DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

The Union as it was,
The Constitution as it is,

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

HIGH LIFE AMONG CONTRACTORS

We see it alluded to so frequently, that we cannot doubt but that the coming winter in New York and Washington, will be the gayest ever known in either locality. This is because of the immense fortunes which have been so suddenly accumulated by persons furnishing materials for the war. Persons in both cities, and elsewhere, who three years ago were glad to live on brown-bread and consort with grisies, now dash by in equipages of dazzling splendor. They dress in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. Their poor acquaintances and relatives they dodge, and dance attendance only upon foreign and domestic celebrities.

This class of opulent and swelling contractors figured largely at the big ball given to the Russian officers the other evening in New York. They are known by the extravagance and lack of taste visible in their costumes; the men, generally, sported flashy waistcoats, while their wives appeared to have exhausted their entire wardrobes. Taking it all in all, the New York demonstration of respect for Russia was an epoch in that city's history. The *Herald* with commendable curiosity has been figuring up the expenses of the banquet, and produces, for contemplation the following items and figures:

Dresses, laces, &c., bought for the occasion, at a moderate average	$2,000 00
Mackintoshes, at same	1,000 00
Jewelry	1,000 00
Bouquets	200 00
Coiffures, pressure, &c	200 00
Supper for two thousand, with wine	200 00
Expense of Academy, decorations, &c	50 00
Carriage	5 00
Total	$4,340 00

The destruction of edibles on the interesting occasion was also fearful, showing the excellent condition of New York appetite, and, at the same time, demonstrating that dancing is not only a pleasant, but an invigorating exercise. Read the account of the articles demolished; here it is. Twelve thousand saddle rock oysters were gobbled up, as mere preparatives, just to stay their stomachs for the substantials, which consisted of "10,000 poulets and 2,000 pickled; 12 monster salmon—80 pounds each; 1200 game birds; 250 turkeys; 400 chickens; 1,000 pounds tenderloin; 100 pyramids of pastry; 1,000 large loaves; 5,000 bottles of wine."

Here is a fair commencement, a better still continuation, but, like "ST. PIERRE'S" letter, the winding up is the fairest of the whole. Mercy on us, three thousand bottles of wine; the mere announcement will give an idea of the quantities of other fluids which gurgled down the capacious throats of the admirers of Russia.

This ball is, we learn, but the first of a ington this winter. That the Washingtonians are already sufficiently schooled to appreciate these fashionable demonstrations, will be seen by the following, which we copy from a Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent*: "There was a sight to be seen in broad daylight a few days ago, in front of the Presidential mansion, which gave those who witnessed it a shocking idea of the onward strides which the vice of intemperance has made in 'good society' during the last few years. A woman clad in the richest and most fashionable garments, with diamonds flashing from her slender fingers in the faint western sunshine, sat upon the stone balustrade, unable to proceed on her homeward walk without betraying herself. At last she rose and started on, swaying to and fro, and yet soon rested again, utterly unable to proceed. The carriage of a foreign minister passed by—the poor woman was noticed—and it turned, stopped, took in the lady and carried her to her luxurious home. For the lady is wealthy and occupies a high social position, but she was drunk in the streets of Washington."

UNION FEELING SOUTH.

From Little Rock, Arkansas, we have the news of a Union meeting having been held there on the 31st ultimo, at which resolutions were passed expressive of the greatest desire not only to stay in the to put down the rebellion. This feeling in Union, but to render every aid in assisting Arkansas is but what has been exhibited in all the Southern States from the commencement of hostilities, with the single exception of South Carolina. President LINCOLN, in one of his messages, endeavoring to prove the Southern revolt a tyrannny over the Southern people, declared that not one single Southern State was in favor of secession, except the one to which we have alluded. But this gratifying condition of things South, he very soon permitted himself to change. Instead of encouraging and also festering the Union feeling among the Southern people, (who were, at the beginning of hostilities, numerous enough to have put down their rebellious neighbors) he permitted Abolitionism to compel him to issue proclamations, which had the effect of destroying our allies in every Southern State. And since then, he has done nothing to encourage the Union manifestations in the South. From Louisiana, North Carolina, and in fact all the Southern States, we have heard of these Union demonstrations; but the only response they have received from the Administration is, abolish slavery and then we will consider your condition. This has gone so far as to begin to alarm even Kentucky itself. The States are not hereafter to be permitted to dispose of slavery as they please, but must be subject to the order of the general Administration. And this is the manner in which we are to have a speedy peace.

