tary organization of the States to the and no Federal law has yet forbidden it to Pederal power to raise armies, potentially them, even if this may be done. Federal power to raise armies, potentially wipes them out altogether, and leaves the States as defenceless as an ancient city with its walls broken down. Nothing is tion, and is well known in history. It left that has any constitutional right to was the very system of the colonies before stand before the will of the Federal Govourindependence. Our colonial courts had

ernment. If this be so, the party in power at any time holds all State rights in its hands. It is subject to no restraints except that of the common morality of the time and of the party, and every one knows how weak and so it was in Ireland before the Union and changeable this is, in times of popular excitement, when the party in power, convinced of the rightness and greatness of its own ends, thinks lightly of the administer even the general law of State, modes and forms that in any way obstruct but always subject to the appellate auor retard their attainment. There are no thority of more general jurisdiction. And it exists, and therefore, if the unsteady of party excitements will hear it, the party in power may require all the troops to be isafted from the States and sections where

it prevails.
The Judge here gives at considerable length his opinion of the necessity of guarding State rights, and refers to a great If Congress may institute the plan now

under consideration as a necessary and

proper mode of exercising its power "to

raise and support armies" then it seem to me to follow with more force that i may take a similar mode in the exercise o other powers, and may compel people to of treaties or of armies. lend it their money; take their houses for With all this present offices and courts; their ships and steamboats for the navy ; their land for its fortsurgeons, chaplains, nurses and cooks their horses and wagons for their cavalry and for army trains, and their provisions and crops for the support of the army. 1 we give the latitudinarian interpretation. as to mode, which this act requires, I know not how to stop short of this. I am sure there is no present danger of such an extreme interpretation, and that even parti zan morality would forbid it; but if the admitted, we have no security against the relaxation of the morality the genders it. I am quite unable now to sup pose that a great power could have been intended to be granted, and yet to be let

It may be thought that even voluntary enlistments in the regular army have the same sort of inconsistency with the militia system as forced recruiting has; but more part of the militia : but every militia system allows for this, and the general par the very nature of the system that leaves every man free in the pursuit of his ordinary calling, and bands no man to any part of the militia, except by reason c residence, which he may abandon o

so loosely guarded.

change as he pleases. This act seems to me to be further up constitutional in that it provides for thorough confusion between the army and the militia, by allowing that the regular soldiers obtained by draft may be assigned, by the President, to any corps, regiment or branch of the service he pleases whereas, the Constitution keeps the two forces distinct Under this law the Presi dent may even send them to the navy Under the militia law every man goes ou with his neighbors and friends, and unde officers with whom he is acquainted. It is very properly suggested that, in 1790, Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War under President Washington, and with his approval and in 1814, Mr. Monroe, President Mad

is impossible to admit them as very intle the question. Instead of Mr. Mouroe's plan, a pure militia bill was reported by Mr. Giles, from the Senate's Committee

on military affairs. I have noticed an argument that, benotorious Hartford Convention opposed the war of 1812, and with Mr. Morroe's plan of recruiting the army, therefore, opposition to a similar plan now ought to be suspected as unpatriotic. No doubt such an argument may have protection of the plaintiff on his giving according influence but it has no real value in bond, with surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond, with surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond, with surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety, to be approved by the some influence but it has no real value in bond. With surety in the staying of the proved by the surety in the proved by the s their denunciation of it seems intended as a prefatory apology for their other schemes; for it was not prepared until two months after the plan had been virtually abandoned by the report of Mr. Giles' plan to the Senate. The condemnation of the Hartford Convention was tations it raised in favor of, its own sectional interests, when the country was engaged in a dangerous war-its opposition to the admission of new States, for fear of losing the balance of power—its de cordingly comand that negroes should be considered taken alive. part of the militia—its opposition to persons of foreign birth being allowed to hold office, and to its real or supposed intention

to produce a secession of the Eastern States, if it should not succeed in its measures. Their views, therefore, even by inversion, or ad invidiam, amount to nothing in favor of this law. On the subject of our authority to hear ture. such a case, I must infer, from the refusal of the Federal counsel to appear, that it

