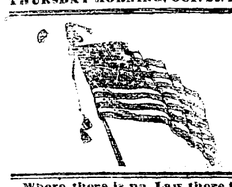
DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1863.



Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

The Union as it Was,
The Constitution as It Is.

ANOTHER TEST OF LOYALTY.

To regret the necessity of raising three hundred thousand more soldiers to be sacrificed in efforts for negro emancipation, is worse than "flat burglary," in Abolition estimation; it is downright treason, or disloyalty, which is pretty nearly the same thing. We were not aware of this when we penned a few reflections upon the President's last call, in Monday's *Post*, but, looking over that luminous sheet the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of yesterday, we perceive what a serious blunder we committed. The *Dispatch* closes its merciless dissection of our remarks in the following remorseless manner:

"It (the *Post*) says to its readers: 'these Abolitionists have deceived themselves; they have undertaken a heavier task than they expected, and not satisfied with this, call for more men to carry on the war.' It only omits to add, what would have been superfluous, 'those who take our view of the subject will give a practical illustration of it by keeping out of the army.' And this is the loyalty of the genuine *Post* stamp."

It will be seen, according to this, that to imagine the Abolitionists have undertaken a heavier task than they bargained for, is the very quintescence of disloyalty, deserving transportation, at least. Well, if they haven't got a bigger job on hand than they bargained for, will our profound, sagacious and very loyal contemporary inform us *why* the necessity for this new call for three hundred thousand men? Come now, be explicit, and do not put us off with a chapter of twaddle about disloyalty. But, the truth is that such blinded fanatics as control the Abolition press of this city can see nothing but something to rejoice at in these frequent calls of the Administration for more soldiers. This used not to be the case with these brutal and bloody people, until they succeeded in dragooning the President into their radical measures for the destruction of Slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union, did they become reconciled to giving our last dollar and last man to fight the rebellion. Now, that they think he is fairly in their meshes, they are for a war to be conducted according to SUMNER'S programme, for the utter destruction of State governments in the South, they are as remorseless as hungry tigers in their anticipation of continued war; and, not to support these intolerant fanatics in this crusade, is nothing more nor less than disloyalty to the Government. Such fools can not appreciate what true loyalty is, any more than they can decently and with magnanimity enjoy a triumph over their opponents at the polls. Loyalty with them is submission to their exactions, while claiming and exercising the largest liberty of thought and expression for themselves.

We are fully aware of the sight we are marking that those who think as we do will show it by "keeping out of the army;" but it might, with equal sagacity, have added that there are quite a number who do *not* think as we do who will keep out of it also. Besides, we do not see why the Abolitionists should desire that the armies should be reinforced with "rebel sympathisers." Men whose whole hearts are not in the work should not be trusted; and for this reason we are favorable to filling the ranks exclusively with Abolitionists. But will that blood thirsty set of fanatics oblige us; not they; they, in common with all braggarts entertain too great an appreciation of whole skins, to risk them in the field.

With us, although not materially inclined, we are for the prosecution of hostilities against the rebels, until treason is utterly frustrated. We are for the conquering of the rebellion, but not for the wholesale slaughter of the Southern people; and in our efforts to restore the Union we care not what suffers, whether it be slavery or anything else. The Abolitionists, on the contrary, care not for the Union, if slavery be only destroyed.

THE LESSONS THEY TEACH.

The *Commercial Printing Company*, yesterday, gave its unfortunate readers a mortal column and a half of ponderous sentences, under the doleful caption of "The late election and the lessons they teach." Speaking of the beginning of the rebellion, and of that well abused old gentleman, Mr. BUCHANAN, the article remarks:

"Without any impropriety it might be said of him, that he was *neither* for nor against the rebellion, and, at the same time, that he was *both* for and against it. In his intercourse with the loyalists and rebels, he vacillated, trembled and shuffled; in profession, he was *all* things to both parties, and in practice nothing to either."

This is better than old ABE'S announcement that "it is easier to pay nothing than to pay something, and easier to pay a small sum than to settle a larger one." It is evident that "no one mind, however gifted," is capable of conducting a paper like the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

But what does our talented and learned neighbor mean by the following mysterious and threatening paragraph?

