." It has come to light, as a complete exemplification of these utterances, that on the day for the election of United States Senator, the Superintendent of the Harrisburg Car Company took the employees of that establishment down to a place contiguous to the residence of Cameron, for the expressed purpose of *raising a barn*. One Patrick Elliott, who was a workman in the establishment, on his arrival at the place of designation, found it was for the purpose of protecting Mr. Cameron's property from destruction *in case of his election to the Senate*. What contemptible cowardice! But what an admission that Cameron's friends knew that if he were elected, it would be by improper means and against popular rights!

Mr. Elliott refusing to serve his country in this particular way, was promptly discharged on the following morning. But the reign of oppression is nearly over.

Yours, Y.

McClellan in Trenton.

The Trenton correspondent of the Newark *Mercury*, under date of the 12th, says:

General McClellan, with his wife and child, returned to the State Street House, in this city yesterday afternoon, and will probably remain here for some time. Col. Switzer is the only member of his staff now remaining here with him. The General looks well, and seems quite cheerful in spirits. His arrival was unattended by any demonstrations, and few knew, until his name was discovered upon the hotel register, that he had returned. From the quiet manner in which he goes about, he certainly manifests little desire to be made a lion of.

On Tuesday evening the Adjutant General, Mr. Stockton, gave a levee to Gen. McClellan, which was largely attended by members of the Legislature.

Gen. Cameron and the U. S Senatorship

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the election of U. S. Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature, say:

The Republicans confidently expected to elect Cameron, and assurances were given in caucus that he would receive the vote of at least one Democratic member of the House of Representatives. With this understanding the Senate agreed to go into the election. Had this not been the belief of the Senate they would have passed the adjournment resolution, and thus defeated an election on Tuesday, if not during the session. This fact is ascertained beyond question. The name of the member of the House who gave the pledge to vote for Cameron is well known here, and he makes no concealment of the fact that he did it for the purpose of deceiving the Republicans, and entrapping the Senate into an election. Had Mr. Cameron not felt confident of success he would not have allowed his name to be used, and, by placing himself in the position of a defeated candidate, destroy the prestige of success which has hitherto attanhed to his name.

The Kentucky Legislature and Emancipation.

We have already given an abstract of the late message of Governor Robinson, (Union,) of Kentucky, stating his hostility to emancipation. We find by late advices from Frankfort that the State Legislature incline to the same views as Governor Robinson. In the Senate, on the 9th, joint resolutions were introduced, as follows:

Resolved, That Kentucky hereby enters her solemn protest to the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, issued on the 1st day of January, 1863, because unconstitutional, and, if designed as a war measure, both unwise and impolitic; that the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, has no power by the constitution, either by proclamation, manifesto or edict, or any other way, to emancipate or liberate the slaves of any one; and such power, when assumed, is without any right whatever, and therefore null and void.

That the loyal people of the United States intend to put down this wicked rebellion at the cost of whatsoever blood and treasure it might require; but at the same time they intend to preserve inviolate that sacred instrument, the constitution of the United States, and leave no precedent for any one, in after life, to take from them any of their rights.

That slavery in the United States is peculiarly and exclusively a State institution, the control of which has never been given to the general government, and any State, now or after this rebellion shall have been put down, that has heretofore emancipated her slaves, may again, in her organic law, incorporate said institution, and again foster and protect slavery, without the consent of the general government.

That the Union and constitution must and shall be maintained.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Meeting of the Book Publishers.