Scarcity of Sailors.

Ship merchants complain of the great scarcity of sailors, who can now command here $20 per month on vessels trading between this port and ports in Western Europe, with advance of $60; the same monthly pay, with the advances of $26, in the Mediterranean, South American and coasting trade; and $16 a month, with advances of from $64 to $60, in the California and East India trade.—*N. Y. News.*

Louisiana Fast Becoming a Second Hayti.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following account of the progress of the abolition enterprise in Louisiana, which is fast converting that State into another Hayti:

Going down Bayou Barataria we stopped at the few plantations now in operation in that section of the State. The negroes have heard of the emancipation proclamation, and as they do not believe in the "excepted" portions more than the Federal officers in this department, they consider themselves free. Nearly all of them have run away, and come back again, in twos and threes, sometimes in gangs. Their appearance, after a month's trial of liberty, was wretched in the extreme. Half naked, half starved free negroes do not look as well as dodged and clothed slaves. On their return, the first thing was to get something to eat. The next thing was to sit on the fence in the sun. Then to sleep. Then to eat something. None of the planters or overseers pretend to have any control over the negroes. The blacks would take their hoes and go into the field, working long enough to stimulate their appetites a little, eat something, and then lie down in the sun. They did as much and what they pleased, manifesting no interest whatever in the magnificent scheme for their "education," and not over anxious to join the army. One plantation we saw was opened just before the war began, but no sugar was made, and the cane rotted in the ground. Another place, one of the largest and finest in the State, comprising in all 20,000 acres of land, and as far as developed, capable of producing 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, will make this year perhaps 200 hogsheads. Nearly all the slaves on this place wandered away, and then returned. I asked a negro how many came back. "About a hundred head." "Head of what?" "Head of niggers." It was thus that the slave spoke of his fellow slaves. They came back, killed the cattle on the place as they wanted them for food, working a little, and loafing a great deal. Another plantation was totally abandoned. It was a magnificent estate. Last year cane that would have made seven hundred hogsheads of sugar, rotted in the fields. This year it had grown up wild, and there stood in the midst of desolation to be cut down by the first frost. Everywhere the story was the same. The negroes did work to nothing, refused to be run or driven away, but looked to their masters for food. The plantations are reverting to swamps again.

There is no such soil elsewhere in the world as there is along those bayous in Southern Louisiana. Sugar fully mature and the land is really too good for cotton for where it has been tried it results generally in the growth of wood rather than cotton. The swamps are masses of tangled interwoven foliage, groves of live oak and cypress. There is a world of wealth to be derived from the plantations, if they were this year what they were two years and more ago. They are going to decay. No new ones will be opened. There is no labor now that can or will produce the staples in this State. I saw on every tree, high up on the trunk, the mark of the Bell excursion in 18[illegible]. The Mississippi broke through the levee at the reset bank, near New Orleans, and flooded the whole country down to the gulf, submerging swamps and plantations. That was a disaster for a year only. Since then there has swept over a portion of this State a flood that has annihilated the labor system, the wealth, the prosperity of the plantations. The work of restoration "restored" has been almost irredeemably lost.

But the plantation slaves, as rapidly as they could be gobbled and conscripted, have been forced into the Federal army, or have been put upon the "government plantations." In either position they enjoy that liberty which a change of masters merely gives a slave. The official organ this evening gives an editorial account of a visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip to see General Thomas review ten negro companies. The editor says: "Truth compels us to say they made a very poor exhibition;" but he thinks only "a few weeks will elapse before the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, *Corps d'Afrique*, will be far on their way to rival the splendid display made by the Eleventh Indiana," which is only insulting a white Western regiment for the sake of licking the shoes of negro slaves. Further, "True soldierly pride has been aroused" in the negroes for they have been visited by the immediate representative of the United States!" This gorgeous display and condescension of royalty must have impressed and overpowered the negroes almost as much as would the presence of the "Wobbly Gobbly" himself.