"And above everything else, it will be well for us all to remember, whether we be in *office* or not, whether we accept places of power and influence or not, that heretofore we, as a people, have been accustomed to employ nothing but *peaceable measures* to effect political objects, and would have hundered at the thought of resorting to *violence* for such a purpose. But that in the last two and a half years all this has been *changed*; that in that time we have become familiarized with the use of the *musket* and the *sword*; that we have grown so accustomed to scenes of blood that the slaughter of tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens hardly as much as *ruffles* our equanimity; and that it is, and in the very nature of things must be, extremely dangerous for *any* one, and especially any one occupying a *responsible* position, to treat with levity or contempt, the maturely formed, deliberately adopted sentiments of such a people."

What can the fellow mean by these "damonable hints and diabolical insinuendoes?" The entire paragraph reads like one of MACBETH'S soliloquies wherein he contemplates the murder of DUNCAN. The idea of the "musket and the sword," the slaughtering of ten thousand men not disturbing the *Commercial* man's equanimity is postively shocking. What a fearful dominion has such a person's passions over him, when he calmly exults in human slaughter? It is worse than throwing a music stool at a fellow creature's head. But why does not this sanguinary, this remorseless, this bloody-minded individual go to the field of blood, and there enjoy the emotions which indiscriminate slaughter would create in him? Or is he a mere carpet warrior; one of those brawling heroes, "horribly stuffed with epithets of war," who were it not for

These vile guns would himself have been a soldier?

U. S. MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The Sisters of Mercy have been invited to take charge of the U. S. Military Hospital late Penn's Hospital, of this city, and have entered upon their responsible but to them welcome labors. The heroism, charity and devotion of this noble community of women have attracted and earned the admiration of all, without regard to creed, more especially since the outbreak of the rebellion. The principal object of the order being the "visitation of the sick and prisoners," its usefulness was not appreciated in this direction, until this most afflicting and devastating war rendered hospitals for the care of the wounded and sick soldiers, as much a necessity as the care of those who fought in the ranks. Our Government was not slow in availing itself of the services of those holy women whose lives are devoted to the care of the sick and unfortunate, without pay or earthly reward beyond the measure of a consoling conscience, and in this it evinced its great wisdom and most commendable forethought for those who suffered to maintain its integrity and authority. Everywhere these Sisters have inaugurated by their presence, order, cleanliness, comforts and attentions to the poor wounded soldier, which has rivaled the endearments of home even of the most fortunate, and acknowledgments have gone forth in unmistakable language from the humblest private in the ranks to the Commander-in-Chief.

A visit to the U. S. Military Hospital here, will give some idea of the value of the services of these unostentatious and self-sacrificing women whose highest rank on the roll book of the department is that of nurse, but who have accorded by common consent, their true title, Sisters of Mercy.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New York*, from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th instant, with mails and 636 passengers, arrived at New York on Monday. By this arrival we have six days' later papers than before received.

Vice President Stephens' Mission.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:—In reference to the rumor that Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederate States, is coming to Paris to conclude a treaty with the French Government, which will contain a clause relative to the abolition of slavery, the *Pays* contains little more comfort for Mr. Stephens than the *Siecle*. It says it knows nothing about his mission, and, at all events, the abolition of slavery must be the indispensable condition of any recognition of the South by European peoples and Governments. This is highly encouraging for the South, considering that slavery, and not only slavery, but the extension of slavery, is the very thing they have all along been fighting for.

The English journals furnish nothing new in regard to American affairs. At a meeting in Manchester the "Southern Club" and the "Central Association for the recognition of the Southern States were formally amalgamated into one society, under the title of "The Southern Independence Association." The meeting was presided over by Lord Wharncliffe, who made a strong pro southern speech and loudly urged the recognition of the South. His lordship was elected permanent chairman of the association.

The Mexican Question.

The Mexican Deputation, to tender the crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian, was received by the Archduke on the 3d inst., and a telegram from Weimer gives the following as his reply:—

"The wishes of the Mexican Assembly of Notables have touched me deeply. It cannot but be exceedingly flattering for our house that they have turned their eyes to the descendants of Charles V. Although the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation and with free institutions is a most noble one, I must nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the wishes of the whole nation.