At a meeting of Book publishers, held at the Trade Sale Rooms in New York, on Friday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of consultation in respect to the present high prices of paper, Mr. W. H. Appleton was called to the chair and Mr. Smith Sheldon appointed Secretary. Various facts were stated by the Chairman and others bearing upon the subject under consideration, among which it was mentioned that common paper which sold six months since for ten cents per pound cannot now be obtained at less than twenty cents. A better grade formerly sold at twenty cents, and that which formerly sold at fifteen cents or more continue to be sold in England at four and a half, five and six and a half pence per pound. It is evident, therefore that were it not for the enormous duty on paper it could be imported at greatly less prices than those at which it is now held. It was admitted that there had been more cause for a moderate advance over former prices of paper; but there seemed to be no doubt that the enormous prices now current had been brought about by the powerful combinations recently formed among papermakers.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, it is a recognized principle that the freest dissemination of knowledge is essential to the best prosperity of a people; therefore,

Resolved, That all measures, tending unnecessarily to decrease the circulation of books, and *especially of school books, which are a universal instrumentality in common education, are unwise and impolitic.*

Resolved, That the high duty, amounting to a prohibition, upon the importation of paper, affixed by existing laws, has already enabled American manufacturers, by powerful combinations among themselves, to double the price of paper, and may enable them to carry it still higher.

Resolved, That this greatly increased cost of paper, by correspondingly increasing the cost of books, must operate to diminish their circulation, and to decrease the amount of correspondence through the mails; and that the *duty on paper operates, therefore, directly as a tax upon knowledge, as well as to diminish the public revenue from postage.*

Resolved, That while the importation of the material used in the manufacture of paper is wisely permitted free of duty, it is unreasonable in paper manufacturers to demand a high protective duty on the importation of paper.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the protection of the publishing, reading and writing community, and for the interests of the whole public, that the duty on paper be repealed, so that its cost may be regulated only by the laws of supply and demand, *and no facilities be afforded a few manufacturers for combining to secure to themselves enormous profits by the arbitrary increase of the price of paper.*

WM. H. APPLETON, Chairman.
SMITH SHELDON, Secretary.

Outrageous Conduct of Some of Gen. Grant's Troops.

The army correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from La Grange, Tenn., 4th instant, says:

As soon as Gen. Grant's army commenced falling back from Coffeeville and Oxford; every house not guarded was burned or an attempt made to burn it, especially in Holly Springs, and the city was only saved from total destruction by placing an entire regiment on parol duty. The explosion of ammunition in the public square was so great that hardly a window in the city but was blown to pieces. The Episcopal church, a very neat edifice near the court house, was perfectly wrecked; the pews were thrown out of place the organ and chancel demolished. But all this fell short of the desecration to churches in that city and La Grange by Union soldiers. From the church in question they carried off the pipes of the organ, and puffed them, like children, through the streets. A group entered the chaucel and played cards on the consecrated tables, the bibles and prayer books were trodden under foot, and the pews were used for purposes too base to mention. A handsome marble tablet, erected to the memory of Rev. Dr. Ingraham, an author of some note in American literature, adorns the walls of this violated edifice, and it was only with the greatest difficulty saved from destruction by undisciplined Union soldiers. In La Grange all the churches have been occupied for some military purposes, but setting this necessity aside, the soldiers have broken and destroyed all the furniture, windows and ornaments.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

Davis has sent his message to the rebel Congress.

Of the act in relation to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which *several millions of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination*, while, at the same time, they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidous recommendations to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence. Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable massacres recorded in the history of guilty man, is tinctured by a profound sentiment for the impotent rage which it discloses. As far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced by the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.

In its political aspect this measure possesses great signification, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elected to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every artful grace, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges, on every practical occasion.

Major Gen. Wool.

It is stated that Gen. Wool, since his arrival in New York, has lost no time in concentrating his orders into a business plan, and is now engaged at the work for which the government has selected him. The New York *Times* says:

"The brave old officer is in the best of health and spirits, and by his suavity of manner will make himself a favorite, not only in this city and State, but also in the New England States."

Novel Method of Cooking.

That necessity is the mother of invention is clearly proven by a writer in the Western army. He tells of an Illinois cavalry regiment where every man is provided with two little pockets in his jacket, one of which is for salt and the other for pepper. Each man also carries with him a small sack of two or three pounds of flour. When they camp for the night the cornfield supplies them with thousands of small bake-ovens in the shape of corn husks. Each man secures an ear of corn, with the husk still on it, is slightly parted at the top to allow the fingers to be inserted; the ear is twisted around several times until it breaks loose at the bottom, and it is drawn out, leaving the husk a clean and complete cup; in this the flour is mixed and seasoned, and after completely closing the top of the husk, it is again buried in the hot ashes of the camp fire for half an hour, after which it is drawn out and the charred husk pulled off disclosing a fresh hot roll.

