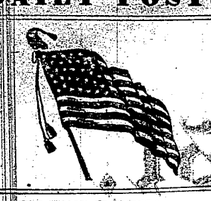
DAILY POST.



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

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

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 26.

THE RICHMOND INQUIRER.

This leading organ of the rebel government is singularly attractive to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, our neighbor's editorial column is daily filled with extracts from the Richmond organ, and what is most remarkable, our city contemporary makes his selections answer a variety of purposes. When it desires to demonstrate the sudden bursting of the rebel cause it quotes from the Richmond *Inquirer*; and, when it desires to show that the rebels are almost unconquerable, it resorts to the same authority.

On Tuesday last the *Gazette* copied an editorial from the paper referred to, to prove that, according to rebel testimony, the rebellion was in the throes of dissolution. After quoting the article in question, with a profusion of small caps and italics to give it emphasis, our neighbor, in a vein of complacent triumph, remarked in this way:

"Surely this confession from the organ of Jeff. Davis, and the leading press of the Confederacy, ought to satisfy despondent spirits among loyal people, as to the progress and prospects of the war, and encourage our government and armies to press on vigorously. A few more well-directed blows will lay the twin demons of slavery and treason dead at their feet, and restore us to unity and peace."

The day following this publication—that is, yesterday—the *Gazette* had its editorial column again devoted to choice and lengthy extracts from the rebel organ.—These selections, however, instead of exhibiting any despair of the rebel cause, breathed a defiant spirit, expressing a settled conviction of the eventual success of the rebel cause. With remarkable agility the *Gazette* accommodates itself to the tone of the *Inquirer*, and announces that the rebels are "tremendously in earnest." After quoting liberally, the *Gazette* remarks of the enemy:

"He is for war in earnest, just such war as we must wage if we expect to crush this rebellion. There is with him no silly whimpering about concessions and compromises, and the "constitutional rights" of enemies. Like the boldest and most audacious of Milton's devils, he, from the depths of hopeless perdition, exclaims,

"'My voice is still for war!'"

and war he must have; for it is plain that there is but one way to settle those rebels, and that is to thrash them to the verge of extermination."

Here on Tuesday we have it demonstrated that "a few more blows" will end our troubles with the rebels, and on Wednesday the same authority as clearly proves that we must wage war in earnest, even like devils, if we expect to win. The shabbiest and most brainless political brawler in the country would excite the contempt of the most verdant of his hearers were he to so trifle with them as the *Gazette* has with its readers. How they tolerate such glaring and positive absurdity as that to which we have alluded is not complimentary to either their perception or intelligence.

However, the last interpretation of the Richmond *Inquirer* by the *Gazette* is the correct one; the rebels are "tremendously in earnest," and have been since the rebellion began. This information is not new to any but to those who cannot or will not see. It has been palpable to every one, except those who have relied for success upon proclamations and not force of arms. Acts of confiscation, instead of rifled cannon, were the chief reliance of the radicals, and a proclamation freeing the slaves, where we have no military occupation, and holding them as slaves where our armies have penetrated, as calculated upon as being certain to close hostilities. Senator Wilson, the head of the Military Committee in the Senate, informed the nation, twelve months ago, that we had in the field "a hundred and fifty thousand troops," more than we needed to conquer the rebels. Since then we have added six hundred thousand to the excess mentioned, and now the same military authority, Senator Wilson, calls for and obtains a conscription bill, from which we infer that he thinks it may require the whole loyal population of the loyal States to sustain our cause. The whole naked truth is that those having the conduct of the war entrusted to them have been and are unequal to their positions. They have been but miserable partizans and not statesmen. They cannot rise to the comprehension of the great question at issue; they have frittered away their time and the people's patience by petty persecutions and partisan schemes, and have labored successfully to break the spirit and endurance of our citizens, while, at the same time, they have driven thousands of what were Union men in the Southern States to expose the rebel cause. For objecting to these notorious blunders, they have arrested, upon charges of treason, citizens as loyal as themselves, and have gone on in their violations until many wise men begin to fear that our government is in danger of absolute prostration. If the war party of the country, the Democracy, were in power, then the nation would be "desperately in earnest;" they would not only crush treason in the South, but they would, at the same time, preserve our republican form of government, for the protection and admiration of succeeding generations. The accomplishment of these may yet devolve upon that increasing party, under whose guidance the country grew and flourished so long.