is denied; and I express my views as well as I am able without that assistance which I think they ought to have rendered. a State officer, acting without constitution are they to be fed? Government will not al authority, to the injury of any one, is agree to exchange them, and we certainly liable to be sued for his acts in the State cannot find them in victuals much longer Courts, and I am quite unable to discover They have already eaten up all our beef that there is any distinction in such cases and have begun on the sheep. between preventive and redressive remedies. As at present advised, I caunot doubt that the State Courts have authority to determine the right in such cases in the first instance, they may exercise it according to any known remedy that suits the

legal or equitable. No ordinarily well educated man can No ordinarily well educated man can doubt that, independent of the Federal mothing of our people, who are threatened with starvation and freezing, there will be Constitution, such universal judicial power is inherent in the States, and might by Yankees. them be assigned to their judiciary, as is in our State in the authority to enjoin Robel Account of a Federal Raid. against all acts contrary to law and pre

tion, or is otherwise incompatible with the gion, says: No one that I know of, pretends that it has been directly taken away. Indeed, so far as the Constitution itself goes, it is expressly left to the States and therefore the Constitution that Constitution itself goes, it is expressly left to the States and therefore the Constitution taken in these counties—citizens, farms,

And such a judiciary system was not at all strange to the fathers of the Constituauthority to try all kinds of cases whe ther

arising under colonial or under imperia law, and the only remedy for misjudg ment was by appeal or writ of error to And so it is everywhere with courts and other authorities that are merely local in their constitution and jurisdiction; they constitutional restraints of this power, if this appellate jurisdiction was in general it exists, and therefore, it the unsteady considered sufficient to preserve the Anglo-Saxon courts in due subordination to the royal courts after the Norman conquest; thuogh certiorari to transfer causes be fore the trial, was also in use, and no Norman was bound to abide the judg ment of a Saxon court to whose juris diction he chose to object. No doubt many historical instances of the seizure of similar practice can be traced in every country, not purely despotic, where different State organizations or different peo-

mount law is international law, and yet sectional or State courts may decide what it is, subject to the appellate jurisdiction With all this present to the minds of the fathers of the Constitution, it seems to me that they could not have intended a de boats for the navy: their land for its fortresses; their mechanics and workshops
for the different branches of business that
are needed for army supplies; their physicians, ministers and women for army
when they declare the Constitution and the laws made under it to be, not merely federal law, but "the supreme law of th land," and require all State officers to be sworn to support it. That mere federal authority does not exclude State action. is very well illustrated by this very subject of the militia, where the federal au thority to legislate has never been regard ed as preventing actual State legislation. And the danger of conflicts between for eral and State authorities is not differen in its character from that which may arise

ple have been united under one general

Constitution can alone save us from such difficulties. It is with very real distress that I find my mind forced into this conflict with at act of Congress of such very great impor Enlistments in the army take away at tauce in the present juncture of Federa of the militia; but every militia avs. affairs; but I cannot help it. Possibly and the question is so presented that pose is the same—the constitution of a cannot evade it, an argument from the military force. And, besides this, it is of counsel of the Government might have leaved me from this, if it is an error; and may not produce a different result on the final hearing, which I trust will take place so soon that no public or private in

jury may arise from any misjudgmen now and here. Certainly, in this great struggle, w owe nothing to the rebels but war unti they submit, unless it be that we do no let the war so depart from its proper pur poseas to force them to submit to a Con stitution and system different from tha against which they have rebelled. But we owe it to each other, to minorities and in dividuals, that no part of that sacred compact of Union shall become the spor of partizan struggles, or be subjected t the anarchy of conflicting moralities urged on by ambitious hopes veiled in the back ground. Our solemn oath and plight ed faith have made that compact the shield of State constitutions, institution

many will be dissatisfied with my conclu

when the present troubles shall have pass ed away and are felt no more.

I am in favor of granting the injunction in favor of each of the defendants for his

ult., says:

There is here, if not a scarcity, at least a great dearth of provisions, and not less of fuel; while as to the medicines, they founded mainly on the undue and selfish prominence which is gave to, and the agithem from us altogether. We would as sure those Yankee soldiers that death on the field of battle were far better than aptivity here this winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be thought too conservative for these fierce agitators, whose doctrines will unquestion-

The Examiner, of the 30th says: The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, let them be put where the cold w. a her and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of ua-

The same paper of the 29th says: We have nine thousand of them ( prison Belie Isle, and the question which forces itself upon the attention of every one No one denies that a Federal as well as who gives the matter a thought is, how

The Whig of the 80th, says: The people are suffering already, while the Yankees are comfortable. Is this fair. Certainly the prisoners are to be kindly treated, but if we are forced to hoose between them and the wives and children of our soldiers in the field to say but one voice, and that not in favor of the

Federal gratem.

