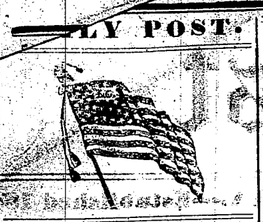
LY POST.



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

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26.

ALL QUIET.

The calm unity which has characterized the radicals in Congress, and their organs throughout the country, for the past four months, in relation to the movements of the army of the Potomac, is one of the most remarkable transactions of the times. More than eighteen months ago these people and papers clamored for or, on to Richmond; they got it, and we know the result. They then forced Gen. Scott into retirement, and immediately began to conspire for the dismissal of M'Clellan, his successor. Smelling and investigating committees were appointed to watch him and pick flaws in his plans of operations until finally he, too, was sent into retirement. Brilliant achievements were then promised under the splendid and dashing Pope, the extent of whose generalship was his precipitate flight from Virginia, with the rebels after him, until they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mc'Clellan here gathered up the stragglers of our demoralized forces, cleared the two States alluded of rebel invaders, fought and won the battle of Antieam, for which too he was again suspended, because, as Halleck charged, he did not utterly destroy the rebel army, equal in number to our own, and move at greater celerity than "six miles a day."

This spirit of fiery expeditions, from the first battle of Bull Run until McClellan's last removal, appears to have utterly departed from our radical patriots. One more, that of Burnside at Fredericksburg, is all we have had since his decapitation. The army of the Potomac, under fighting Joe Hooker, has since been reclining, like so many infants, upon their mothers' bosoms, while not a note of discontent or anxiety is heard from those who were so sick and tired of McClellan's caution. His digging ditches afforded his pursuers many occasions for laughter, but, even now, although spades are not trumps in the army, we hear of many of them laughing out of the "wrong sides of their faces." Greeley, the principal of the set, shows some queer merriment in his announcement that if the rebels are not put down by the first of May he is willing to acknowledge their independence. This announcement, remember, comes from the head of a party who, eighteen months ago, hounded Gen. Scott to fight the battle of Bull Run, because he thought that old veteran was postponing hostilities in order to save the Union by negotiations.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT,

There was nothing particularly objectionable to morals in yesterday's *Gazette*; in the absence of this, however, in its editorial column, it gave its unfortunate readers a remarkable exhibition of profound stupidity. In the Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 10th inst., there appeared an editorial article, evidently intended to alarm the rebel Congress into the adoption of Davis' recommendations in relation to the prosecution of the rebellion. This article, after referring to the "Yankee government's" determination to utterly subjugate and destroy the Southern States, closes with the following:

"It is, indeed, the third stage of the war, and we believe the last; but the struggle will be desperate. If it be the 'last card' it is one on which the stake is life or death, honor or shame—either our name and nation will be extinguished in a night of blood and horror, or else a new sovereignty, the *newest, fairest, proudest*, will take her seat among the powers of the earth with the *applause* of man and the *blessings* of Heaven."

Who, having any brains, can see in such writing as this, anything but an ingenious appeal to the fears and valor of the rebels to bend up every energy to meet this "third" and "*last*" effort of our government to put them down. The dolts of the *Gazette*, however, see in it nothing but an acknowledgment of the sudden approach of the end of the rebellion. Were such an idea even prevalent at Richmond it would be the last thing which the government organ there would acknowledge.—The *Gazette* complacently congratulates its readers upon the acknowledgement of the Richmond organ, and says that it ought to satisfy all "despondent spirits among loyal people." It will satisfy no one but the fanatics who, from the commencement of the war, have neither learned wisdom, nor forgotten their folly. They have shown themselves incurable lunatics, exhibiting not the slightest common sense in anything connected with the war, except a singularly acute propensity for putting money in their purses. An insensibility to the horrors and devastations of war and an acuteness in making money off the agony of the people, while, at the same time they make the air vocal with sonorous professions of loyalty and patriotism, are the distinguishing, or rather disgraceful peculiarities of these purblind partizans.

Joint Alliance for the Restoration of Peace in the United States.

We take the following from the New York *Tribune* of yesterday:

A private letter, addressed to a gentleman holding a high official position at Washington, states that previous to the sending of his suggestions to the Federal government, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, instructed the embassador of France in London, Baron Gros, to inquire of Lord Russell whether he would not enter into an alliance with several continental powers for the restoration of peace in the United States. Lord John Russell is said to have listened favorably to the intimation of the French embassador, and, after having taken the names of the powers presented by France as being ready to join such an alliance, replied that he would have the matter brought before the Cabinet. It is also stated, in the same letter, that all European statesmen the least acquainted with the present attitude and wants of European governments have been contemplating such an alliance for the last six months.