Soldiers Passing Through.

The Seventh regiment Michigan Cavalry, from Grand Rapids, Mich., arrived from Cleveland yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, were fed by the Ladies' Subsistence Committee, and left for the East in the evening. Their horses preceded them.

For the Post.

Honest John.

JAMES P. BARR, Esq—*Dear Sir*:—Would it not be well to inform our Republican friends, that honest John Covode will consent to be the Republican candidate for Governor, providing the Union forces will gain a few battles over the Rebels; otherwise he says defeat would be certain. But John, do not trouble yourself; the people do not want you for Governor, they want you at your old business, as there is room for a dozen Investigating Committees, in which you might bring to light the dishonest acts of your friends who had Army and Navy contracts by which the Government Treasury suffered so much by the robberies of millions of dollars.

But by the by, if you persist in being a candidate, look sharp, as the poor tanner boy, J. K. Moorhead, is out for a race; you know he is a strong man for contracts, and he can beat you at log rolling, but Johnny, I advise you to stick to your honest business above mentioned and give way to your brother Know Nothing.

Truly yours,

K.

Russia Again Made Happy.

We find the following agreeable announcement in a Washington paper:

"We are glad to announce that, Mr. Cameron having surrendered, yesterday, the commission he has for a long while held, as Minister to Russia, Mr. Clay has been recommissioned, and will leave immediately for St. Petersburg and assume the responsible duties of the office."

We hope the Russian mission may be considered as having been disposed of—at least for the present, and Major General Clay has, after due consideration, found a field where he can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments. He has been to Russia once, and probably knows the way back. We trust that the necessity of finding a place for some retiring Cabinet Minister or dissatisfied Major General will not render it necessary to supersede him again until he has had an opportunity of finding out whether the place is agreeable or not. We hope, furthermore, that the Emperor will not get the impression that we confound his dominions with Siberia, and regard them as penal colonies for the banishment of uneasy politicians, who are too discontented to be useful at home. Such an opinion would be very unjust to us—to say nothing of the politicians.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRANCE AND THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Inquirer, speaking for the government of JEFFERSON DAVIS, of which it is well understood to be the semi-official organ, repels the proposition recently made by France to our own administration with as much vigor, if not with as much venom as the most anti-foreign journals of the North. This circumstance, while it should shame into silence the organizers of mischief who have sought to make the people of the Union regard that proposition as an advance made in the interest of the rebellion, throws a strong and timely light also, upon the justice of the opinion set forth in these columns that the peremptory rejection of the French suggestions by Mr. Seward was a grave mistake, even when considered from his own point of view.

It was one of those blunders which Talleyrand pronounced to be worse than crimes.