I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a plebiscite of the whole country. On the other hand it would be my duty to ask for guaranties which are indispensable to secure Mexico against the dangers which threaten her integrity and independence. Should these guaranties be obtained, and the universal vote of the nation be given in my favor, I am ready to accept the crown, subject to the approval of the Emperor, my brother.

In case Providence should call me to this high mission, I must at once declare that it is my intention to open the path of progress by a constitution, as was done by my brother, and, after the complete pacification of the country, to seal the fundamental law with an oath. By such means only can a new and really national policy be called into existence, by which all parties, forgetting all disputes, would cooperate with me in raising Mexico to a prominent rank among nations.

Carry back with you these frank declarations to your fellow citizens, and act in such a manner that it may become possible for the nation to declare what form of Government it desires to have.

It is believed that the conditions of the Archduke's acceptance of the crown are the same as those named in October, 1861, according to which he considers the cooperation of France and England to be the only means by which order can be established, and that a free manifestation of the voice of the whole nation is absolutely necessary.

The Archduke stated, in conversation with the members of the deputation, that he would only accept the crown if all these considerations were fulfilled, and that he would now await their fulfillment.

[The Archduke speech had been previously submitted to the Emperor of Austria, and approved.]

La France announces that most of the powers have declared their intention of recognizing the new Mexican Empire.

The *Globe* says that in face of the language held in the Northern States of America against the new Mexican Empire, the Maximilian is quite justified in requiring guaranties for the integrity and independence of the new Empire, and that no doubt the Great Powers will give the most friendly consideration to the subject, but it is one which requires the most careful consideration.

The Polish Question.

The Paris *Patrie* says:—"We have reason to believe that Prince Czartorisky is taking formal steps, in the name of the National Polish Government to obtain from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a belligerent nation."

The *Constitutional*, replying to other journals, says that France is responsible for the bloodshed in Poland and says:

The Polish question has entered a new phase in consequence of the declaration of Earl Russell concerning the treaties of 1815. Upon this new ground France will do her duty, as she has done in the recent negotiations. Conservative France has no more to fear in an adventurous war under the negotiator of the peace of Villafranca than liberal France has to fear a compromising peace under the conqueror of Solferino.

The National Banking System, or Government Paper Money.

At a meeting of the New York Clearing Association, held Oct. 6, 1863, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five bank officers be appointed to examine into the system of national banking initiated by the present Secretary of the Treasury, in its prospective effects upon the currency of our nation and the national credit; and to report what action, if any, devolves upon the banks of this association in the premises.

Remarks of James Gallatin, Esq., in Reference to the Above Resolution.

Questions of serious importance, to which your attention was solicited two years ago, have lately been brought to your notice in a circular dated 23d ult., signed "A Bank Stockholder and Director." It is conceded in this circular, that the "flood" of paper money issued by the Secretary of the Treasury was wholly uncalled for, and that the refusal to adopt the suggestions of bank officers and others as to the expediency of maintaining specie payments throughout the war hasled to the evils which were then foreshadowed and which are now coming upon us in such frightful shapes, that even those who decided the idea of sustaining specie payments stand aghast at the creation of their own policy. Thanks to the disasters which have overwhelmed the paper issues of the insurgent Davis in ruin, all loyal men can now see whither Mr. Chase's paper money schemes are tending. No man can now doubt the folly and the madness of these schemes, nor question the practicability of conducting any conceivable amount of financial business in this country upon a specie basis; for, as we all know by all past experience in the Clearing House, the quantity of real money required to be moved does not amount to a twentieth part (five cents on the dollar) of the sum of the business transacted.

The Secretary's plans are defended on the ground that they have saved to the country the interest on his issues of paper money, but the increased prices of supplies are enhancing the cost of the war, and increasing our national debt to a much greater extent than the saving of this interest; and as the proposed further issues by the new banks can only aggravate the evil, without saving to the government the interest on the proposed increase of circulation, it becomes the duty of bankers, as well as the people, to look carefully, as patriots, at the consequences of the extension of this new description of paper money. Does the country need it? Will it save the government from increased expenditure? Will it save interest to the government? Will it bring us nearer a specie standard? All these questions, in my humble judgment, demand serious investigation. If they are to be answered in the negative, what then is the possible use of this new currency Centralization of monetary power at Washington is one. Is that desirable? Is it judicious to place the whole volume of security for the entire paper money of the country in the hands of ONE MAN at Washington? Images of grandeur and power may be floating in this *one man's* imagination—those meteor lights which are exhaled in the stormy atmosphere of a revolution, to allure the ambitious and

