The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1863. Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE PEACE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1863.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

I am obliged to you for the copy of Mr. David Dudley Field's letter to you, of the 21st of April last, published in your paper of the succeeding day.

In the present condition of the country no advantages perhaps can be gained by recalling "the history of the Peace Convention," but as Mr. F. has thought fit to do so, it is proper that the fact which he states in regard to it is erroneous should be corrected. As one of the members named by him as having been satisfied with "the peace conference," I avail myself of the first leisure, to give the fact, as it was. This will be done with no view to call in question the purposed accuracy of Mr. Field, but to set myself right with those who may feel an interest in the subject. For this purpose a few preliminary remarks are necessary. The Convention assembled, at the instance of Virginia, through resolutions passed by her General Assembly, on the 19th of January, 1861. Their preamble sets forth as "the deliberate opinion" of that body, that "unless the unhappy controversy which so divides the States of the confederacy shall be *satisfactorily adjusted, a permanent dissolution of the Union is inevitable.*"

In this conviction the most, if not all, of the Southern States were believed to concur, and also very many of the discerning and reflecting citizens of the Northern States. Evidence of this was found in the debates in Congress, discussions on the hustings, in the public press and in many of the pulpits of the country. However unjustifiable, as things then were, (if the desired adjustment was not obtained,) a severance of the Union by force would be esteemed by the intelligent patriotism of the country, it was yet manifest from their antecedents, that there were men, North and South, who looked to such a result, not only without regret, but with hope and gladness. They were doubtless few in each section, but they were zealous, reckless and fanatical, and needed only, to succeed, topics with which to delude and madden the mind of the masses around them. These, all good, loyal men, were solicitious to deprive them of, and hence they were so anxious to place slavery, the chief cause of mischief, beyond their reach. That the danger existed, not only manifested itself, in the manner before stated, but every proposition offered in the peace convention, whether by Northern or Southern delegates, disclosed it.

1st The nature of the seven amendments to the Constitution, reported by a majority of the committee of which Mr. Guthrie was then chairman implied it.

2d The minority report by Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, in terms almost, stated it. The preamble of resolutions recommended by him said, "Whereas, unhappy differences exist which have alienated from each other, portions of the people of the United States, to such an extent as *seriously to disturb the peace of the nation.*"

The principle of legal nullification, asserted by Mr. Calhoun, in 1828, in a carefully prepared paper which was made in the foundation of the nullifying ordinance of his State, of 1832, was maintained in part, if not mainly, on the authority of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-9. The folly of the doctrine, its utter inconsistency with the very words and objects of the Constitution, were so obvious that neither the intellectual acuteness with which its author supported it, nor the influence of his previously well earned fame, nor the persuasive authority of the great names of Jefferson and Madison, could save it from almost universal condemnation of the purest, brightest and ablest minds of South Carolina herself.—One of these, James L. Pettigrew, but recently taken from us, to the deep regret of the nation, undismayed by the intense treason and frantic violence around him, safe from their danger by the shield of his spotless character, his stern courage and lofty patriotism, to the very last of his stay on earth, retained and boldly avowed his perfect loyalty to the government. Too wise to be led astray by the shallow fallacies of the Rhetts and Yanceys of the hour, and too devoted to the happiness of his State and country, to take any other course, he clung to the faith of our fathers, and boldly denounced the treason, to which these conspirators invited, and by which they have, to their own ruin, led on their deluded followers.