WHY LEAVE OUT NEW ENGLAND?

Is this Republic to be re-united? Are the people of this land ever again to become prosperous, virtuous and happy? In a firm faith in the Democratic sentiment which rules the hearts and guides the actions of a vast majority of our fellow-citizens, we answer these questions in the affirmative. We say yes. The people are not yet debased to the level of fanaticism and misrule. Those from whom the power to govern emanates are sound. The masses rely upon the final triumph of the Constitution and law.—Those who administer them—the directors for the time being of public affairs, may go mad, wrong, for a period, but in the end the power of the people will regulate the machinery and cause the unskillful engineers to be discharged in disgrace, with no certificates of character. A fearful retribution, at the hands of an outraged and insulted people, most surely awaits those who mal-administer public affairs in the present crisis and those who mis-advise and deceive the people in regard to their own vital interests. It may be delayed, for the people are long suffering and slow to wrath, but, as sure as the sun rises, it will come. God help the enemies of the Union and of Constitutional liberty and equal rights, when the nation shall call its servants to render an account of their stewardship.

It is the Democratic, conservative spirit of the people of the North which is to save this government and restore the integrity of this Union, if it is ever restored. It is this spirit which induces men to regard the country as a whole, in spite of internal commotions and sectional feuds. It is the Democracy alone who are willing to preserve to each man of the country the rights and privileges which the Constitution grants to him. It is from conservatism only, as opposed to rampant radicalism, that we can hope for a restoration of this Union.

We have no patience with that policy which sets aside constitutions and laws and customs and constituted rules of action, as lightly as if they were mere opinions, and not the results of wise deliberations and patriotic action. No nation ever disregarded its ancient landmarks and prospered. Anarchy is of easy growth, and unrestrained power at once degenerates to tyranny.

How important then it is, in this view of the potent influence which the conservative Democracy of the North must exercise upon the future fate of our country, that the partizans of the ancient political faith which has always heretofore proved itself the bulwark of the nation in times of trial should agree firmly and truly and honestly among themselves. Among ourselves let there be no disputes. In our patriotic faith let there be no heresy. Ours is a country of vast extent, and the interests of the people of the different sections are of necessity in a great degree diverse: But we have a common and inalienable interest in that Union whose power and province it is to watch over, reconcile and preserve all interests. Our brethren of the South have committed a fatal error in permitting their hatred of fanaticism to induce them to rush from under the folds of the banner of the Union. Their punishment is great and will be greater. They have outraged and resisted the organic laws of a republican form of government, the best the world ever saw. That government is based upon the power of the people, and that power will in the end reduce its rebellious subjects to submission. But it must be exercised wisely and fairly and constitutionally, before the desired object can be effected. The conservative men of the North have a great and solemn duty to perform, and it must be performed in unity of sentiment and unity of action.—The evil of discord will destroy our power to preserve the Union, and it is our duty to condemn and sternly to oppose all efforts to create a divided sentiment among the Democracy of the North. We have read with pain and displeasure, in some of our Democratic journals, articles which directly tended to a breach in our Union still wider than that which already exists. The interests of the great and flourishing North-west, where the earth yields her increase to feed the nations, and the far East, where the cold climate and sterile soil drive the people from the plough to the spindle and the workshop, have not the same pecuniary interests.—The fact exists and is patent. The New England States are charged with fanaticism of all kinds, and there exist some politicians, and we regret to say they are called Democrats, who, in a reconstruction of this Union, openly advocate that New England be left out in the cold. Why should New England be left out of the plan of a new confederation? We can see no reason except it be to gratify partizan schemes and partizan ends. We regret that any Democrat should for a moment favor such schemes and ends. Only traitors would divide the Union, and it is as much treason to work for a disintegration between the West and the East as it is between the South and the North. Diversity of interests may be fairly compromised, but it is madness to expect that any interest will be prospered by the segregation of New England from the sister States. As well might Allegheny county insist that Berks should be expelled out of Pennsylvania as Indiana or Illinois ask that Massachusetts or Connecticut should leave the Union. The idea of such a separation of States is abhorrent to all Democratic principles.