But apart from the negro men not wanted for the army, and the negro women who are too old "to wait upon" the officers, what is to become of the rest? Any one can go to the cotton presses here, and the authorities will give you a boy or a girl, if you will only engage to feed them. They are glad to get rid of them. A lady went not long ago to a contraband camp to get a small black boy to wait upon the table. While there she saw an old negro woman sitting on the ground, moaning and wringing her hands over her daughter, who was lying on the bare ground with not a blanket over or under her. The young negro woman was dying, and her new-born child lay dead on the ground in this camp. A General in this Department told me that in marching his brigade through Lafourche, some of his men picked up a living negro child that had been thrown away in the swamp. I do not say one word about "humanity." But such things, which are frequent enough, now that the negro is in the hands of his "friends," could never happen where there was a property interest, if nothing more, in the black race.

Depth of Coal Beds.

Heath's mine, in Virginia, is represented to contain a coal bed fifty feet in thickness; a coal bed near Wilkesbarre, Pa., is said to be twenty-five feet thick; at Mauch Chunk is a coal bed forty to fifty feet deep; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are fifty alternate seams of coal, twenty-five of which are more than three feet in thickness. In Nova Scotia is a coal formation fourteen hundred feet deep, and containing seventy-five alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine, in England, has been worked twelve hundred feet deep, and extends a mile under the sea; and the Newcastle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to the depth of fifteen hundred feet, and bored to a similar additional depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measure.—*Miners' Journal.*

1,800,000 Slaves Sent into Georgia and Alabama.

Gentlemen arrived in Washington from Kentucky report that eighteen hundred thousand slaves have been run into Georgia and Alabama alone, from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, by rebel owners, to escape the Union troops.

Great distress was occasioned by this enormous influx of food consumers, and so scarce had subsistence become, that even corn bread was a luxury and almost the sole diet of every class. Apprehensions are entertained that general starvation would ensue the coming winter, as the supply was insufficient to feed the increased number of consumers, and the transportation of food from districts where it was more abundant was impossible owing to the delapidated condition of the railroads.

Three Hundred Thousand not Enough.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

Of course none of the readers of *The Times* expect that the call just made upon the people for 300,000 more men for the army will be the last call for men that will be made by the present administration. The war will be mismanaged in the future as it has been in the past. The same policy that has swallowed up 75,000 men, 100,000 men, 300,000 men, 300,000 men again, and still again 300,000 men, and all unscathingly, will swallow up also the 300,000 men that are now called for. Our armies, as soon as they are raised, will be scattered and dissipated, in all sorts of impossible and distant expeditions, but will never be concentrated in numbers sufficient to accomplish a grand *coup*. If the 300,000 men are raised in time to be available for the opening of the spring campaign in 1864, they will all be used up before the fall campaign of that year closes. But the end of the war will be as far off then as now; and then, or perhaps months before then, Mr. Lincoln will call for another 300,000 men. And these calls will be repeated and reiterated as long as the Republicans remain or can retain themselves in power.

And how long that will be was clearly foreshadowed yesterday and the day before, in the manner in which the elections were conducted in Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. In all these States the utmost power of the administration was exerted, and has been exerted, in every possible form, for weeks before the election, in order to secure the success of the Republican candidates (falsely called *Union* candidates) and the defeat of the Democratic candidates, who were the true and real Union candidates. In the hands of the administration and its agents greenback money is as plenty as common paper, manufactured as it is here by the ton and wagon load, and countless thousands of it were used without scruple to carry these elections. And what will not money accomplish, even greenback money, when there is none other in the country? Other instrumentalities and agencies, too, of the most infamous description, were freely called into play; and behold the result!