The doctrine therefore soon fell into general disrepute, and was finally, and to the gratification of the country, extinguished by the matchless power and eloquence of Webster, and the stern patriotism and indomitable will of Jackson. It was demonstrated by Mr. Madison, himself, whose mind remained as clear as sunlight, in several letters in 1831-2, to be utterly untenable, and with no warrant either in the resolutions of '98-9, or in the report, the work of his own pen, made in defense of those of Virginia. This heresy exploded, the other kindred and as gross and more pernicious one of secession was substituted. But this at first met with little favor. In fact it slept unheeded.—A portion, however, of its votaries designed at the first opportunity to make it work certain mischief, and for mischief only was it suited. The tariff no longer furnishing this opportunity, the plan was "to fire the Southern heart," and drive the Southern mind, to madness by slavery agitation. The institution was so connected with their domestic comfort and so vital, as they thought, to their material wealth, was of such long and undisturbed standing and so clearly recognized and protected by the Constitution itself, and had not only been the cause of danger, but the source, as they believed, of their prosperity and political power, and above all, its sudden termination would, in their judgment, be so fruitful of even the direct calamities, that to approach it with that end, was sure to produce the sternest determination to resist the effort at all hazards, and to break, if it could not be otherwise successfully accomplished, even the ties of association, of fraternal affection and of love of country, which, until then, had been a universal national sentiment and a fountain of national power. The plotters on both sides, who had long wished and meditated a destruction of the Union for that purpose, eagerly caught at every chance to present and fan into flame this fruitful topic of mischief. With that view those in the South greatly exaggerated the prevalence of Northern hostility, whilst those in the North did all they could to aid them.—Whether by arrangement or not, they were in fact the allies of each other.—They worked for the same end, and by the same means—*slavery agitation.* It was the conduct of these comparatively few men that brought the country to the condition in which it was generally believed to be when the peace convention assembled, a condition which it is thought would terminate, if not satisfactorily settled, as solemnly declared in the resolutions under which the convention assembled, "in a permanent dissolution of the Union." The conservative members of the convention reflecting, as I then believed, and now believe, the sincere wish of a large majority of the people of every State represented, earnestly desired to satisfy the South that the institution would not be interfered with, and on the contrary, that their rights in relation to it would be faithfully observed in the present and securely protected in the future. With this object they wished to give the South, without impairing any rights vested in the North, such guarantees, which, although implied, as they thought, in the Constitution as it is, would, if given in terms, quiet the Southern mind and deprive the treasonable agitators North and South of the only subjects on which they could hope to make themselves what they are evidently about to be—the architects of their own country's ruin.

To accomplish this, however, as the Convention possessed but a moral power, it was obvious that *unanimity of opinion was vital.*—Recommendations by a bare majority, it was almost hopeless to believe, could produce a happy result. In the Committee, to whom the whole subject was referred, and at whose head was placed Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and of which Mr. Field was a member, efforts to this end were made again and again, but in vain. And what was finally agreed upon, and reported, met with the sanction of but a bare majority of the Committee, Mr. Field not being one of that majority. The discussions, in every meeting of the Committee, were earnest, and a part of the Southern members (I was of the number) implored their Northern brethren to agree to something that there was any reason to believe would be satisfactory to the South. I saw then that unanimity could alone render the propositions of the Committee effective. I also saw, and, as the result has proved, that no satisfactory adjustment attained, an attempt, at least, would be made to sever the Union. Not that I believe for a moment that such an attempt could find any warrant in the Constitution, or be justly maintained on revolutionary grounds, and still less that if timely and vigorously met, it could be successful. But I believed that the long plotting traitors would succeed in misleading the honest masses, and in driving them on to destruction, through the madness and wickedness of treasonable rebellion, by filling them with a conviction that the institution of slavery would be assailed, and all the fatal consequences which they apprehended from it ensue. All the Southern and many of the Northern members of the Convention thought that satisfactory guarantees should be offered the South, and that to make the recommendation of the Convention effective, the proposition should receive unanimous support. That done, we were convinced that the South would see that their enemies in the North constituted but a small portion of its people, possessing no power to be dreaded, and that public opinion there was sound, and desired to secure the South in all its rights, and protecting them against the wrongs and perils with which they were threatened. In this view many of the Northern delegates concurred. Of those from New York, all concurred, but a bare majority, Mr. Field being, I regret to say, one of that majority. He, and they who acted with him, advocated Mr. Baldwin's proposal for a National Convention. In vain were they told by every Southern member that such a proposition would be insufficient for the crisis—that it would practically have no healing effect whatever, but on the contrary, would, under the circumstances, be esteemed mere trifling. In the then temper of the States they were also told, what seemed to us to be obvious, that it was more than doubtful whether such convention could be constitutionally procured, and certain, if it was had, that no guarantees that the South would consider sufficient would be recommended. Had the New York delegates adopted a different course—had they spoken with one voice in favor of the Guthrie report, (so justly potential as that voice ever is,) I believed then, and believe now, that the desired unanimity in support of the report could have been obtained, and that Congress would have acted upon it at its then session, or if not, that the South would have felt such an assurance of security in the recommendation of the convention, that no immediate attempt at rebellion would have been made.