The importance of New England to the United States is strangely misunderstood and underrated by those who have suggested or who favor the treasonable scheme of ejecting her from the Union—a scheme which is happily beyond the power of those who have concocted it. Not one of the Middle or Western States, when they come to cast up accounts, can spare New England, in an economic point of view. She uses up the cotton of the South, when she can get it, to the amount of 611,000 bales per year, worth $24,000,000. If this quantity additional were thrown upon the English market it would reduce the price of the whole crop from 10 to 15 per cent., inflicting a loss of $25,000,000. The South herself, therefore, bids twenty-five millions of dollars for New England in the Union. Exclude her and she would be in commercial league with the British Dominions against King Cotton. New England consumes $10,000,000 in sugar and molasses, purchased mostly in New Orleans. Here is another Southern bid for the New England States in the Union. Out of the Union she would purchase elsewhere.

The people of New England consume 3,000,000 bushels of Western wheat.—This a regular annual demand and not a fluctuating one, like that from Europe. The West bids for the bread of the six New England States.

Sixty millions of pounds of wool are annually manufactured in New England. Where does she get it? Again the West bids for New England, to the extent of at least one half of this staple, which comes from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and the other Western States. The West and South also bid for New England in the Union in the items of rice, tobacco, hemp, bacon, &c., to the extent of many millions of dollars. For all these things, upon her exclusion, the market would be lost to the extent of her consumption.

But to Pennsylvania the question is still more important. New England is by far the most valuable market we have for our iron and coal. New England consumes over 200,000 tons of our iron and $5,000,000 of our coal annually. There our iron is converted into innumerable shapes, which give it vent all over the world. Shut up this market and wool, iron and coal would all fall in Pennsylvania at least fifty per cent. Pennsylvania, therefore, bids high for New England in the Union.

But these are material interests. They affect us all, and in that tender place—the pocket.

But those who speak thus coolly of turning out New England, as though another secession were a light affair, are no true friends of their country, and are conspirators against the Democracy. They *cannot* turn out New England. Among her sons are as true Democrats as old Jackson was. She has a mortgage upon the West and North which cannot be foreclosed. The education, the high intelligence, the energy and the honesty of purposes of New England men and women is felt every where in the West. On every hill, on every plain, in every town and city of the West, you will find New England's sons and daughters. They will never permit their associates and descendants to repudiate the land of their birth.

Illinois repudiate New England! She must send back the dust of her Douglas. Michigan cast off the six sisters! The venerable Cass would forbid it with his expiring breath. Yes, from the whole land would come up a protest such as these new conspirators against the Union never dreamed of, and which would proclaim aloud that New England men regard their birth place as the Switzer does his mountains, and that the infidelity of such men as Greeley and Phillips and Garrison, and their mad fanaticism, is by no means the true type of New England character.

We appeal to the Democracy of the North, and especially to our brethren of Pennsylvania, to beware of the poisonous doctrine of secession, no matter in what shape it may show its head; and to stick by the only true Democratic land marks, THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

A CASTIGATION.

The burly Senator from Massachusetts, the other day, in reply to some chastisement administered because of his famous conscription bill, dodged the question and commenced raving about the rebels having been Democrats, forgetting that John Bell, but two years since, carried several of the Southern States. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, replied to him as follows:

Mr. Powell said he had listened to the most extraordinary speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had gone into a general system of denunciation of good and true men, simply because he could not meet arguments and facts contained in the address he had referred to. That address was true, every word of it; and the Senator could not say it was untrue. It arraigned the Administration for its unconstitutional acts and oppressions, and the Senator could not meet the specific charges therein set forth; and hence he entered into the general denunciation of Democrats all over the country. It had been customary to denounce Democrats as disloyal before the elections. Governor Seymour, of New York, had been denounced by the Abolition press as a traitor.

The Democrats in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana, and other States had been so maligned and now they charge the Democracy of Connecticut with being disloyal. And why? It is because they are opposed to the war, and believe the country can only be saved by peace. They may be disloyal to the Abolition heart, but they are not to the country at large. The honest, intelligent, liberty loving people are not with the Senator and his party. He may think so, but he is mistaken. Only briefless barristers, who have managed to get shoulder straps, and cheating contractors, want the war to continue. The people want peace; but the Senator has said that all the widows and orphans and all the men killed have been made by Democratic bullets.