The case of Maryland is peculiar. The action of that State should be a warning to all the others. For as Maryland is now, so will all the States be, one after the other, if the Republicans succeed in retaining their power for another term of four years. Maryland is under martial law—has been so ever since June last. There is no more need of it than there is in the case of Illinois. But the iron heel of military despotism has been kept on the necks of her people, in order that the voice of her citizen may be stifled, and that the election may be but a hollow mockery, and a hideous farce, as they were yesterday. The will of one man and that man Schenck is the supreme law of the land in Maryland. On the very eve of the election he issued an order commanding the Provost Marshals, the creatures of his own creation, to arrest and prevent from voting all those citizens who merely because they are opposed to emancipation, might be denounced as rebel sympathizers, and to require a test oath of all voters. The Governor of the State immediately issued a proclamation, commanding the judges of election to pay no regard to Schenck's order, but to permit every one to vote who by the laws of the State were entitled to vote, and to compel no man to take any test oath. Schenck seized this proclamation and suppressed it—would not allow the papers to publish it, and it actually never reached the judges of election in nine tenths of the counties of the State, until the election was over, the polls closed, and the result only published on the morning of the election. The Governor came here and saw the President just before the election, and begged him to cause Schenck's order to be revoked, in order that a free election might be held in Maryland. But the conduct of Mr. Lincoln shows that, in all Schenck has done, he had acted in accordance with the President's wishes. In mockery of Gov. Bradford's entreaties, he caused Schenck to revoke one paragraph of his order (the one which commanded Provost Marshals to arrest people merely for approaching the polls, but he declared that this order should remain in force, and it was enforced yesterday. In defiance of the laws of the State, thousands of citizens were kept away from the polls because they would not take an oath repugnant to their feelings, and which the law does not require.

The Situation in Tennessee—Late Movements of the Enemy.

From the Richmond Examiner of Friday.

All interest centres now in Tennessee. Indications are that we may expect a renewal of the conflict there at any moment. The enemy has given signs of new life, and the movements show that he contemplates assuming the offensive. The struggle for the possession of Mount Lookout and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad has commenced. The enemy has taken possession of and fortified Raccoon Mountain—an elevation parallel to that held by our forces, and which commands a portion of the valley between it and the Lookout range.

The correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing on the situation in Tennessee, says:

We have the enemy's forces in this quarter distributed as follows: The main army at Chattanooga, under Thomas, exclusive of cavalry, at 60,000 men; the left wing at Knoxville and vicinity, under Burnside, 15,000; the right wing, consisting of reinforcements sent from the Potomac, under Hooker, 12,000; other reinforcements from Grant's army advancing from the West under Sherman, to form a junction with the right wing, 15,000. Total, 92,000. Add to this 15,000 cavalry, and we have an army gathering for the invasion of Georgia, under the supreme guidance of Grant, of 107,000 men. To meet this army, to defeat and overwhelm it, will require the best skill, the highest and the most persevering and united efforts of the Confederates.

The reinforcements, two corps d'armee—sent out from Meade's army under Hooker are at Bridgeport. They number about twelve thousand men; One corps is commanded by Slocum and the other by Williams. The river at Bridgeport is divided by an island of considerable length. Two pontoon bridges have been thrown across from the North bank of the Island, and at last accounts preparations were being made to lay a third bridge from the island to the South bank. This latter work has probably been completed by this time. Hooker's pickets cover Sand Mountain to the distance of eight or ten miles this side of Bridgeport.

Sherman, with other reinforcements—supposed to be fifteen thousand in number—is advancing along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from the west, rebuilding the bridges and repairing the track as he comes! At the last advance he was at Tuscumbia. Johnson's cavalry is in his front, tearing up the road, the stringers and cross ties, heating and bending the iron rails and destroying the bridges. At this rate it is not probable that he will reach Bridgeport before the first of February. It will require several weeks to replace the bridge across the Tennessee at Decatur.

Meanwhile Burnside holds Knoxville with a force of fifteen thousand men. It is believed that he too is engaged in repairing the railroad bridges in East Tennessee, with a view to opening communications with the main army at Chattanooga.

"POMPEY, are you willing to be damned if it should be the Lord's will?" "Oh, yes, massa, and more too; I am willing you be damned too, massa!" replied Pompey.

Death of General Beeson.

From the Genius of Liberty.

DIED.—On Wednesday, October 28th, 1863, at his residence, Mulberry Hill, North Union township, Fayette Co., Pa., Gen. Henry W. Beeson, in the 73d year of his age.

In nothing was the deceased more remarkable than the absence of all pretension; we may be excused therefore for abstaining from all rhetorical flourish or poetical phrase in offering a few remarks on the life and services of such a man—one as nobly simple as he was courageously true.