Speaking Well of the Dead Ones.

A pastor was making a call upon an old lady, who made it a habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely, that she always justified those of whom she heard evil spoken. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor her several children were speaking of thi peculiarity of their mother and one of them playfully added:

"Mother has such a habit of speaking well of every body; that I believe that if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find some good quality or virtue even in him."

Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily replied.

"Well, my dear children, I wish we all had Satan's industry and perseverance."

The French Empress.

A Paris letter, describing the appearance of the French Empress on a public occasion, says:

"Her Majesty wore a violet dress; a salmon colored cashmere mantle, either embroidered with gold or with gold threads running through it; and a hat of white tulle, trimmed with white feathers,—with violets (three bunches) in the inside. On change in her Majesty's toilette was to be remarked. She wore her hair in plain bands instead of in the *bouffante* style, which she has brought into almost universal vogue here. It is said that the beautiful Eugenie's hair is beginning to show so many silver threads that it is necessary to resort to a change of fashion to conceal them. In spite of *on dits*, she continues very beautiful, particularly her side face. Her full face, which I saw the first time I had the honor of seeing her and of receiving a bow from her, disappointed me greatly. It is her profile which has rendered her famous for her beauty. Her bust and shoulders are superb."

PLANTATION BITTERS,
Holland Bitters;
Oxygenated Bitters;
Hoofland's Bitters;
Hostetter's Bitters;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial;
Roger's Liverworth and Tar;
Spaulding's Throat Confections.
Lindsey's Blood Searcher;
Vowell's Celebrated Rat Poison;
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
jan13 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

INTERESTING TO CITY AND
COUNTRY DEALERS,
MILLINERS AND PEDDLERS

During this month, (January) we will close out our entire stock of the following seasonable goods at

Reduced Prices,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS

Dealers will find our assortment of these goods well suited to their trade, both in price and variety, the prices of many articles being lower than they can to-day be bought in the New York or Philadelphia markets.

Germantown, Boston Ribbed and Knit Woolen Hosiery;
Gloves, Gauntlets, Buck and Wool Gloves and Mits;
Woolen Undershirts and Drawers, Wool Hoods, Comforts, Scarfs, &c.

Also, of Trimmings, Fancy Goods; Buttons, Threads, Braids and Notions, our stock is not surpassed in cheapness by any in the city.

We ask special notice in our stock of HOOP SKIRTS, as we have facilities for supplying the best and most reliable make at very low rates.

MACRUM & GLYDE.
No. 78 Market Street.
jan16 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Captured Rebel Dispatches for Europe.

From Nashville.

Five Steamboats Captured and Burned by Forrest.

Negroes Stripped and Whipped

SURRENDER OF ARKANSAS POST,

5'000 to 7,000 Prisoners Taken.

Rumors in the Army.

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

BALTIMORE, January 17.—The National Intelligencer of this morning publishes eight columns of rebel dispatches, being letters and instructions to Mason, Slidell, and other rebel agents in Europe which were captured on the person of the rebel Major who was recently taken prisoner while endeavoring to leave Charleston in a small boat.

The first is a letter from Secretary Benjamin, dated in September last, exaggerating the rebel victories, and summing up the Federal loss in all the battles up to that time at 350,000 men. The most important portion of the correspondence relates to a movement on the part of the French Consuls at Galveston and Richmond, supposed to have originated in Paris, to induce Texas to secede from the Southern Confederacy and establish an independent government. The result of this discovery was an order to General Magruder to send the Consul at Galveston to Mexico as quick as possible, and the Richmond Consul to leave forthwith. The order with regard to the latter was, however, rescinded.