But, from a want of foresight, as I think—from a blindness to the danger that was before them—that voice was not spoken. The majority of her delegates, so far from speaking it, resolved on an opposite course, and were active and most influential in defeating the so much desired, the so vital unanimity, in support of any guarantees that the Southern members and many of the Northern members thought would alone meet the crisis. Their mistake (and a dreadful one it was,) was because, perhaps without being aware of it, they were under party rather than national influences. They were too, it seemed to me, under the further and as sad error, of believing that the South was not in earnest, and that from fear, or other motive, they would not venture on rebellion. They maintained therefore, throughout, their opposition to the proposed Guthrie guarantees, and were equally hostile to any that their Southern brethren over and over again offered; and in terms of earnest invocation implored them, adopting so imitation that would have been esteemed, and truly, undignified, but for the great issue that they felt to be impending—CIVIL WAR;—a war between brothers—a war that would sunder ties the holiest that had ever bound people together—a war to be attended with dreadful, misery—the destruction of our property for untold ages—the loss of our proud station amongst the nations of the world, and probably the total extinguishment for years, if not forever, of our very freedom itself.

But entreaty proved as fruitless as argument. The resolutions containing the guarantees passed the Convention, but only by a mere majority, and as foreseen, they resulted in nothing. They were not acted upon by Congress. They imparted not even temporary assurance of safety to the anxious South; and now the so much dreaded civil war is upon us. Oh! that its existence, its frightful progress, its millions of wasted wealth, its effect upon our national reputation, and above all, the agony which it has brought into thousands and thousands of before happy households—could then have been foreseen by Mr. Field, and those who concurred with him! Any honorable, satisfactory guarantees, if even offered—guarantees that would in no particular have surrendered or impaired the rights of the North—would, I doubt not, have been received with joyous acclamation; and we should still be, as we were once, a united and, therefore, a happy, prosperous and powerful people—able to hear, with naught but contemptuous pity, the insolence and vulgar scurrility of the English Bozbucks of the day, whose former professed and hypocritical hatred of slavery they are now yielding to the base love of avaricious gain, too strong not only for all moral restraint, but even for the restraint of their own penal laws.

Let us not, however, for a moment permit ourselves to believe that such men are types of the English character, or speak English opinion. Fortunately for her honor, her interest and her safety, and her influence upon the civilization and freedom of Europe, they are as unlike the gentlemen and statesmen of that great country, as our peculators and blockade runners are unlike our honest and loyal citizens. They are, in truth, themselves but the *upstarts* of the kingdom it, as is justly remarked by one of their most esteemed and gifted historic writers, "arrogance and presumption be the usual faults" of the class.