No one that I know of, pretends that it has been directly taken away. Indeed, were completely accoured and away. Indeed, and the contribution itself goes, it is expressly left to the System and therefore and mules, cattle, sheep it is expressly left to the System and the country. The contribution of the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification. And, as there may be no other happellate. The system of the contribution is the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power, it gives only appellate justification in the federal power in the federal power. If gives only these bases in Goognes and powers of the papellate. The federal courts are considered and the power of the papellate in the federal power and power in the federal power and power in the federal power and power in the federal power as Congress and power in the federal power in the federal courts are congressed by the power in the federal power as Congress and power in the federal power power

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868, The Union as It Was, The Constitution as It Is.

THE NEW YORK RADICALS AND pickets were driven in by those of Longd street's corps. This was the first intima-The result of the interview between the

Government. In many cases the para-

never authorized, in fact knew nothing about, their visit to Washington. Gen. Division works to washington. Gen. Division works to washington. Gen. Division works to washington. The issue of the state Dix is much too large a man to be wasted at Dix is much too large a man to be wasted about two thousand men. It redeemed and thrown away is a petty contest of this the Eleventh Corps in the estimation of kind. The attempt to run him for the everybody, Gen. Hooker pronounced to one of the most gallant and successful Mayoralty has bad at its bottom a plot of the CHAVE GREELEY Republicans to get him out of their way. They dread the force of between different departments of the his conservative principles and high charsame Government, and lead to results after

that are quite insoluble. Mutual trust and There is nothing in the public career of respect and a careful adherence to the General Dix to commend him to street, perceiving what the 11 Corps had the Abolitionists; they may, perhaps, wish to use him in a 1 cal contest, for ulterior purposes, but he entertains no poitical feeling at all acceptable to them. It is true tout be took early ground against he extension of slavery to free territory; he lead the debates upon that question in the Schate of the United States, it 1847, and proved himself one of the most thorough parliamentarians that the great CALHOUS ever encountered. At that time DANIEL S. DICKINSON - DIX's colleaguewas the follower of Calhous, and one of the most obscaulous to the extreme opin

> to of that able man. Gen. Dix took the stump for Gen TERCE in 1852; he atterwards advoca ed the nomination and election of Mr. CHASAN; he supported that gentlenan's Administration throughout, when Gen. Dix was made his successor; and, from thet position he was invited by the President to take the head of the Treasuy Department, made vacant by thems

conservative Democrat, we can not see it is impossible to admit them as very influential on this question, when we can not see under a very deep sense of the sider that neither of those plans was responsibility imposed upon me by my think of him for the Presidency. Nother number of the convertion and with an earnest desire to be converted by Convertion that frauds have been per think of him for the Presidency. Nother numerical and with an earnest desire to be converted by Converte adopted by Congress, and the subject position, and with an earnest desire to be ing but a candidate favorable to emancipation, confiscation, subjugation and persions; but I submit to the judgment of haps Soutern extermination, will suit the Godand also to that of my fellow-citizens bloody purposes of those who now control: bloody purposes of those who now control 203,000 ment in the field every man who Abolition counsels. Gen. JOHN A. DIX would vote the Curtin ticket was allowed snot the man for the occasion.

General in prespective, because of his lowed to vote, we can very well imagin "conservative principles," is not in the least probable. The Radicals are bound ing We leave our readers to draw the o control the next Abolition National onvention, and in it General Dix will have about as much chance as General McCLELLAN. It will puzzle old ABE to keep himself in the line of safe precedents: the few slaps be administered to the Missouri "Red Leg" fanatics, the other week, have called forth the most in-

ably dictate the sentiment of their next National Convention. MENTICRY SENTIMENT. From all that we see and learn of the

sentiment of the people of Kentacky, it is not only truly national but inclined towards gradual emancipation, if the Abolitionists will only let them manage their own affairs. The recent order of the Adinistration to callst slaves in that State s working muschiet. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes

the following extract from a private letter which corroborates other testimony we have seen of the same character. Latroducing the extract our cotemporary re marks: "Our Kentucky friend who will recognize his words in the extract of a private letter given below, will, we think, pardon us for yielding to the temptation to publish to fair an expression of the feeting of a large and influential class of the people of Kentucky on the emancipation interesting act, as it opens a new line of question. The name of the writer of the letter from which we make the annexed the Southwest, over the North Carolina | 1 will also mail free to those having Bald Heads extract, if we were at liberty to give it, against all acts contrary to law and pre judicial to the rights of individuals; and, the Montgomery Mail, giving a report of is that of a man whose right to be called the states. unless it is taken away by direct prohibi a recent l'ederal ex pedition into that re a true Kentuckian is as indisputable as his

ove of his whole country."