The great purpose of his irreproachable life was to fulfil every duty with zeal with justice and with propriety, exercising invariably the utmost devotion and the most considerate kindness to his immediate relatives, and to others, benevolence, charity and good will, without bounds and without display.

As a man and a citizen he was respected, but most remarkable in his political character, which was formed upon the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. To the Democratic party, its integrity and ascendancy, he was heartily and conscientiously devoted, and to the impulses of patriotism connected with it, he gave, for forty years, the untiring energies of his vigorous and energetic life. He was a singular instance of a popular leader preserving his influence with the people, without diminution. He was always a favorite, and perhaps because he was never a demagogue. Popularity was not his object. He was firm, honest and consistent in his principles and conduct, and that popularity which he never ran after, followed him.

General Beeson had contributed so largely towards establishing and perpetuating the political principles on which he believed the true greatness of his country to depend, and had exhibited such sincere and unselfish devotion to its welfare, that his countrymen, who have ever been distinguished for the acuteness of their discernment in judging of public men and measures, were always ready to display their confidence in him. They felt an assurance that they might safely repose on his integrity, wisdom and patriotism.

He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812-15, under Capt. Thomas Collins on our Northern Frontier; became an expert disciplinarian, and thenceforth military affairs became a kind of speciality to him, and he was successively elected General of Brigade and Major General. For three successive years he was a member of the State Legislature, then Prothonotary of the county, and, in 1841 was elected to Congress for the unexpired term of Hon. Enos Hook—in all which position he sustained himself and the principles of his party with his wonted energy and patriotism. He sought no re-election—his first acceptance of the nomination for Congress having been urged by his political friends with a persistency which would take no denial.

Firmness and decision of character were, perhaps, his most remarkable traits. In the darkest times he never responded, in the most prosperous he never indulged in triumph. True to the Union, to the Constitution, and to Liberty, when his political opponents clamored about sympathy with rebellion, if they had been asked to point out a principle that he ever strove to establish that was not built upon pure disinterested democratic republican notions, where could they have found it? Do his early trials as a soldier of the Union, or his later labors in political conflicts show anything that is not such as all patriots honor? Did he ever, to the latter part of his life, oppose that which, in the former part of it, he had assisted to establish? No; his principles, particular men and measures might, even from theirs.

The City of Atlanta, Ga.—Its Importance.

Atlanta has a population of 20,000 inhabitants, among whom are a liberal sprinkling of Northern men, who are the most demonstrative and extreme secessionists in the town. It is located in an elevated and salubrious section of the State, upon the dividing line in Fulton county, between the cotton growing and gram producing regions, and is 810 miles from Savannah, 307 miles from Charleston, 175 miles from Montgomery, Alabama, 136 miles from Chattanooga, 112 miles from Knoxville, and 700 miles from Richmond. Four railroads communicate with Atlanta, and form a junction there—the Western and Atlantic, or Georgia State Railroad, the Macon and Western Railroad, and the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad.

In the spring of 1860 John C. Calhoun, on his return from the Commercial Convention at Memphis, stopped several days at Atlanta, and predicted then that it would be the greatest inland city of the South, and at no distant day the capital of the Southern Confederacy—the corner-stone of which would be African slavery. Although the rebel capital is at present at Richmond, the public sentiment of the South has already located it permanently at Atlanta, provided the Confederacy does not collapse.

There are quarries of the very finest marble at Stone Mountains, sixteen miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia railroad, and the people of that city are determined, when "this cursed war is over," to rear structures more magnificent than those of Greece or Rome, full as the Tower of Babel, and more durable than the Pyramids.

Atlanta is the great military depot of rebeldom, and it is here that the naval supplies are stored. There is an armory at Atlanta, a chemical laboratory, and a sword factory. Shells, solid shot, siege guns, field pieces and mountain howitzers, are cast there. Percussion caps, cavalry saddles, artillery harness, gun carriages, ambulances, army wagons, tents, and all the shoes and clothing for the Western Department, are made at Atlanta. The armory turns out muskets of the Springfield pattern, and rolling mills stretch the plates for the rebel iron clads. Large quantities of meat are packed there for the army.

It may well be termed the most flourishing city of the Southern Confederacy, though the first house was built there as lately as 1845.