From what I have said, you will see that Mr. Field is totally mistaken in supposing that the Peace Conference *satisfied* me, or, as I have every reason to know, *satisfied* either of the other members named by him. The guarantees recommended in Mr. Guthrie's report were satisfactory, but the conduct of the Convention, resulting in a great measure from Mr. Field's course, rendered the Convention itself anything but satisfactory. We saw in it, as the result proved, certain defeat in Congress of the recommended guarantees, and saw, with equal clearness, that the result of its deliberations would not, for a moment, suspend even the perilous excitement of the Southern mind or avert the calamity it involved. But the errors of the past cannot be corrected. We can only learn from them wisdom for the future.—What does that teach us? Is it, that no Union feeling is now to be found in the Southern States? Is it that it is so totally extinct that to revive it is impossible? I do not think so. The Guthries and Wickliffes, the Joneses, the Rodneys and the Bates the Rives and the Summers, the Hoffins and the Moreheads, and the thousands and thousands who united with them still have in their hearts, as pure as ever, love of the Union which their fathers constructed. Satisfy them that, the war ended, that Union will be as it was intended to be, and was before treason and fanaticism involved us in the existing frightful struggle, and much, very much, will be done to bring the struggle to an end, and restore our former nationality. We shall then too know each other the better, and value each other the more. Courage has been found a common possession—mistakes as to character corrected—love of freedom is seen to be equally sincere, and we shall be more firmly convinced than we have ever been that Union, under all the guarantees of personal and State rights which our fathers provided, can alone make us what they intended and believed they had accomplished through their blood and wisdom—the freest and the happiest and one of the most influential nations of the world.

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Your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

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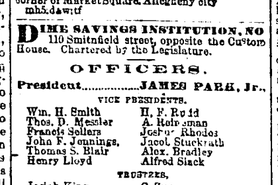

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MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY KESSES. KOUNTZ & HERTZ, BROKERS, NO. 115 WOOD STREET.

The following are the buying and selling rates for Gold, Silver, &c.:

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 47/	00
Silver	1 34	60
Demand Notes	1 45	00
Eastern Exchange.		
New York	par	¼
Baltimore	par	¼
Philadelphia	par	¼
Boston	par	¼
Western Exchange.		
Cincinnati	par	¼
Louisville	par	¼
Cleveland	par	¼
St. Louis	par	¼

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

Allegheny City, May 22d.

The market since our last was dull: the depression in the eastern markets being felt here. The weeks sales were unusually small for the best qualities but there were no decline; medium and lower grades were disposed of at lower figures.—There were a number of purchasers for Government. The drovers in the east were not so jolly this week:

Among the sales we note as follows:

Sheep dull and prices further dec ined. In fact there was but limited enquiry at low figures.

Hogs—The season being over the sales were sew and far between; prices were lower. There was no eastern demand.

The receipts at the Morgan House Yard were.

	Last week.	This week.
Hogs	953	969
Cattle	1,868	1,498
Sheep	1,145	915
Horses	92	57

Cattle—The market during the week was dull, the sales being quite limited, the principal portion of the best offering being shipped East. Among the sales were: Meyers & Bro. sold 120 head in a retail way at 4½@5 ½@6c ⅌ lb. The same firm bought 500 head of Illinois and Indiana stock for Government use. They were sent East. The Government rates for cattle is 6¼. Wm. Rice sold 33 head of fine cattle at 35 90 ⅌ cwt. Wm. Hazlewood sold 7 head at 5½ ⅌ lb. Marks & Trowerman sold 150 head. Prices ranged from $5 75@6 ⅌ cwt.

Hogs—The season is pretty much over; we note sales of 113 head at 4½c; 220 do 4@4½; 100 do on private terms. The market closed very dull.

Sheep—Market dull and more sellers than buyers. Sales of 189 head at $5 00 per 100 pounds. This being a heavy decline from last week; two lots of 200 and 459 head were disposed of, the terms were not made public, but the average were about the same we have noticed.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Tribune's Report.

Second Day.—Close of the Market.

TUESDAY, May 19—The decline has already commenced. Some of the recipients of fresh cattle this morning declare that prices are $10 a head less than at the opening and if there were 500 head more on sale it would, apparently, be impossible to sell them at any price. Butchers are now convinced that the advance yesterday was without reason and was obtained upon false pretenses.

The Hog Market.

Receipts this week, 9,900.