This new paper money of the new banks is not a legal tender by act of Congress. Government may pay it to certain of its creditors, and it is bound to receive it in payment of all debts other than duties on imports. But the notes are redeemable only where issued, and as government may pay at New York the issues of a bank at St. Paul, in Minnesota, it follows that the currency of the new banks located out of this city will assume the character of that description of undercurrent money heretofore, and now, bought by our city bankers at a discount. I do not understand how such issues can be taken at the Clearing House, and treated as current money in this city; and as the proposed object of creating a national currency with the new money will be defeated by the inevitable depreciation of the issues in places distant from the place of redemption, the efforts of ours through the New York Clearing House would avail in counteracting the natural law of depreciation inherent in the issues thus circulating. Hence it will be impossible, in my humble judgment, to receive such issues at the Clearing House, and the whole of this new banking system, being intended to maintain a certain unity of purpose, the rejection of a part necessarily involves the rejection of the whole. No injury, can be done to the government, or the holy cause of preserving our national life, by permitting this new currency to follow the natural law of depreciation inherent in such issues, because the government saves nothing by the issues, on the contrary it must rise heavily these issues if all banks receive and pay them, and thus convert them into current money to increase prices, and add immensely to the national debt by thus increasing the cost of the war. Patriotism as well as duty, therefore, call upon us to avoid the error of adding them to the volume of current money, already so largely expanded.

We all know what Mr Chase's plans were, and we are also familiar, from daily observation, with the enormous fortunes that have been realized by individuals within these two years from the successful carrying out of those plans; while the poor have been made poorer, and the industrious and producing classes are loaded down by high prices resulting to the inflation which "floods" of paper money create. But all remonstrance has been in vain, and now it is highly probable that the failure which bids fair to attend these new bank issues upon their emerging into circulation, will lead to their being made a legal tender by Congress at the approaching session, or to some attempt of that kind; for it seems no longer doubtful that the paper money advocates are determined to push their opportunity to the very last desperate resort exactly in imitation of the famous bubble of the great prince of paper money, the celebrated John Law.

In view of this course of events, in January last I wrote to Senator Fessenden:

"There is a certain positive limit to our capacity for expenditure as a nation. Our savings (in the loyal states) have been shown in our last census, and although some estimate them as continuing during even the present struggle at a rate equal to that of the most prosperous year of the decade, which closed with an aggregate wealth computed at twelve thousand millions, it is by those that our course in the war should be regulated as to expenditure; and whether they amount to four hundred or seven hundred millions, it must be borne in mind that the regulating power of the currency over these savings is one of the most important elements of our economical calculations. If we continue to add to our paper measure of prices, we shall continue to lessen the power of the people to save, because we shall drive out of the country the real money *upon which all prices and values depend!* No legislation nor device of man can prevent that. Specie is now near fifty per cent premium; prices of everything but Government stocks are rising, and gold is flowing out of the country in a steady stream. More legal tender will increase the prices of all property and commodities, except government stocks, and render it more and more difficult to fund the national debt in long loans.

These phenomena are not new. They have always accompanied excessive issues of paper money. Fright has as much influence as the love of gain, in producing them. When there is an abundance of money, and everything is rising people find it more profitable to use the money to speculate with than to invest in permanent loans. Vast issues of government paper money create fears of national bankruptcy. All this fear, and alarm, and speculation may be, and no doubt is, very foolish and very unpatriotic. But we cannot change human nature. Our statesmen must deal with it as it is, if they would make it serviceable to the great and holy object of preserving our nationality and perpetuating our liberties."

And in view of the hostility evinced at Washington toward all existing banks, I added in the same letter to Senator Fessenden:

"Since the foregoing was written, my attention has been called to the state of feeling and opinion existing at Washington upon the financial affairs of the Government. A persistent hostility seems to prevail against the banks, on the part of the very gentlemen who desire to create *new banks*. Now, I would ask, is this a time for such machinations? It was impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to have gone on, in the early progress of the rebellion, had not the banks come to the aid of the Government. Indeed, many believe that the rebellion would probably, at first, have been successful, if the banks of the loyal states had not volunteered their aid, as they did, long before the Secretary was able to mature any plans for the relief of the treasury. Although the banks supplied him with resources, he neglected the provisions of the law authorizing him to draw direct upon them, preferring to make his drafts through the sub treasury, thus draining them of their coin, and from this cause has arisen very many of our financial troubles. It produced the suspension of specie payments, and caused the inflation of the currency, which (together with legal-tender issues) have tended to reduce our material power, thus favoring the designs of the rebels."