Had our government accepted it, it is now plain that the rebel authorities would have refused to indorse the plan. The *Enquirer* distinctly declares that the "South wants no mediation while hostilities still go on." We have suffered in the opinion of mankind from the impression which has been created by the extreme fanatics of the administration party than our government would listen to no arguments, entertain no propositions, contemplate no adjustment of the existing difficulties which did not involve the complete and unconditional submission of the rebel populations. Whatever our own notions of the state of things may be, we should remember that it is and must be quite impossible for foreign observers to admit that ten or twelve millions of people in revolt ought to be treated as if they were merely a riotous mob in the streets of a great city. Even the mistakes and the madness of so considerable a body of men ddserve to be dealt with by reason and expostulation rather than by arms, whenever it is practicable so to do. When General Washington was called upon, as President of the United States, to lend his aid in suppressing the "Whisky Insurrection," which had arrayed a few counties of Western Pennsylvania against the government of that State, he did not disdain to temper force with persuasion, and entered into conference with a handful of armed rebels. He was wise and great enough to know that practical statesmen ought never to let slip an opportunity of demoralizing resistance to a government by offers which might present its rebellious citizens with a prospect more inviting than armed and angry assertion of governmental rights alone can ever set before them. It has been a great and serious misfortune of our own government that this example, with so many others, has been utterly thrown away upon it. All the worst passions of the population in arms against us have been steadily inflamed, none of their better instincts and saner hopes have been wisely appealed to in our conduct of the war. The French proposition opened to us a most favorable opportunity for proving to the world at large, and to the Union party which we are constantly assured exists at the South, that we were strong enough in the final arguments of our cause to be willing at any time to test by them the actual temper of the rebellious States. It is simple common sense to suppose, if any Union feeling really survives in the South, that it must have been fortified and deepened by the painful experiences of the past two years. The war has been no holiday work at the South. It has broken up happy families, it has beggared rich communities; it has tried the secret and foundation of the souls of men. Ought we not to seize any decent occasion for ascertaining what effect this severe discipline may have had upon the public mind in the rebel States? Even to manifest a desire to sieze such an occasion would have elevated the character of our government and our people in the eyes of the world. It would have been better, no doubt, had the impulse to such action sprung up in the brain of one of our own statesman. But that it came to us from a government which has dealt with us as a friend for almost the whole period of our national existance was surely no reason for repelling it. We see now that had a different course from that which he actually pursued been taken by our Secretary of State he would have gained a vast moral advantage over the rebels. They would have put themselves on record as an uncompromising party to the conflict. They would have monopolized the discredit of an obstinate and passionate indifference to all argument and reason. They would have compelled the great powers to regard their temper and their purposes as the real obstacle to the re-establishment of peace and order in America.

France, which has shown no sympathy for them in the past, would have been precluded from sympathy with them in the immediate future. The programme of Napoleon's policy in Mexico, as detailed in his letter to General Forey, proves if words can prove anything, that he cherishes no wish to see a slaveholding and annexationist republic of the South growing great and formidable upon the gulf of Mexico.

"The rejection by the Southern government of his friendly offers, after those offers had been welcomed by the Union, must at once have confirmed the good will of thinking men to be our own government, and alienated from the rebel confederacy very much of the sympthy which it now enjoys abroad, and which is no doubt a real, though often an overrated source of strength and encouragement to its leaders.—*N. Y. World.*

Finances in the House.

Everybody agrees that the rise in gold is one of the most dangerous symptoms of our financial distress. No matter to what it is attributed—to expansion of bank issues, as the Secretary of the Treasury alleges, or to expansion of Government issues, as the banks assert, or to both together, or to speculation, or whatever other immediate cause—the fact is a very palpable and undeniable one, and cannot be theorized out of existence. Admitting the fact, it is impossible to deny that whatever tends to equalize the values of gold and paper is beneficial to the country—be it victories, or speculative alarm, or wise legislation. Whatever has an opposite tendency is injurious. If there be any persons who deny this—by their acts, if not in terms—they are to be found, it would seem, in the House of Representatives at Washington, and are the present advocates of the proposition to issue three hundred millions of Legal Tender Notes, additional to the present paper circulation of the Government.

If those gentlemen affect to doubt that such an increase of paper currency will enormously enhance the value of gold, let them look at the fluctuations of the last fortnight. Gold had reached 160 before the Senate had passed the Banking bill and completed its legislation upon the Ways and Means bill. The foreshadowed reduction of the three hundred million to one hundred and fifty million sent it down to 155, and the final passage of the amendment had only less than its natural effect because a disagreement by the House was already anticipated. Under the influence of such rumors, which constantly assumed a more definite and authoritative form, and of the subsequent action of the House, gold went to 164, and now stands at that point, with a prospect of further indefinite advance on the strength of the belief that the House will adhere to its purpose. Let it once be ascertained that the Committee of Conference fails to adopt the Senate limitation, and gold will take another leap—this time not to retrace its steps, because uncertainties and the hope of wiser legislation will be at an end.