Does not the Senator know that a large number of men now in rebellion never were Democrats? Does he not know that such men as John Bell and Zollicoffer, and others, never were Democrats? The Senator must know all this, and yet he has the audacious impudence to rise here and say that every bullet fired in this war has been fired by Democrats. In the hot Abolition zeal of the Senator he may believe this to be true. He (Mr. Powell) hurled back with scorn the denunciations of the men of Kentucky, who drew up and signed this address. His constituents, who penned this address, were as true and loyal men as the Senator from Massachusetts, or any of his Abolition horde ever dared to think they were.

The Senator says that the Democrats are cowering before the rising patriotism of the people. When did the patriotism of the people die out. And when did Democrats cower? Was it when they carried the elections last fall? The Senator and his party thought they had found a torch to light the fire of patriotism when they issued the emancipation proclamation, but where are the men flocking along the streets that were promised by the Governor of the Senator's State; and were are the nine hundred thousand men promised by the editor of the chief paper of the Abolition party? The Senator has admitted that some arrests may have been mistakes. The whole of them were a cruel mistake, and unjust to innocent persons, and a violation of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate went into Executive session, after which they adjourned till Monday.

Out of this nettle, danger we pluck the flower safety.

No word like "pardon," for kings' mouths so meet.

THE PAST AND PRESENT—1838—1863.

By far the most rational and appropriate celebration of Washington's Birthday of which we have any information was that held on Saturday last, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, when such of the survivors and officers of the "Reform Convention," held in 1837-8 (for the purpose of revising and reforming our State Constitution) as could reach the scene of their deliberations met for the interchange of kindly sentiments.

The invitation circular was signed by George W. Woodward, Senatorial delegate from Luzerne, now a Judge of the State Supreme Court, Dr. Abraham Heeffenstein Senatorial delegate from Philadelphia county; Joseph R. Chandler, Representative delegate from the city of Philadelphia, and lately U. S. Minister at Naples; William M. Meredith, also from Philadelphia, now Attorney General of the State; Matthias M. Baldwin, also from Philadelphia; William Darlington and Morgan J. Thomas, Representative delegates from Chester county; Pierce Butler, Representative delegate from Philadelphia county; and Christian Myers, Representative delegate from Venango.

The convention assembled at the Musical Fund Hall, Hon. Jos. R. Chandler occupying the chair where Hon. John Sergeant, of the Philadelphia bar, sat in 1838. Messrs. Shoch and Gillmore resumed their offices as Secretaries. Mr. Beckett, of Musical Fund Hall, who was the doorkeeper in 1838, was set present. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the roll was called. In the course of the quarter of a century which had elapsed since the last meeting, in 1838, mortality had been busy among the members. Out of the 133 of which the body originally consisted, only 48 were reported as surviving.—As each name of the departed was called, some friend among the survivors paid a tribute to his memory.

After roll call the body adjourned to the Girard House for dinner, and, during the waiting time, Mr. Chandler, formerly editor of the *United States Gazette*, read an interesting manuscript, received by him soon after the adjournment of the Reform Convention, which happily hit off the several members. It was received with the best good humor by all and the anonymous author, if present, must have enjoyed the reading highly.

The dinner party consisted of about thirty, Mr. Chandler in the chair and Judge Woodward acting as Vice Chairman. When the cloth was removed the chairman proposed the toasts of the evening, which are so much above the character of such compositions generally that we cannot resist the temptation of publishing them entire. The replies consisted mainly of recollections of incidents of the Convention and personal reminiscences of departed and absent members. The toasts were given in the following order;

1. *The Birthday of Washington*;—The political Sabbath of the year; new sanctified in its recurrence on the relic Sabbath of the week.

2. *The Government and Constitution of the United States.*

3. *The Judges of the various Courts of the Commonwealth*;—So judging that he whom they shall judge shall respect their judgment, while He who shall judge them shall reward their justice.

Acknowledged by Judge George W. Woodward, and Judge Henry G. Long of Lancaster.

4. *The memory of our Departed Colleagues*; gratefully cherished by those who can appreciate the modesty with which they achieved triumph, or the gracefulness with which they accepted defeat.

This, like the first toast, was drank in solemn silence.