The hostility to which I thus referred has now been openly avowed by the comptroller of the currency in his letter dated a month. He has declared his desire to have all the banks now in existence wound up, and transformed into banks which shall be known by simple numerals, as "one," "two," "three," "four," &c., so that no distinctions shall remain to mark those of high credit and good standing as the Bank of New York, Bank of Commerce, and like institutions from those which may have neither. I can find no warrant in the act of Congress for this arbitrary decision against the old banks retaining their former names when reorganized under the new law. He says: "Before I entered upon the discharge of my duties as comptroller of the currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, after much consideration, had come to the *conclusion*, as a national currency was to be provided through the instrumentality of national banking associations, that all such associations should have a common name. Persons forming associations under the act have, therefore, been advised to take the names of First, Second, Third, &c., national banks of the places in which they are established, according to the order of organization. This rule is expected to be observed by state banks, that may be converted into national banks under the sixty fourth section of the act, as well as by original associations."

It is not the act of Congress, therefore, but a "conclusion" of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to prohibit a bank from retaining its name, under which it may have attained a high degree of credit, as valuable to it, probably, as a large portion of its capital: and, indeed, the Secretary might with as much justice require men employed in his office to be known by their numbers, instead of their names, so far as any authority that I can find in the law of Congress has conferred that power upon him.

The comptroller of the currency says: I know with what tenacity and pride the managers of old and well conducted banks cling to the names which their ability and integrity have done so much to make honorable; but I would suggest to them that it will be an easy matter for them to transfer to national institutions the credit which they and their predecessors have given to state institutions; that it is not the name of a bank, but the character of the men who conduct its affairs, and the character of its securities, that give to it the confidence of the public. The Merchants' Bank of Boston will not lose a particle of credit by becoming the first national bank of Boston; on the contrary, its credit will be improved by it. Nor could the stock of the Chemical Bank of New York be a whit the less valuable, nor would its reputation be in the slightest degree lessened, by its becoming the tenth or the fiftieth national bank of New York.

It is true that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," but I doubt very much the possibility of transferring the credit of old banks, as he proposes, to the new ones, under new names, especially as the names he proposes are not real distinctive *names*, but simple *numerals!* In the case of members of Congress, or the members of the Cabinet, for example, how ridiculous for the Speaker of the House, or the President to insist upon having them known by their numerals! or for the secretary and the comptroller to be compelled to select *numerals* for themselves! A "centralization of powers" at Washington to enforce such a "regulation" would be no more absurd than this proposed "regulation" as part of the financial "centralization of power," to compel banks to be known by their *numerals!* Indeed there is a serious question involved in this numbering of banks, involving the credit of the whole system. I refer to the great danger of the creation of bogus banks under the new law, as was the case under similar laws in several of the northwestern states some years ago; and it is possible that the Secretary as well as the comptroller may live long enough to witness serious blows to the credit of the new banking system from abandoning distinctive names for *numerals!*