It further appears that the reception awarded by Earl Russell to to Mr. Commissioner Mason at London, is not such as comports with the latter's sense of propriety, and with the expectations of the authorities at Richmond. Mr. Mason was, however, complimented for his self-abegation in consenting to remain at his post, notwithstanding the annoyance which he conceives himself subjected to by the evident coolness of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The second portion of this correspondence relates to the European operations Of the Confederate Treasury and Navy Departments. Mr. Memmieger explains the schemes devised for rasing money in England by the hypothecation of cotton in the Confederate States. The *modus operendi* by which coin may be transmitted in British naval vessels from the blockaded ports to be employed in England for war purchases and payment, receives elucidation at the hands of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, while the use to which a portion of the funds is to be put finds explanation in the accompanying correspondence of Mr. Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

The utility of the iron-clad vessels, and the means by which they are to be procured in England, from the burden of these interesting papers. From them we learn too, the names of the financial agents of the so-called Confederacy in England, and what houses are ready to fill military and naval orders from Richmond. As may be supposed, we find George N. Saunders playing a prominant part in negotiations for iron-clads in England. He figures also as Extraordinary agent of the Richmond government.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 16.—P. M.—Brigadier General Forrest, of the rebel army, with a force of about four thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, attacked our relief and store ships coming up the Cumberland river, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores and the gunboat Slidell.

Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who, in jumping from them while burning, were shot in the water. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided and left to starve on shore.

The boats were all anchored in mid channel and burned, after being robbed of all their valuables. The officers and soldiers were stripped of their clothing, placed on the shore and paroled.

A tremendous rain storm has set in, and the river has risen over three feet in a few hours.

Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad have been destroyed by this band of marauders, and mail communication cannot be renewed for some time. The wires between this place and Murfreesboro have been cut by secessionists who pretend to be quiet Union farmers.

I have no word from our army to-day, but it is ready for the enemy.

Nineteen deserters from various Tennessee regiments came into the city today.

An entire rebel regiment, numbering about three hundred men, deserted and came into our outpost, fifteen miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday.

Ninety thousand dollars of Confederate States funds were seized from brokers in the city and confiscated yesterday, by order of Gen. Mitchell.

Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville, with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, and he has superseded Gen. Bragg in command of the rebel army in Tennessee.

Reliable information has been received from scouts that efforts are being made by the rebels to cut Rosecrans' army off from supplies and retreat and then crush it.

General Longstreet will attack us, it is said, next week, with his entire force, which is thought to number about 45,000 men. We shall have stirring times here soon.

Gen. Rosecrans is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move upon him until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a railroad, and capture Forrest and his men, or drive them off.

The Chattanooga Rebel, of yesterday, reports a large fleet of gunboats and transports ascending the Missisippi river on the 13th inst.

We have nothing but rebel news here, and feel gloomy, but hope for the best.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.—The ram Switzerland arrived here this evening from the squadron. She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from its mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Monday, with all the guns, stores and ammunition. The full particulars have not been received.

The rebel loss is said to have been 550 killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. These results may be modified by fuller and more authentic accounts.

Fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th. On the 11th instant the garrison of seven thousand men surrendered unconditionally. Our loss is reported to be two hundred, mostly by shells from our own gunboats.

The fort mounted nine guns. An immense amount of munitions of war fell into our hands. The rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river.—No further particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—A special dispatch to the New York Times, dated Washington, January 16th, says: Since the battle of Fredericksburg the air has been filled with frequent rumors of offensive movements on the part of the army of the Potomac. In one case at least the rumor had the basis that a movement was actually ordered by Gen. Burnside and countermanded by the President, on the representation of two of his subordinate officers. For some days it has been known that a movement was again in contemplation, and it might be that the loyal North should not be many days behind the rebels in the knowledge that our veterans are again on the road to Richmond.

The President to-day, in conversation with high functionaries of the Government, expressed himself as far more hopeful of the cause of the country than he was a year since. We have gained possession, he says, of large tracts of land then in possession of the rebels, and have control of all necessary means to push the war to a successful termination.