5. *The Absent Surviving Members of the Convention*;—Age hath its privileges and office its duties; may the enjoyment of privileges and the discharge of those duties give length of days to the retired, and augmented usefulness to the active.

The Hon. Charles Brown, whose curious collection of printed and autograph documents relative to the members, entitles him to become the historiographer of the Convention, spoke to this toast, giving anecdotes of the dead and living.

6. *The Press*;—The institutions of freedom depend upon its purity; its purity on its independence.

Acknowledged by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.

7. *The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania*, itself the child of that of 1790—as it will be the parent of that which shall succeed; that only can be permanently useful which can accommodate itself to the good which itself produces.

This toast was responded to by the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, Pittsburgh.

8. *Religion, pure and undefiled*, which in Pennsylvania manifests itself not more in the temples which it rears to Divinity, than in the asylums and hospitals which it consecrates to Humanity.

9. *The internal Improvements of the State*;—mental and physical—her minds and her mines. Every step in the way of progress reveals new resources, and supplies the wishes and the means for constant development.

10. *Constitutional, religious freedom*, which, while it compromises no right and countenances no wrong, allows to each one that enjoyment of his own creed which does not interfere with the enjoyment of others.

11. *Woman*;—No article in the Constitution of the State fully defines her rights or limits her power, because there is in the constitution of every man a sacred respect for her rights, and a devoted obedience to her power.

This was acknowledged by the Hon. E. Banks, of Mifflin county, and the Hon. Robert Fleming, of Lycoming county.

The Vice Chairman proposed "The Army," which was briefly acknowledged by Major T. Hennessy, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The next toast, "The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession who were members of the Convention," was replied to by Dr. Carey, of Bucks county, and Dr. Bedford, of Luzerne county.

The concluding toast was "the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, who has presided with so much amenity and ability," and was briefly responded to by the gentleman thus deservedly complimented.

It was determined to hold annual celebrations in future, and therefore the officers and survivors of the Reform Convention will dine together again on the 22d of February, 1864, and annually hereafter.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOILERS' MEETING—A MEETING of the Boilers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will be held at their Hall, corner Fifth and Smithfield street, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. William H. Sylvis, President of the National Moulders' Union, will address the meeting. Every Boiler is requested to attend.
feb25:1t By Order of Committee.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS AT BARKER'S, 59 MARKET STREET,
Comprising
PLAID CHECKS,
STRIPED BROCADES,
SELF COLORED,
PLAID and FIGURED BLACK,
at all prices from 75c per pard. to $50 a Dress,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
considering the great advance in prices ever offered in this country. feb25

PITTS. FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OR THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 25th, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company will be organized at the office of the Company, No. 23 Fifth street, at 9 o'clock this morning.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
NOTE—After being organized the meeting may adjourn to the Board of Trade Rooms, on Fourth street. feb.5

LELIPUTIAN WEDDING.
Card Photographs of
TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,
TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,
TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,
AT
PITTOCK'S
opposite the P. O.
5,000 other Photographs of prominent men and women. feb25

BECKHAM & LONG, 127 LIBERTY street, deal. rs in Agricultural Implements, everything necessary for farm or garden culture, constantly on hand.

FARM MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, straw cutters, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovels, spades, hay and manure forks hay knives windmills, &c. for sale by BECKHAM & LONG,
feb25:d&w 127 Liberty street.

WOOL TWINE, FOR SALE BY BECKHAM & LONG,
feb25:d&w 127 Liberty street.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN AND FIELD seeds, Sugar Cane Seeds, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG.
feb25:d&w 127 Liberty street.

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
At the old prices, no advance, and in quality that will compare favorably with any cigars in the city.
Also, on hand, at low prices: Genuine Calabria Liquorice, Gum Camphor, Alcohol, Turpentine, Camphine, Burning Fluid and the best Carbon Oil at 50c per gallon, in quantities of five gallons at 45 cents, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner the Diamond and Market st.
corner the Diamond and Market st.
feb23

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OF DRY GOODS,
If you wish to save money don't make your purchases until you have examined the stock of
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
NOS. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

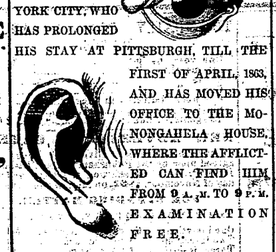
A PRIME STOCK OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Cheaper than the Cheapest,
AT
Masonic Hall Auction House
55 FIFTH STREET
feb.1

GENTS CALF BALMORALS,
GENT'S CALF BALMORALS,
GENT'S CALF BALMORALS,
cheap as the cheapest, at
D. S. DIFFENBACHER'S.
feb21 No. 15 Fifth street.