Among all the deplorable consequences of increasing the prices of commodities, by this proposed increase of paper money through the new banks, none is so injurious to our national wealth as the transfer of our public debt into the hands of foreign capitalists at the most extraordinarily low prices. Persons not conversant with financial affairs are shamefully deceived, and misled on this question. Because the stocks of the United States are quoted at or above par, no matter what may be the price of gold and other commodities, they consider our financial policy to be founded upon the wise teachings of experience. Now, for example, let us take a case, similar to those which occur every day on the street, and in the New York stock board. We will suppose gold to be at fifty per cent. premium, as it has been more than once within a year, and a capitalist residing in London or Paris, wishes to buy one thousand dollars worth of our Government stock—say "five-twenties." This stock is at par in our paper money, one hundred dollars of "greenbacks" being worth one hundred dollars in "five-twenties." The capitalist has sent one thousand dollars in gold (or bills of exchange payable in gold) from London or from Paris, and this sells in New York for about fifteen hundred dollars in greenbacks, there being a slight charge for expenses; so that every thousand dollars sent from other countries, when gold is about fifty premium in New York, buys about fifteen hundred dollars of our Government stock, bearing six per cent interest in gold; and in reality Mr. Chase gets less (in real value) than one thousand dollars for his fifteen hundred of stock, because his issues of paper money have increased the prices of everything so much that the fifteen hundred dollars he would have received in paper, in the example just referred to, would buy far less in commodities than the thousand dollars under a specie currency. He pays interest on fifteen hundred dollars annually in gold, being ninety dollars a year, although he has received in real value only one thousand dollars. In this way every foreign capitalist, when gold is at fifty premium, gets our Government securities at about sixty six cents on the dollar, so that his capital yields him more than nine per cent. interest, while our poor people, as well as all persons having fixed incomes, are made to pay fifty per cent. more for the necessaries of life, and our own capitalists are compelled to pay fifty per cent. more than foreigners for our own national securities. To impoverish a nation, and discourage the labor and savings of its people, no system is so effectual as this of paper money; and it is this system, so ruinous to the nation and the people, which we are requested to render active and efficient by admitting its engines into the clearing house, that they may destroy and supplant the specie-paying system upon which our New York city banks are founded, and establish upon its ruins that of the notorious John Law, which has exploded in every country which has tried it, leaving a succession of awful warnings and admonitions, which are to be read in almost every chapter of the history of nations, during the last and present centuries.

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Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Is the only medicine known that can certainly save, when all the usual indications tell you that you must die.

Mr. John Pudney, Springfield, Union co., N. J., has used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Bilious affections, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Measels, Whooping Cough, and says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New York.

Sold by Thomas Redpath, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicine. oc5-1m10c

Editor of the Daily Post.—Dear Sir,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail to all who wish it (free,) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also inform those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
331 Broadway, New York.
oc5-3md

A PYRAMID OF FACTS CONCERNING CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It is pure, poisonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black, or a magnificent brown in the space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not stain the skin, and has never known to fail!

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size. oc5-1md&w

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAM'L. KERR
CORNWELL & KERR.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,
And manufacturers of
Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
mh4 PITTSBURGH.

Purchase your Dry Goods Early
As they are advancing daily in the East. You will find at
C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET,
A large stock of
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,
Balmoral Skirts, Domestics, Housefurnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, &c.,
Purchased before the late advance, and will be sold less than present Eastern prices. N. B.—A large lot of Linen and Cotton Duck for Steamboat decks just opened. oc17
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

NEW DRY GOODS
OPENING DAILY
AT
HUGUS & HACKE'S
Corner of 5th and Market Sts.

DRESS GOODS,
In every variety.
MERINOES and POPLINS,
CLOAKS and SHAWLS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SCARLET OPERA FLANNELS,
GREY TWIL'D FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHECKS, &c.
All selling at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

RUBBERS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
OF ALL KINDS.
AT McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE,
55 FIFTH STREET.
oc17

GREAT
Improvement in Eye Sight.
THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles,
DO YOU WANT YOUR EYE SIGHT improved? Try the Russian Pebbles. They are warranted to STRENGTHEN and IMPROVE THE SIGHT—this fact has proved already to hundreds of people what was suffering from defective sight. They are
Imported direct from Russia,
Which can be seen at my office with satisfaction. Purchasers are entitled to be supplied in future if the first should fail, free of charge, with those which will always GIVE SATISFACTION.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
39 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Beware of imposters and counterfeiters.
oc9-d&w

ELECTION RETURNS.
How the Ladies have Voted
WE ARE ENABLED THROUGH our "special" to give the public even at this early date, the
Result of the Ladies' Vote
On a very important question, a result, too, while showing the soundness of their judgement, speaks louder than words for the popularity of
The Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
The three leading sewing machine companies in the country are the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker, and their sales for the quarter ending June 30, which we subjoin, show how the ladies voted:

Wheeler & Wilson	7,137
Singer & Co.	4,214
Grover & Baker	3,673

Showing that the Wheeler & Wilson Company sold during the quarter named nearly double the amount made by either of the others.