Quotations: $4 75@5 12½ ⅌ cwt, live weight, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market, for corn-fed hogs, and $4 12½@4 50 for distillers.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live Weight	Dead Weight.
First quality, corn-fed, large size	4¾@4⅞c	6¼@6⅜c
Second quality, corn-fed	4½@4¾c	6⅛@6⅜c
First quality, small size, fat and prime, for market butchers	4½@4¾c	6¼@6½c
Large size, still-fed, fat	4¼@4½c	5¾@6c
Second quality, still-fed	4⅛@4¼c	5½@5¾c
Western mast-fed	4 @4¼c	@5¾c

The Sheep Market.

Receipts this week, 5,283.

The market opened on Sixth street Monday morning with only a moderate stock on sale. We noticed a fair average lot of Indiana medium wool sheep at 5c ⅌ lb, which the buyers would not accept. Another lot rather rough, but good medium wool, fair flesh sheep, which we estimated to average 85 ⅌ were held at 5¾ without bidders. At 5c on 85 ⅌ the price would be $6 80. The difference between sheared and unsheared sheep is only 25 a pound. The top price for good fine pelts is $4 and $4 50 for good medium, and we hear of only one buyer now operating. All the others have "held up" or else "gone in."

We also advise every one to fatten their sheep before they send them here. Make them as good as "the Ware sheep" from Ohio, which are now selling, sheared, almost as much per head as ordinary sheep with fleeces. The price of lambs is very good, the supply is moderate, and the supply from New Jersey is not large in number, nor as good in quality as usual at this season.

The who esale butchers say that the price of mutton will not justify them in paying the present rates for live sheep. It was sold in Monday at 5c@5½c. per lb. in Washington market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

May 18, 1863.

Cows and Calves.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 150 head, selling at from $20@32 for springers, and from $25@45 ⅌ head for cow and calf. Old lean cows are selling at from $15@17 ⅌ head.

CALVES—Very little doing; about 40 head sold at from 5½@5¾c ⅌ lb for first quality and 4@4½c for second do, as to weight and condition.

Sheep.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard are moderate, reaching about 2,000 head at 9@10c for wool sheep, and 5½@6c ⅌ lb gross for clipped. There is a fair demand today and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Lambs are very scarce; several small lots sold at from $3 50@4 50 ⅌ head.

Hogs.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the different yards reach about 4,300 head this week. The market is dull, and prices range at from $7@8 ⅌ 100 lbs net.

2,889 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $6 50 to $8 ⅌ 100 lbs net.

1,100 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard by John Crouse & Co., at from $6 to $7 50 per 100 lbs net.

400 head sold at the Rising Sun Drove Yard by A. P. Phillips, Jr., at from $6 to $8 ⅌ 100 lbs net.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

Thursday, the 28th, Day of May 1863,

at ten o'clock, a. m. All that valuable track of of land, situated in Ross township, about three miles from Allegheny city; and bounded by lands of David Sterrett; the heirs of Wm. R. Graham; lands of Lighthill; John Ramage. Containing eighty acres, more or less, being the farm of the late Daniel McKeever, dec'd. On which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a double log barn; spring house and other improvements. There is also upon the premises, an excellent young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. Terms made known on day of sale,

PETER IVORY,
JAS. MAYLAR.
Administrators of Daniel McKeever, dec'd.
may23wd;3tw.

JUST RECEIVED

a splendid stock of

SPRING DELAINES & DRESS GOODS

CALICOS, GINGHAMS, &c.

Special attention is called to our stock of Muslins and Irish Linens that was purchased before the great advance in Dry Goods. Call soon and secure your Spring Goods as they will be much higher.

Remember the place, No. 96 Market street, between Fifth and the Diamond.

mh2 H. J. LYNCH.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES

—AND—

SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Sheath, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Italian Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Tin, &c.

Constantly on hand, Tinmen's Machine and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fel13:1dkw

DEALERS IN OILS.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,

AND

BENZOLE.

Office on LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penn's R. R. Depot.

All oil warranted. an23:1yd

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR sale a superior article of

Refined Ardesco Oil,

NON-EXPLOSIVE. ALSO,

PURE BENZOLE

warehouse, 27 IRWIN STREET

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Lucent Oil Work

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PURE WHITE REFINED

CARBON OILS.