DON'T DELAY IN BUYING YOUR Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters till next week, but go to-day, to JOSEPH H. BOKLAND'S,
Cheap Cash Store, No. 98 Market st.,
2d door from Fifth. feb21

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

EYE AND EAR.
Deafness and Blindness
—AND ALL THE—
DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES OF THE
ORGANS OF SENSE,
SKILLFULLY TREATED BY DR. JONES, OF NEW YORK CITY, WHO HAS PROLONGED HIS STAY AT PITTSBURGH, TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1863, AND HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE TO THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE, WHERE THE AFFLICTED CAN FIND HIM FROM 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M. EXAMINATION FREE.



Here we give a few of the many who Dr. Jones has cured since he came to Pittsburgh:
My eyes were disfigured for many years and sight thereby impaired. The skillful Dr. Jones, on Feb. 21st, 1863, operated on them and has made them straight and natural.
MISS MAGGIE WAAT,
Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa.
One of my eyes have been crooked for a long time. On Feb. 21st Dr. Jones made it straight satisfactorily.
REYNOLD TRAVERSTRIGHT,
No. 23 Carrol street, Allegheny City.
I have been hard of hearing for many years. I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Jones, who has helped me very much. My age is 74.
MOSES ROBINS,
Yohogheny, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
My son's eye lid had grown to his eye ball from the effects of a burn, which disfigured him and impaired the use of the eye. I took him to the skillful Dr. Jones, on Feb. 21st, who separated the lid skillfully and rendered the eye natural. I can cheerfully recommend the afflicted to Dr. Jones.
H. W. BUFFIN,
Place of business, 26 Market st., Pittsburgh.
One of my eyes was very crooked for 15 years which Dr. Jones, on Feb. 21st, made straight, perfect and natural. JOHN PILLLIPS,
Coal Valley, Allegheny Co., Pa.
My little daughter's eyes were very much disfigured from birth. Dr. Jones has made them straight and natural without my little daughter's feeling it. JOHN GILCHRIST,
Adamsburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
I have been deaf with running of the ears caused by scarlet fever. I am under Dr. Jones' treatment who is helping me rapidly. JAMES WORD,
Temperanceville, near Pittsburgh.
I have been so deaf for 15 years that I could not hear my clock tick with my head against it. I was troubled with all kinds of unpleasant noises and my hearing was getting worse. I placed myself under the skillful Dr. Jones' treatment, who has cured me entirely. I can now hear my clock tick twenty feet. I consider Dr. Jones a reliable gentleman and a thorough master of his profession, and I recommend the afflicted to go to him at once. My age is 68 years.
WM. REESE,
Superintendent Pudlers, Etna Iron Works, near Pittsburgh.
My son, Jacob Reese, of the firm of Reese & Graff, corner Monongahela, Smithfield and Water streets, can give persons in Pittsburgh information in regard to me, or I should be pleased to see any one and recommend them to Dr. Jones myself.
WM. REESE.
My sister and myself have been hard of hearing for several years. We called on Dr. Jones on the 13th of February, who cured us both in one hour.
R. WILLIAMS,
M. WILLIAMS,
Monongahela City, Wash. Co., Pa.
Dr. Jones has cured sixty-one persons of deafness, diseases of the eye, deformities of various kinds and (chronic), old standing diseases, and many others are benefitted and still under treatment.

Crossed Eyes Made Straight.