Extraordinary Hunting

The Davenport (Iowa) Hunting Club have recently closed the fourth annual excursion to their favorite grounds in Mercer county, Illinois. The party consisted of about twenty persons embracing honorary members for the occasion from St. Louis, Detroit, Georgetown, D. C., and Philadelphia. Seven skiffs, seven tents and seven dogs completed the encampment. They hunted seven days and took 5 swans, 4 turkeys, 37 geese, 421 ducks, 210 snipe and quails—not to mention between one and two hundred squirrels and raccoons, woodcocks, hawks, owls, etc.

THE number of colored troops actually under arms, along the Mississippi river, is over twenty thousand. General Gillmore has a large brigade of colored men on Morris Island, and there are few colored regiments and companies in process of organization in the Northern States and the District of Columbia. The whole number of colored men carrying muskets in the United States army is about twenty five thousand.

IT IS SAID that the prairie fires during the high winds of Saturday week did more damage in Kansas, by burning fences, crops, and hay, than all the taxes levied in the State during the last year will amount to. The fences on the road between Big Springs and Lawrence are mostly destroyed. A large amount of corn in the field, hay in the stacks, barns, &c., was burned up.

Deceased.

COL. THOS. J. WELLS, formerly a distinguished whig politician in Louisiana, died recently in Texas. He was well known as a turfman in America and England. He was the only American who has bred a winner of the Goodwood Cup, and Cesarewith Stakes in England, for Stakes and Plates were bred by him.

HOW MANY common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry may be seen in the following sentence: "The lawyer who filed a bill shaved a note, cut an accquaintance split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empanneled a jury, put them into a box, bailed a witness, hammered a judge and bored a whole court has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

DURING a marriage ceremony the bride was sobbing immoderately while the knot was being tied. "What is the matter, my young woman?" asked the official. "Oh, sir," replied the bride, "it is because it is forever." "No, no," replied the parson, "that is a mistake—a great mistake; it's not forever. Death puts an end to the engagement." On hearing this the bride dried her tears and was consoled.

DIED.

LYON.—At Lima, Me., a few days since, MRS. HARRIET L., wife of Captain Thomas S. Lyon, and daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Fairbrew, formerly of this city.

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OILS! OILS! OILS!

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!

Soda, Cream Tartar, Eng. Mustard, &c.

French, English, and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles, Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, and all Druggist articles, strictly pure articles. Low prices.

Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only. jn8-1yd

J. W. CORNWELL. SAM'L. EBER.

CORNWELL & EBER.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And wholesale dealers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 87 Chair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge.)

nov1 PITTSBURGH.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the ALLEGHENY CITY MILLS situated in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City. This well known Mill has been rebuilt lately, and contains four run of French Burrs, with all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing the best brands of Flour. Enjoys a good local as well as foreign custom. This is a rare chance for business men, and invite any who wish to engage in a profitable business to call at the Mill, where terms will be made known.

oc21-3md&w J. VOEGTLY.

DENTISTRY.—TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by the use of Dr. Dudry's apparatus.

J. F. HOOFMAN,
DENTIST.
All work warranted.
134 Smithfield Street,
jn5-d1y PITTSBURGH.

AT WHOLESALE.

500 doz.

EXTRA THREE-THREAD

Blue Grey Knitting Yarns

1500 doz.

Fine East. Knitting Yarns

ALL COLORS.

500 doz. Extra Heavy

Wool Socks,

50 doz. Knit Jackets,

50 doz. Traveling Shirts,

50 doz. Drawers,

50 doz. Atkinson's Patent

Steel Collars,

10,000 Paper Collars,

VERY LOW.

MACRUM & CLYDE,

78 MARKET STREET,

no7 Between Fourth and Diamond.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

HUGUS & HACKE'S

Corner of 5th and Market Sts.

FRENCH MERINOES,
CASHMERES,
FINE WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS and SHAWLS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
WHITE and PLAID FLANNELS,
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS,
SCARLET OPERA FLANNELS,

A full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS

Always on hand at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

no9

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOAKS.

J. W. Barker & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Goods by the piece or package, or in length to suit, at Eastern prices.

no5-d1

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

Jacob Keller,

Importer and wholesale dealer in

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS,

166 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three doors above 6th street.