Over 121,000 of these machines have been sold, and the demand for them is greater than ever. This should be regarded as a TEST by those who desire to buy the
BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Office, 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
oc14 WM. SUMNER, Agent.

NOTICE—
SUPREME COURT.
HEAR YE! HEAR YE!
In the name of the people of the United States, you are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned, the Judges of the Supreme Court, to show cause why you should not save one-half by purchasing your
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
Concert Hall Shoe Store,
62 FIFTH STREET,
AT
PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
The above Court will be open from day to day until further notice, at 62 FIFTH ST. Per order.
JOHN CHEAP, FRANK DURABLE, BILL PERFECT, } Judges of the People's Court of the U. S.
Fail not to appear under penalty of damage to the pocket. oc15

APPLES—100 BBLS. CHOICE APPLES, just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
oc21 corner Market and First streets.

New Advertisements.

EDWARD FOERSTER .....CHAS. F. SCHWARZ

Copartnership Notice.

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR friends and the public in general that they have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Wall Paper, Fancy Goods and Toy Business, at the store,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between 6th and 7th sts., up to this time occupied by Edward Foerster, as a Wall Paper Store, where they have received a very large assortment of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

Would most respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock.

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
Near the German Protestant Church,
oc22-1wd No. 164 Smithfield st.

TAVERN AND STONE HOUSE
For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT private sale, the well known tavern stand known as the

CLINTON HOUSE,

Situate in the village of Clinton, Finley township. There is, also, a good STONE HOUSE on the property, which will be sold in connection with the tavern. Terms reasonable. Inquire at the premises, or to

WM. C. DILKS,
133 Sandusky street, Allegheny City.
o-22-1td&6:w

Gravel Roofing,
Gravel Roofing,

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,
oc22 corner of Fifth and Wood sts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Mercer county, Pa., until the 10th day of November next, for alterations and repairs in Court House in said county. Plans and specifications can be seen at any time at the Commissioner's office in Mercer. By order of the Commissioners,

W. R. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
oc22-6td&2tw

FARM FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale, a very valuable Farm in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 75 acres, with coal under it, situated one mile and a quarter from John O'Neal's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, five miles from McKeesport, and nine miles from Pittsburgh, by land. The improvements are a frame dwelling house, frame barn and other necessary buildings; also a fine orchard. About 60 acres good cleared land. It is the property formerly owned by James Finney. The land and coal will be sold together or separate, to suit the buyer; or if sufficient inducements be offered, it will be cut up and sold in lots suitable for country residences.

If the above named property is not sold before the 12th of NOVEMBER, it will be offered on said day, at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock.

For terms of sale, call with the subscriber, JAMES MEGREW, West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. oc22-td

P. MERTS,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in and manufacturer of
Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Youths
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
No. 125 FEDERAL STREET,
oc13-1yd ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Albums,
Albums,
Albums,
A large assortment at Pittock's opposite the Post Office.

Flags,
Flags,
Flags,
All prices and sizes, at the Manufactory, Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Carte de Visites,
Carte de Visites,
Carte de Visites,
5,000 just received, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.
oc16

OPENING.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd and 23rd, a large and handsome stock of
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,
To which she would invite all her former friends and the public in general. S. GRUBBS,
No. 45 North-east side of Diamond,
oc19-1wd ALLEGHENY CITY.

ONLY
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

EMIGRANTS brought out from Liverpool, Londonderry, Cork, or Galway, to New York, in FIRST CLASS MAIL STEAMERS, for
Twenty-Five Dollars.
Parties also brought out by Sailing Vessel at lowest rates. Apply to
D. O'NEIL,
Chronicle building, 70 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy15tf

SPORTSMEN'S HEAD QUARTERS,
136 WOOD STREET.
JAMES BOWN
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF sportsmen and others to his splendid stock of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Game Bags, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Ponches, Drum Flasks and Ammunition of every kind.
His stock is the largest and best ever brought to this market. oc17

New Castle & Beaver Valley
RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 5TH inst. (and until further notice,) trains on the N. C. & B. V. R. R. will connect at Homewood station with the Mail Train on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., leaving Pittsburgh at 7 a. m. Also with the Crestline accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 p. m.

Through tickets for New Castle, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil City can be procured at the ticket office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in Pittsburgh.

WM. D. DICKSON,