The hesitation of the Government in regard to General Butler's request to be permitted to return to the South, has given place to an intention to concede to his wish. The President is greatly impressed by General Butler's abilities and patriotism, and is fully satisfied of the mistaken policy of his removal. Unless some unexpected cause should interfere to change this determination, Gen. Butler will be ordered to resume command of the Department of the South, as soon as arrangements can be made providing another command for Gen. Banks in the same section.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The Ram Storm, left Arkansas Post on Monday, and arrived here to-day, confirms the capture of that post.

The attack was made on Friday evening by gunboats, the land force debarking two miles below, marching in the rear of the fortifications.

The rebels had earthworks two miles below the main fort, from which they were shelled, not however before they had done some damage to the gunboats.

Three balls entered the port hole of the Lexington, killing four men.

The main fort which was represented as having been very strong, surrendered on Sunday.

The officers of the Storm say they captured six regiments in the works and that at daylight on Monday, two Texan regiments, not knowing the place was surrendered, came in to reinforce, and were also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing, some days since, was recaptured.

The reconnoissance sent up the river had not returned at the time the Storm left.

Our loss is not so heavy as at first reported.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—The railroad bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort was swept away by the flood last night.

A large quantity of snow has fallen, and should it disappear suddenly, it threatens every moveable structure.

The railroad trains everywhere are far behind time generally, the roads being entirely blocked.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The rebel pilot, captured by Capt. Sumner of the Cambia, and brought to New Orleans, states that all of the crew of the Harriet Lane, except eight, were killed in the struggle on board that vessel before her capture.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The mechanics and laborers at the Charlestown Navy Yard, are moving to obtain increased pay, and to get the amount already due them. Meetings are being held by the ship-carpenters and others.

MAUCH CHUNCK, Jan. 17.—The report about the Turn Hole bridge, on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, being washed away, is incorrect. No further damage is apprehended. The Lehigh railroad bridge will be ready for trains in two or three days.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 17.—Ship St. Mark from Alexandria, Va., arrived here, with 360 sick and wounded soldiers, to be taken to the hospital at Portsmouth Grove.

BEAVER DAM, WIS., January 17.—A fire last night originated at Malone's grocery and consumed seventeen stores and two dwellings in the same block. The loss in buildings is $17,000. The damage to the stock is unknown.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Esg. Mustard, Oils, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only. jel9to

NEW DISCOVERY
To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.
The Russian Pebble Spectacles,
PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEfective sight, arising from age or other cause, can be relieved by using the Russian Pebble Spectacles, which have been well tried by many responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom they have given perfect satisfaction. The certificates of these persons can be seen at my office.
☞ All who purchase one pair of the Russian Pebble Spectacles are entitled to be supplied in future free of charge with those which will always give satisfaction.
Therefore, if you wish to ensure an improvement in your sight call on
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,
jan16 No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building.

SMALL FARM FOR RENT—TWENTY and one-half acres near Hulton Station, A. V. R. R., a neat brick cottage house, stable, carriage house, tenant house, over 400 bearing fruit trees of the best varieties, abundance of small fruits, large garden, four springs—in good neighborhood—churches, schools, etc. Rent $200 per annum.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jan14 51 Market street.

☞ PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
OF NEW YORK,
Celebrated in Europe, as well as throughout America, as the oldest and ablest living exponent of PHRENOLOGICAL SCIENCE, will deliver a COURSE OF LECTURES at
CONCERT HALL,
Commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20th,
With a free Lecture on HUMAN LIFE—its Laws, Organs and Improvements, as taught by
PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
For Particulars see papers and bills of the day.
☞ The Professor has devoted his lifetime and grown gray in the study of MAN AND HIS IMPROVEMENT; and, in thirty years' experience as a Lecturer and Writer, has justly merited the name of PUBLIC BENEFACTOR. jan15.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9th, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will held at the Monongahela House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time and place an election for officers will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.
jan10td W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