JACOB KELLER WOULD INVITE particular attention to his stock of German Wine, and French Brandies which has been selected and imported by himself. Families and churches could depend on obtaining at this establishment the best and purest of Wines. Pure Liquors of all kinds, equal to any in the city, always on hand. Also, pure old Rye Whisky and the best Rectified Monongahela. oc30

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

DEALER IN

OYSTERS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

GAME and EGGS,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET,

no10-1wd Down stairs.

PILOT BREAD AND CRACKERS of all kinds, made from the best material the market affords. Put up in boxes and barrels for the river and home trade. To be had at the

Boston Cracker Bakery,

64 FOURTH STREET.

All orders promptly filled.

no10 S. S. MARVIN.

5 BBLS. ORANGES, 25 boxes Lemons, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., no6 126 and 128 Wood st.

New Advertisements.

TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC.—The well known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's Church, New York, will visit the city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harmony, the Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus Singing, connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kleber & Bro., and C. O. Mellor. no12-1td&w

CAUTION.

We have this day obtained a patent for our Manufactures, known as "FAMILY DYE COLORS."

The Dyes manufactured by other persons, under the name of "DOMESTIC DYES," &c., are made in violation of our patent.

We caution all persons making or selling the same hereafter, that we shall prosecute for all infringements of our rights.

Boston Oct. 3, 1863. HOWE & STEVENS.
no12-1t1&3w

Barr'd Flannels.

THE ONLY GOOD STOCK OF

Homemade Blankets,

BARRED AND WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS

IN THE CITY, HAS JUST BEEN OPENED AT

C. Hanson Love & Co.'s,

74 and 76 Market Street.

no12

Country Blankets.

$402! BOUNTY! $302!

AVOID THE DRAFT

BY ENLISTING AT ONCE AT THE

AUTHORIZED

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY!

98 FOURTH STREET.

THE BOUNTY IS OVER FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for those who have been in the service, and THREE HUNDRED for new recruits, amounting with the pay, in case of two years service to

$25 OR $30 A MONTH!

With rations, clothing medical attendance, &c.

The recruit

CAN CHOOSE HIS REGIMENT.

JAS. C. SPROUL,
CHAS. W. LEWIS,
Authorized Recruiting Agents.

CAUTION.

I am instructed by the Provost Marshal General to warn the deluded of volunteering against

Bogus Recruiting Offices,

Unauthorized by the War Department. No person are authorized by the Provost Marshal General, to recruit in this district but JAMES C. SPROUL and CHARLES W. LEWIS, at 98 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. There are, however, officers of the army stationed here, who have authority from the War Department to enlist men. Volunteers should be certain that parties at empting to enlist them are duly authorized.

J. HERRON FOSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal, 22d Dist., Pa.
no12 eod1w&w

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Blk. for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Lt. Fn. Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

PERFECT FAST COLOR

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Bonnets, Gloves, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Hats, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring, sent by mail on receipt of price—25 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
20 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
no12-1td&6mw

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING AT

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

No. 101 Smithfield Street, above 6th,

A splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Toys, Wall Paper, and Window Shades

of all descriptions and at the lowest prices
n 12 1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the style of M'CABE, MACKIN & ROGERS was dissolved on the 9th, M'Cabe & Mackin having purchased his interest in connecting. The business will hereafter be continued by JAMES M'CABE & JOHN MACKIN, by whom all claims will be settled. no12-1wd

NO. 145 SECOND STREET FOR SALE.—A well built three story brick dwelling house and lot of ground, 22 feet front by sixty feet deep to an alley; a hall, parlor, five chambers, bath room, dining room kitchen, cellar, yard and gas fixtures.

Also, No. 147 Second street, the adjoining house, lot same size and same number of rooms. For price and terms apply to

F. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no12 61 Market street.

PIANOS.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just returned from New York and Boston, and has the pleasure to announce that he has selected from the factories of

Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, W. P. Emerson, Hazelton & Bros.,

And others, a splendid assortment of

PIANOS,

Embracing all styles and finish, from plain to extra carved. These instruments will arrive during this and the coming week, and the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them. Prices to suit all.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no11-d&w 81 Wood st.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of buyers to our stock of

WINTER GOODS.

All the newest styles of foreign and domestic

CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,