A kiidnight Battle. A contrapondent of the New York Tri Where there is no Law there is no 88ys:

The result of the interview between the ew York committee of Abolitionists and Perceiving the situation, General Howard New York committee of Abolitionists and President Lincoln, in regard to Gen.

John A. Dix, shows that they were far more willing to surrender their municipal privileges, than he was to take them. The business of the committee, it appears, was purely an Abolition scheme to get rid of the General, by making him Mayor.

The bribe was the mayoralty of New York, besides his present position of a commander of the Eastern Department. The President in reply to the Committee.

The President Lincoln, in regard to Gen. After a good deal of sharp skirmishing an firing of rebel artillery, it became apparation was a reluctant to believed he rent that the rebel General was aiming to place his forces wedge like between the lith and 12th Corps, with the view of coming down upon them in detail.

The bribe was the mayoralty of New York, besides his present position of a commander of the Eastern Department. The President in reply to the Committee

The President Lincoln, in regard to Gen. After a good deal of sharp skirmishing an firing of rebel artillery, it became apparation into the dignity of the rent that the rebel General Howard in the view of coming down upon them in detail.

The bribe was the mayoralty of New York, besides his present position of a commander of the Eastern Department. The President in reply to the Committee

The President Lincoln, in regard to General Howard small in assaults sufficient cause, and having arrested him, After a good deal of sharp skirmishing an firing of rebel artillery, it became apparation into the charges against the summon summand of the dignity of the rent that the rebel general Howard in the view of coming down upon them in detail.

The rebel are reduced to making brandy out of persistence into five general Howard in the view of coming down upon them in detail.

The rebel are reduced to making brandy out of persistence in the persistence in the persistence of the glands, strengthens the versions of the glands are refuted in the charges against the version of the land like asset and havi New York committee of Abolitionists and Perceiving the situation, General moward order the arrest of mr. Abeet, without own stables.

President Lincoln, in regard to Gen.

After a good deal of sharp skirmishing an we are quite as reluctant to believe he

BLOOD POWDER at liberty to use his pleasure, in remaining a terrible fire from overpowering numbers, ing in the army or accepting the proposed of the retired to the foot of the hill, here the affect and thus persimmon brandy may nomination. With this reply from the formed and charged back again, driving windy calls. President, and a similar one from the Secretary of War, the Committee of No rifle pits and breastworks, the existence of tables, says the Herald, returned to this which was before unknown. Here a destitled "magnificent donation," tells us

charges that has ever come to his knowl edge during the war.

After this the contest was confined to it regular skirmishing with the 11 Corps near Vauhatchett. Repeated assaults were made on our lines with superior numbers. but were repulsed every time, and Long done, between 2 and 3 o'clock retired thoroughly beaten.
Our losses in this battle will probably reach 500 in killed, wounded and missing The killed are an unusually small percent

It is believed that Bragg's entire force ends at least one handred miles-react ennessee, and into Georgia far enoug extend his line to the distance named

"Figures Won't Lie." In round numbers, in 1860, the vote resulted: For Foster, 232,000; for Curtin, 264,000; making a total of 496,000. and a majority for Curtin of 32,000. In 863 in round numbers for Woodward. 53,000; for Curtin 269,000; total, 522,000 majority for Curtin, 15,000. From thes figures, it will be seen that the entire vote of the State, in the past three years, has SAA: FowLER was discharged from office been increased 26,000 votes; of which in rease the Democrats have received 21,000 nd the Abolitic sists 5,000. These figures show a considerable dropping of the Curin. But it has been stated by Governor Sertin himself that Pennsylvania has

dent Washington, and with his approval, and proval, and in 1814, Mr. Monroe, President Madison's Secretary of War, recommended their free development, against all arbitrary intermedling action of the central great reverence for these illustrious names. I thus protection:

| State constitutions, institutions in the field of whom at ison's Secretary of War, recommended their free development, against all arbitrary intermedling action of the central control of the central in the last ten years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State constitutions, institutions in the field of whom at the increase of the state in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State constitutions, institutions in the field of whom at the increase of the state in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the increase of the State in three years of Gan. Dix the ,000 soldiers in the field, of whom at two-thirds, or 134,000 are voters Ad: every avenue open by which results could e controlled, the in erence to be deduce from the foregoing figures is, that of the a furlough to do so. And yet with all those votes, and the 9,000 sent from Wash

from the long Abolit on faces we see every where around us. But a change is work own conclusions from the foregoing figureand then to consider how near to a fare

he ballet box has become in this c untry A Blow in Washington Every body who has been on Penn

sylvama avenue in a high wind, can under stand, from the following extract of the tense Abolition denunciation. Even be is York Post, what a charming city to per Washington correspondence of the New sestrians, Washington was on Friday: The wind is blowing a burricane to day. and locomotion is next to impossible in the streets. No city in the world can present such sights and scenes as the Nationi Capital does on such a day. Occasion

arly Penusylvania avenue is like Sahara lesert in a sand storm. Gentlemen walk outh handkeroniefs tied over their faces, and barely save themselves from smother ng by taking that precaution. The idea of watering the streets does not seem to thought of, and it would be impossible wet down the broad acres of pulv. riz d iud which constitute so prominent a pa the city of Washington.

An Important Southern Item We find in late numbers of the Raleigh Standard, which have come to hand, that or rebers are constructing a railway connection between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, North Carolina, It and Greensborough, North Carolina. It Belitar of the Daily Post.—Dear Sir.—With seems that about fifteen miles of the road have been completed, and that the cars are ers of your paper that I will send, by return mail expected to run through a distance of about forty five miles—by New Year's, or at Ba m, that will effect ually remove, is ten days. central railroad. But it is not probable that the road will be completed by the that the road will be completed by the that will enable them to start a full growth of earliest day named, so that, if We'don can Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in be seized by our forces any time during less than thirty days, the fall and winter, the rebel forces will be out off from supplies by rail, beyond the northern boundary of North Carolina;

From the St. Louis News, Nov. 11. bune gives some interesting particulars of Mr. Abeel, editor of the St. Joseph General Hooker's expedition over the Tribune who was arrested some tea days mountains near Chattangoga. His forces since, and brought down to this city, was BLOOD POWDER AND IN THE INT General Hooker's expedition over the mountains near Chattanooga. His forces since, and brought down to this city, was consisted of the 11th and 12th Corps, Generals Howard and Slocum. The writer the arrest or the release was a farce, unless the release was ordered from Washington—a circumstance not improbable.

A little post 12 Colors at night our Wash out wish to think that the comwe do not wish to think that the comnanding ficueral would so triffe with the degnity said high character in which has invested by his official position, so as to order the arrest of Mr. Abeel, without to the receipes and use the articles only in their annual sales of condemned stock by the discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 per annum of the receipes and use the articles only in their annual sales of condemned stock by the con

Release of Mr. Abeel.

The President in reply to the Committee is reported to have said that, the chief magistracy of New York was purely a local question. A teceipt for the Michael and this hand, and the crop is abundant is position General Howard ordered the 73d Ohio and 33d Massachusatts to the committee of the Michael and the crop is abundant is position. magistracy of New York was purely a local question, with which he had no business to interfere; and that Gen. Dix was up the side of the hill, they were met with his whichling to warn his fellow the for the number of the numbe tree; and thus persimmon brandy may have the effect of stopping Beauregard's

A LATE item in our Southern files city some few days ago, and therethe mat ter ends. "General Dix declined their cut was put to flight, leaving 40 prisoners in donated to the Atlanta Relief Association tender of the respective matter and the control of the respective matter and the res the sum of five thousand dollars," which, with gold at eix hundred percent premium neans that Mayor Macbeth has actually donated about seven dollars and a half to the Atlanta relief Association. Southern munificence is a cheap commod

WHEN did President Lincoln get the power to order the enlistment of the egi states in Maryland, in opposition to the wishes of their musers, and then pay three hundred dollars for each enifted man out of the public funds? Conress never gave him any such power. The matter will be investigated during by next session of Congress.