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

APPLES.—100 bbls GREEN APPLES just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan15 corner Market and First street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE.
C. E. GUTHRIE, M. D.,
of New York City, will deliver the first Lecture of the course before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on
Thursday Evening, Jan. 22,
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL,
SUBJECT—The Past, Present and Future of the Mississippi Valley—Its Climate, Products and Trade.
☞ Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture begin at 7½.
Wm. H. Kincaid, Joseph Albree,
W. D. McGowan, J. B. Hubley,
George W. Weyman,
jan19 Lecture Committee.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
I am in receipt of a large supply of these celebrated Bitters, also
Hostetter's Bitters,
Boerhave's Holland Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Green's Oxiginated Bitters.
A large and complete assortment of genuine Patent Medicines embracing every valuable medicine now in use at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
jan12

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1863.
AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania R. R. Company, will be held in the building of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, No. 224 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, 3d February, 1863, at 12 M. when an election will take place for President and twelve directors to serve the ensuing year.
A report will be submitted by the officers of the Company, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
N. W. HARKNESS, Sec'y.
jy19td.

W. B. LUPTON, JAS. OLDDEN.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a co-partnership under the name of Lupton & Olidden, for the purpose of carrying on the GRAVEL ROOFING BUSINESS. Orders solicited. All work will be personally superintended and will be warranted. Particular attention paid to repairing old roofs.
☞ Office Counting Room of Morning Post, corner 5th and Wood streets.
W. B. LUPTON,
jan17:3td. JAS. OLDDEN.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE RESIdense now occupied by G. W. Patterson, Esq., Ridge street, Allegheny. For terms, possession, etc., apply at the Lumber office, Rebecca street, near the Gas Works, or to the Iron City Trust Company. jan17:2wd:is

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,
jan6:9t Superintendent.

WM. PENN HOTEL.
(FORMERLY SLOCUM HOUSE).
NO. 422 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh,
THOS. KELLY, PROPRIETOR
HAVING ENTIRELY REFITTED the house, I am prepared to offer every accommodation to guests at a very moderate rate. There is a good Livery stable adjoining the house.
jan13:1wdslw.

CORN SHELLERS OF ALL PATterns for sale by BECKHAM & LONG,
jan17:daw 127 Liberty street.

FODDER CUTTERS (HAND AND Horse Power) for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG
jan17:daw 127 Liberty street.

BOYER'S CELEBRATED FARM Mills for sale by BECKHAM & LONG
jan17 daw 127 Liberty street.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN Seeds, just received and for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
jan17:daw 127 Liberty street.

SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, HAY and Manure Forks, Pruning Shears and everything in the agricultural line constantly on hand and for sale by BECKHAM & LONG.
jan17:daw 127 Liberty street.

WALL PAPER STILL SELLING cheap at 87 Wood street by
jan17. W. P. MARSHALL.

NEW WALL PAPER AT LOW PRICE or sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
jan17 No. 87 Wood street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of King, Pennock & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1862, John Arbuckle retiring from said firm, he having sold all his interest in the same to Josiah King and Isaac M. Pennock, who are authorized to settle the business of said firm.
JOSIAH KING,
ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
JOHN ARBUCKLE.
On retiring from the late firm of King, Pennock & Co., the undersigned recommends his successors to the patronage of the customers of the old firm. JOHN ARBUCKLE.
CO-PARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERsigned having purchased all the interest of John Arbuckle in the late firm of King, Pennock & Co., and having formed a partnership under the name and style of King & Pennock will continue the manufacture of Cotton Goods at the Kensington Cotton Works. Warehouse No. 29 Wood street.
JOSIAH KING,
jan16:1md ISAAC M. PENNOCK.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
DRY GOODS
Jobbers and Retailers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
No. 74 MARKET STREET.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, ALL WOOL FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, KENTUCKY JEANS, TWEEDS, CANTONS, VESTINGS, &c.
☞ Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. Highest price paid for Country Produce.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
Corner Market and Diamond Sts., Pittsburgh.