In these circumstances, and with this prospect before them, it is not easy to see what motives influence the action of those members who persist in voting for an unnecessary expansion of the currency. It cannot be supposed that *they* are speculating in gold—in other words, speculating on the distress of the country, the depreciation of Government securities, the injury to National credit—on the impaired value of those very notes which they threaten to print. Hardly less difficult is it to believe that they can be ignorant of such facts as we have referred to above.—Yet they certainly are blind to the significance of those facts. The Government does not ask for this excess. The country cries out against it. Will members of the House take heed accordingly?—*New York Tribune.*

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY Committee will meet at the Banking House of Hanna, Hart & Co., corner of Third and Wood streets, on Friday the 27th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The following, the members of the Committee, are requested to be punctual in their attendance:—

Thomas Bakewell, Reuben Miller, F. St. Brunot, James Park, Jr., J. R. Hurter, Joshua Hanna, James L. Bennett, R. O. Loomis, Wm. M. Shinn, Wm. McCreery, C. W. Batchelor, Wm. M. Edgar, S. P. Von Bonhorst, A. S. Bell, George Shiras, Jr., Thomas M. Howe, O. O. Phillips, G. L. B. Fetterman, James O'Connor, Wm. S. Haven, F. H. Eaton, J. S. Slagle, M. B. L. Chidlaw, D. M. Long, W. W. Ward, Joseph Dilworth.

By order

J. R. HUNTER, Sec'y.

feb26,1td

FOR RENT—THREE HUNDRED feet of Landing on the Ohio river, just below Cork's Run. For terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, No. 47 Wood street.

feb26:3td

DWELLING HOUSES FOR RENT—A country residence of 9 rooms and 10½ acres of land, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., near the Observatory, Allegheny city, $300 per year. At Sewickleyville, a house of 12 rooms, garden, &c.—At Wilkinsburg, a house of 7 rooms, $150 per year. One on Second street. Also one on Water street.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street.

feb26

DRIED FRUIT

150 bushels bright Dried Apples,
150 do prime do Peaches, Halves
100 do do do do Pared.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First Streets.

feb26

CLOVER SEED—18 BARRELS PRIME Clover Seed, just received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First streets.

feb27

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 yard, to $50 a Dress,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

considering the great advance in prices ever offered in this country. feb25

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

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES, Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Certificates,

7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other government securities, bought by

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Wood street, corner of Third.

feb25,2t

BECKHAM & LONG, 127 LIBERTY street, dealers 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, 127 Liberty street.

feb25:d&w

WOOL TWINE, FOR SALE BY BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.

feb25:d&w

LANDRETH'S GARDEN AND FIELD seeds, Sugar Cane Seeds, for sale by

BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.

feb25:d&w

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 60c 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 want to save money don't make your purchases until you have examined the stock of C. HANSON LOVE & CO., NOS. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

GENTS CALF BALMORALS,
GENT'S CALF BALMORALS,
GENT'S CALF BALMORALS,

cheap as the cheapest, at

At D. S. DIFFENBACHER'S, No. 15 Fifth street.

feb21

DON'T DELAY IN BUYING YOUR Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters till next week, but go to-day, to

JOSEPH H. BOELAND'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 ROBBINS, 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. RUFFIN, Place of business, 25 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 PHILLIPS, 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, Temperinceville, 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 ear, difficulties of various kinds and (chronic) old standing diseases, and many others are benefitted and still under treatment.

Crossed Eyes Made Straight.

Thomas Haily, (young man) eye made straight; lives Brownstown or East Birmingham, Allegheny Co. William Laymiur, Sen., eyes made straight in two minutes by Dr. Jones; he lives at Monongahela City, Washington Co., Pa. John Sipherd'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. Almead, 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 until 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 a 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 tested 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.

☞ Office and Warehouse, No. 140 and 151 First and 140 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. feb18:1yd

5000 BOXES ASSORTED SIZES Optical Window Glass in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

ST—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 miasmic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, 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., No. 202 Broadway, New York.

feb4:2md

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.

Immense success of the

SEVEN SISTERS AND The Birth of Cupid in the Bower of Verna.

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 TARTARINE, introducing her creations of JOSIAH'S COURTSHIP, as sung by her for over 300 nights, at Laura Keene's.

Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear, for this occasion, in his original character of Mrs. Flute, 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.

feb24

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