Thomas Haffy, (young man) eye made straight; lives Brownstown or East Birmingham, Allegheny Co. William Laymaur, Sen., eyes made straight in two minutes by Dr. Jones; he lives at Monongahela City, Washington Co., Pa. John Shepherd's son, eye made straight and natural in one minute by Dr. Jones. He lives at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa. James Marsh, Allegheny City, both eyes were deformed and sight imperfect; made natural by Dr. Jones in two minutes. Miss J. H. Almend, Pittsburgh, both eyes straightened and sight rendered natural by Dr. Jones.
☞ I have been afflicted with Polypus in my nose for 11 years. Dr. Jones skillfully removed it, giving great relief immediately.
MARY ASHLEY,
Birmingham, near Pittsburgh.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 28th, 1863.
I have been quite deaf for twenty years. I was under Dr. Turnbull's treatment seven years ago, but he could not cure me. Dr. Jones has restored my hearing. I shall ever feel grateful to him; and feeling satisfied he is a gentleman, and master of his profession. I would advise the afflicted to lose no time, but place themselves under the skillful Dr. Jones' treatment at once, for whereas I was once deaf I now hear, and Dr. Jones has made me hear. The afflicted can see me at No. 12 Wood street, at King & Co.'s Store, during business hours. JOHN KING.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10th, 1863.
I lost one of my eyes some years ago which disfigured me very much. Dr. Jones has inserted an artificial eye which gives me no pain and moves natural. DAVID MYERS.
Both of my eyes were disfigured and crooked.—Dr. Jones has straightened them all right.
AARON BROAD,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.
Both of my eyes were very much turned in for years. Dr. Jones has straightened them and improved the sight. GEORGE W. RALSTON,
Sewickley, Allegeny county, Pa.
I have been badly afflicted with nervousness and weakness. I had doctored in vain three years, with seven different doctors. I have been under the successful Dr. Jones' treatment five days and am perfectly cured.
Mrs. M. CREIGH,
Allegheny City, Pa.
I have been blind with cataract in one of my eyes for six years. Dr. Jones operated upon it last March and has perfectly restored my sight.
Mrs. SCHEFFER,
Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.
This lady is the wife of Theo. F. Scheffer, a prominant citizen of Harrisburg.
[*From Hon. George Raymond, U. S. Consulate.*]
BALIZE, British Honduras, March 1, 1862.
Dr. Johannes A. Jones—DEAR SIR: While residing in Hollidaysburg, Pa., you operated on my left ear, which had been entirely deaf five years. I have noted the effects of your skill now over a year, and my ear is perfect in every respect. You will please accept the warmest considerations of my esteem, and with free confidence that you are master of your profession. Yours, truly,
GEO. RAYMOND,
United States Consulate.
Extract from editorial column of the Pittsburgh daily *Gazette* of Feb. 4th, 1863:
We have now practicing in our city one of the most skillful and accomplished Physicians and Surgeons in the country—Johannes A. Jones, M. D., of New York City, whose fame is spreading rapidly through the community in consequence of the remarkable cures which he has already effected. Dr. Jones will not remain long in any community without having living witnesses to testify to his skill. He is a thoroughly educated Physician—his Diplomas are suspended in his office. The afflicted are received in a gentlemanly manner—not charged for examination—if their diseases is INCURABLE, THE DOCTOR TELLS THEM SO.
Extract from the Pittsburgh Daily *Dispatch* of Feb. 13th, 1863: Upon invitation we visited Dr. Jones' office at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday, to see an operation for blindness upon an elderly lady. She had been blind a number of years with cataract; the operation requires the skill of a master in his profession. Dr. Jones was equal to the task—the lady saw distinctly for the first time for years after the operation was done. The same day the Doctor operated on a young lady and a young man with crooked eyes, rendering their eyes natural in appearance and sight immediately. Dr. Jones has cured many cases of a difficult nature, of which we have evidence. He holds *Diplomas from four of the best Medical Schools of America and Europe*. He has the most complete set of Surgical instruments we have ever seen.
Editorial extract from the Pittsburgh Evening *Chronicle* of Feb. 10th, 1863.
DR. JONES.
We take pleasure in directing public attention to this gentleman. The Doctor though but a few days in the city, has accomplished a number of important cures. Aged men have called on him who were deaf for many years, yet under his skillful treatment, they have entirely recovered their hearing. The Doctor is a thoroughly educated Surgeon and Physician, and that there may be no mistake, his Diplomas from an *Eye and Ear College, Hospital, Homeopathic*, and an Allopathic Medical College, hang in his office at the Monongahela House.
☞ See reports of operations in all the papers of this city with names and residences of the patients. Dr. Jones is well prepared to treat successfully all curable cases (Medically and Surgically) of Chronic diseases of all kinds, as well as diseases of the EYE and EAR.
feb23