TO STEAMBOAT MEN—THE UNdersigned are prepared with competent workmen to re-Gild or re-Bronze and repair Steamboats, Chandaliers, Brackets, Lamps, &c., making them equal to new, and altering Lard oil cases to burn Carbon Oil. Also to furnish new ones at short notice. Lanterns, Cans, Oil, and everything in the trade kept on hand at the Lamp and Oil store 164 Wood street, near Sixth.
WELDON, REIMERS & KELLY.
jan15

LADIES CALL AT McCLELLAND'S and see the handsome Balmorals, new style.

CLOVER SEED—20 BUSHELS CLOver seed just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan15 corner Market and First Streets.

FLOUR—150 BARRELS FAMILY Flour, 150 do. Extra, Superfine do, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan15 corner Market and First streets.

NO. 51 MARBLY STREET, TO LET—A comfortable three story brick dwelling, of hall, parlor and six rooms, yard, cellar, etc. Rent $200 per year. Possession, April 1st.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jan14 Real Estate and General Agents, 51 Market street.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—100 CASES IN store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

BUTTER 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.

FINE LAMPS.
We are just in receipt of a large assortment of fine imported BOHEMIEN GLASS LAMPS cut and gilt of beautiful patterns, a useful and ornamental
Holiday Gifts,
Also a large stock of Lamps at reduced prices.
WELDON, REIMERS & KELLY.
dec20:ly. 164 Wood street, near 6th.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, PENSIONS BACK PAY, and other just CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT promptly prosecuted at reasonable rates. Apply to
D. H. HAZEN,
103 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and
CHARLES C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
no1:3ms

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATHING SPONGES.
BATHING SPONGES,
Also, a superior article of
SURGEON'S SPONGE,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Articles that may be relied on at all times, and at the lowest prices.
The best brands of Carbon Oil—Lucesoo, Ardesco and Lilly—is now retailing at 50 cents per gallon. jan19

GO TO THE
PITTSBURGH
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 78 MARKET STREET,
LADIES CLOAKS
SELLING REGARDLESS OF COST.
M. J. SPENCE.
jan19

GOODS MARKED DOWN
AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
GREAT BARGAINS
ALL THIS MONTH
jan17.

PERSONS USING BERMUDA ARrow Root, should always use a fresh article, which can be procured at
GEORGE A. KELLY,
jan17 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

50 DOZEN HOLLOWAY'S AMICA Plasters, all sizes, superior to any now in use, just received by
GEORGE A. KELLY,
jan17 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF BURNETT'S Standard Preparations just received by
GEORGE A. KELLY,
jan17 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

TURPEPAINTS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion can always be procured at
GEORGE A. KELLY'S,
jan17 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

10 GROSS SELLERS' COUGH SYRup just received and for sale by
GEORGE A. KELLY,
jan17 No. 69 Federal street Allegheny.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls PRIME ROLL Butter just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan17 Corner Market and First streets.

FAMILY FLOUR—99 BBLS CHOICE Family Flour just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jan17 Corner Market and first sts.

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 newest designs in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window shades, &c., we are enabled to offer our customers and purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will be higher. dec17

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
I will expose to Public Sale on
Tuesday, January 6th, 1863,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
On the premises, all that valuable lot or piece of ground situate in the Third Ward, City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the Eastern corner of Cherry alley and Liberty street; thence along Liberty street Eastwardly 31 feet 1½ inches to the line of property now or late of Vogel & Seibert; thence by the same 98 feet and 5¼ inches to a 20 alley ten feet wide; thence along said alley 124 feet and 8 inches to Plum alley; thence along Plum alley West 33 feet 1 inch to the same property now or late of J. Parker; thence by the same and other line of property belonging to J. Vetter's heirs, Northwardly 95 feet; thence by the line of the last mentioned property 62 feet 4 inches to Cherry alley; thence by the same 79 feet 9½ inches to the corner of Cherry alley and Liberty street, on which is erected the large brick tenements known as the
Mansion House and Continental Hotels.
This property is immediately adjacent to the Great Eastern and Western Railroad Passenger Depot, and affords a rare chance for investment by capitalists.
Terms at Sale.
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Assignee of George Amends.
J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
dec18:3tawtd.
☞ The above s