IT HAS NO EQUAL -- THE tenmerse succes, which for the past even years has attended PAOF, REED'S MAG-ETTIC 'II. in the alleviatic n and cure of pain, mbo den the propertion to state, (and challenge

has exceed more Sover Throats, has exceed more Nover Throats, has curred more Neuralysia, has curred more Weak Joints, has curred more Ulcerated Socse, has curred more February, has curred more February, has curred more February, has curred more Soverns Affections, has curred more Stall Joints. That it has course in many Sections Appetions,
That it has course in many Sections of the following SUPERIOR POTASH,

cuperior P. tash, Superior Potash, Superior Petash, i am, ast in receipt of five casks of very superior Pours, there wish no an article that can be relied or, should out his a tvertisement out for lature reference. Also a prime article of Soor Ash constantly on land. The very best atticle of

on I Carbon Oil at 80 Cents per da lon,
See Carbon Oil at 80 Cents per Gallon,
Carbon Oil at 80 Cents per dallon,
Carbon Oil at 80 Cents per dallon, Ac Jose h Freming's Drug Store ener of the hammad and was light Atore ener of the Diam h I and Market street,

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TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been restored to health in a few weeks. and years with a covere lung affection, and it fread disease, Consumption-is anxious t

In all who desire it, he will send a capy of the cription used (free of charge,) with the direcor treparing and using the same, which rethma, Bronchitis, Colons, Colds, &c. The Blue Grey Knitting Yarns oly object of the advertiger in sending the Pro-ription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread ormation which be conceives to be invaluable nd he hopes overy sufferer will try his remed;

will cost him nothing, and may prove a Parties wishing the prescription will please EGS EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, -c. . mdsw Kings County, New York. BRANDRETH'N PILLS .- YOU er remedie. You may recover without any . Let forke: that you may die, and tha indeeth's Pilis could have saved you. For re curber that the AWFUL PRINCIPLE OF

EATH, when you have it in excess in your sysem is evident to your animal instincts. Your countrinance tells your friends; your dreams and rown Leart tells you. low, at those times there is no medicine so decong of your confidence as Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, the only medicine known that can certain! when all the usual indications toll you that

u must die. or John Pudney, Springheld, Union co., N used BRANDRETH'S FILLS for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Billous af ctions, Headache, Rheumatism, Pever and Azue, Meusets, Whooping Cough, and says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, de abai street, Now York.

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TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC-TRe well-grown composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNLEL. Organiz, and birecter of Music of Henry Ward Rescher's Church, New York, will visit the city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harm nry, the Organ or Meiddeen, and Chorus Singing, connected with pucify performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kieber & B. o., and C. C. Mellor, no12-tdees

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In addition to the following: TWO EXTENSION FASHION PLATES, A SUPERB COLWind are a dress for a bride, and dresses for brides and dresses for brides and dresses for brides and dresses for being gravings are "The blematic Title, containing five distinct pictures: "a beautiful plate, and an Emblematic Title, containing five distinct pictures: "Talling Christmas Stories." Gathering Christmas Greens," "Juvenile Amusements," Youth" and "Old Age." "An Opera Hood," printed in colors, Very suitable for the present season. "A Saating Frame," very useful for heighness; can be made very expeditiously and cheap. "The Calpa." reo o: Brodie's celebrated fashions, will also be found in this number. The Butterfly Headdress," "The Polish Jacket," Dressee for Girls, Crochet and Netting for the winter season, in all about eighty engravings of subjects of fashions, and ladder work. "WHAT A JEALOUS

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EASTWARD, Leave N. Frighton..5.3) a. m., 7.00 a. m., 12,20 p. m., 2,50 Allegheny 7.20 a. m. 8 40 a. m. 2.35 p. m. 4.50 p. m. EASTWARD TRAINS. ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.

Chicago Express.... Ch cago Express... Cincinnati Express... Crest.ine Mail TRAINS FOR NEW CASTLE, MERCER and OIL CITY. 4.30 p. m 8.10 p. m. EASTWARD. Leave New Castle... 6.30 a. m. Arrive Pittsburgh... 10 00 a. m. Allegheny...10 00-a. m.

33. Trains are run by Colombus time, which is 12 minutes slower than Pittsborgh time. For further information, and through tickets, apply to GEO. PABKIN, Ticket Ag., Union Passenge Station, Pittsburgh, Passenge, Station, Pittsburgh, Passenge, Station, Pittsburgh, Passenger, Agent Allegheny, JOHN B. JERVIS General Superintendent, H. R. PAYSON, General Passenger Agent.

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