Office, No. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my2-6md

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, CANDELEBRASS, LAMPS, &c.

REGILDED OR REBRONZED,

and made equal to new. Also, Chandeliers &c., altered to burn Carbon Oil, at the

Lamp and Oil Store of

WELDON, BEINCKE & KELLY,
ap21y. 164 Wood street, near 5th.

The Philosophic Burner.

HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING Philosophic Burner for Carbon Oil is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the Common Burners.

1. It makes a large or mall light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quantity of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night-lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.

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

ap8-1ydw F. HAYDEN.

PIANO DEALERS.

KNABE'S PIANOS ARE STILL ahead of Steinway's and all other Pianos made in this country.

A choice supply received this week:

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

43 FIFTH STREET.

Sole agent for Knabe's Pianos and Prince's unrivalled Melodeons. ap11

BARGAINS

IN

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A CHICKERING 7 OCTAVE, BEAUtiful black Walnut case, very little used $220
A 7 octave, Chickering, Rosewood, round corners, a first rate instrument 200
A 7 octave, Hays & Co., Rosewood, a handsome instrument, in good order 175
A 6¾ octave, Stodart, Rosewood, carved pannels in front 165
A 6¾ octave, Hayes & Co., Rosewood, round front, an excellent Piano 160
A 6 octave, Chickering, Rosewood round corners, a good reliable Piano 150
A 6 octave, Hallet, Davis & Co, Rosewood 135
A 6 oct., Stodart, Mahogony, round front 80
A 6 oct, Swift, do 75
A 6 oct, German, do 60
A 6 oct, Dunham, do 50
A 6 oct, Lond do 40
A 5¾ oct, English do 20
A 5 octc, do do 15

For sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR,

feb 13 81 WOOD STREET.

R. HUTCHINSON

(LATE OF LERCH & HUTCHINSON,)

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT

Dealer in

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, Flour, Grain, Fish, Dried Fruit, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Best Brands of Family Flour Always on Hand.

No. 102 Second Street,

Between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Liberal advance made on Consignments.
apl1-1:d

NEW DISCOVERY

To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.

THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles,

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEfective sight, arising from age or other causes, 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. 89 Fifth street, Post Building

My place of business is closed on Saturday.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A Large Invoice of

Choice Wines and Brandies

especially for medicinal purposes, which we warrant pure and reliable; also a complete stock of the quality Soft and Hard Rubber Syringes, which we will sell at old prices, notwithstanding the reported advance in price.

A. J. RANKIN & CO., Druggists,
may2 63 Market street, three doors below Fourth.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—THE SUBscriber offers for sale, very low, his farm of 85 acres, situated in Washington township Columbiana county, Ohio, one mile and a half from Salineville station on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad. Fully fifty acres are improved and under cultivation and the whole is rich in coal stone. The buildings are a hewed log house, log stable, cow shed, &c. The farm is well situated within one mile of the railroad.

Terms of sale—One-half cash, with reasonable time for the remainder. Price $25 per acre.

Address, MICHAEL McSWIGGEN.
Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio.
Refer to Jas. McCabe, Ross street, Pittsburgh.
feb28:3mdaw.

CARPETS.

1862. DECEMBER. 1862.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

87 FOURTH STREET,

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. A favorable opportunity is offered purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will be higher. deo17

RIVETERS.—TWO HUNDRED Boiler Riveters can find employment on iron gunboats, under shelter, at the best wages. Machinists also wanted.

JAMES B. EADS,
Union Iron Works, St. Louis.
mh18:d1w3d

LARGE WARE HOUSE FOR SALE, three stories, situated at the corner of First St. and Chancery Lane, near Market St. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my14 51 Market Street.

MEDICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and false by Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or matters common and incident to youths of both sexes and adults, single or married. Because Dr. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his diploma, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very honored and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among simple falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, meanly ordy gotten. It is to publicits, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble sickly and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by Dr. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mort