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

S—T—1860—X
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS
They purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome the effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent miasm and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver complaints and Nervous Headache,
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, and the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
feb1:3md No. 202 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5 00 Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.
Wednesday, Benefit of Mr. J. E. McDonough.
Immense success of the
SEVEN SISTERS
AND
The Birth of Cupid in the Bower of Ferns.
Entire new Scenery!
Entire new mechanical effects!
New and appropriate Dresses!!
In order to give full strength to the cast of characters,
LOTTY HOUGH,
the celebrated Comedienne and Comic Vocalist, from Laura Keen's Theatre, has been expressly engaged and will appear in her original character of TATTARINE, introducing her great song of JOSIAH'S COURTSHIP, as sung by her for over 300 nights, at Laura Keen's.
Mr. F. E. McDonough will appear, for this occasion, in his original character of Mrs. Putts, the mother of the Seven Rebellious Daughters.
GRAND ZOUAVE MARCH DRILL,
by Twenty Young Ladies in full costume.
Local Songs and Hits, Ballet Dance. For particulars of scenery and incidents see programme.
Seven Sisters every evening until further notice. Saturday: afternoon performance.

ATTRACTIVE SALES OF
MEN & BOY'S CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods, &c., at
J. L. CARNAGHAN'S,
NO. 116 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Having now closed up my business, I intend to devote my whole time to the Clothing business. As I am now closing out my business, I intend to be found worthy the patronage of the public, and will sell Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., at a small advance on cost. Call and examine my stock and you will be satisfied that there is no humbug about the matter. A full variety of cloths, cassimeres and satinets, suitable for Ready Made Business Clothing, and I will make to order, on the shortest notice, a good assortment of Sack and Frock Overcoats, Dress and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, made in the best of style. Boys' Cloth Sack Coats, from $3 to $7; Boys' Cassimere Pants, from $1 to $2; Boys' Satinet Pants, from $1 to $2; Men's Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $5; Men's Satinet Pants, from $1 to $3; Men's Wool and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Men's Linen Bosom Shirts, Men's Linen Collars, Men's Cotton Hose, Men's Wool and Cotton Hose, Men's Suspenders, Men's Cravats and Ties, Men's Gloves, Men's Hats and Caps, Men's Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, from $5 to $8; Men's Fine Black Cassimere Pants, from $3 to $5; Men's Fine Black Satinet Pants, from $2 to $3; Men's Fine Black Cloth Vests, from $1 to $3; Men's Fancy Cassimere Vests, from 75c to $2; Men's Linen Drill Sack Coats and Pants, Men's Linen Duck Sack Coats and Pants, Men's Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats and Pants, Men's Black Cloth Sack Coats and Pants, Men's Black Satinet Sack Coats and Pants, Men's Fine Black Satinet Vests, Men's Fancy Satinet Vests, Men's Fine Black Cassimere Vests, Men's Fancy Cassimere Vests, Men's Fine Black Cloth Vests, Men's Linen Drill Vests, Men's Fancy Cloth Vests, Men's Fine Black Satin Vests, Men's Fancy Satin Vests, Men's Fancy Silk Vests, Men's Black Silk Vests, Men's Black Satin Vests, Men's Black Satin Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Satin Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Silk Pantaloons, Men's Black Silk Pantaloons, Men's Black Satin Pantaloons, Men's Black Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Black Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Black Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Black Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Black Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Black Cassimere Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats, Men's Black Satin Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Satin Sack Coats, Men's Black Silk Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Silk Sack Coats, Men's Black Satin Vests, Men's Fancy Satin Vests, Men's Black Silk Vests, Men's Fancy Silk Vests, Men's Black Satinet Vests, Men's Fancy Satinet Vests, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Fancy Cloth Vests, Men's Black Cassimere Vests, Men's Fancy Cassimere Vests, Men's Black Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Black Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Black Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Black Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Black Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Black Cassimere Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats, Men's Black Satinet Vests, Men's Fancy Satinet Vests, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Fancy Cloth Vests, Men's Black Cassimere Vests, Men's Fancy Cassimere Vests, Men's Black Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Black Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Black Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Black Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Black Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Black Cassimere Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats, Men's Black Satinet Vests, Men's Fancy Satinet Vests, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Fancy Cloth Vests, Men's Black Cassimere Vests, Men's Fancy Cassimere Vests, Men's Black Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Satinet Pantaloons, Men's Black Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cloth Pantaloons, Men's Black Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, Men's Black Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Satinet Sack Coats, Men's Black Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Fancy Cloth Sack Coats, Men's Black Cassimere Sack