DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

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

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

OUTSIDE READING MATTER.

FIRST PAGE—Revelations About Bragg: Dissatisfaction and Desertion "Awfully Prevalent;" Longstreet Considers Bragg "Horrible" and D. H. Hill Pronounces Him a "Personal Coward"—Conscription Act—Trouble Among the Bonapartes—The Consul General of Canada—No Joke—Quite a Mistake—Wendell Phillips on the Crisis.

FOURTH PAGE—Correspondence between William Smith O'Brien, the Irish Patriot, and Gen. Meagher—Politeness Run Mad—Singular.

MR. EVERETT'S GETTYSBURG ORATION.

The oration pronounced by Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, the other day at Gettysburg, has subjected its author to very rigid criticism; it does not appear to please anyone, while some are engaged in showing up the speaker's inconsistency. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. EVERETT very successfully combats the fallacy of the right of secession; he observes:

"The tenth amendment of the Constitution, supposed to provide for 'reserved rights,' is constantly misquoted. By that amendment, 'the powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.' The powers reserved must of course be such as could have been but were not prohibited to the States; but to speak of the right of an individual State to secede, as a power that could have been, though it was not delegated to the United States is simple nonsense.

"But waiving this obvious absurdity, can it need a serious argument to prove that there can be no State right to enter into a new confederation, reserved under a constitution which expressly prohibits a State 'to enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation,' or any 'agreement or compact with another State, or a foreign power.'"

Prior to the breaking out of hostilities, Mr. EVERETT was one of those influential Northern men on whom the South looked as being natural allies. Had he maintained the same doctrine before the rebellion began, that he so forcibly advocated at Gettysburg in his oration, he might have kept many thousands of his American party, with JOHN BELL at their head, from rushing into rebellion against their Government. But it appears that his teachings in 1860 were not those of the present day. In his letter, accepting the nomination of Vice President, Mr. EVERETT remarks:

"The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican Government is 'the consent of the governed,' much more does a union of coequal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members, and their voluntary cooperation in its organic functions."

It was the promulgation of such sentiments as these by men like EVERETT, DICKINSON and BUTLER (all ferocious Abolitionists now) that prompted the South to rebel against the Government. Had these leading men spoken in 1860, as they do now, in relation to secession, we do not believe that we would now be in the third year of devastating civil war. Again, in the Boston *Courier*, in February, 1861, Mr. EVERETT remarked:

"To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be, by servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace."

It is no wonder that the Southern leaders imagined that they would be permitted to "depart in peace," while such Northern men as EVERETT and GREELEY hinted that they might do so. Having taken the necessary steps to depart in peace, Mr. EVERETT is one of those who are now determined to lash them back to their allegiance. Had he avowed such a determination when associated with JOHN BELL for the Vice Presidency of the United States, it would have done much to prevent the secession we now so much deplore.

But Mr. EVERETT, like almost every one else, can change his opinions with remarkable facility; and give expression to them too with partizan adroitness. In his address, delivered in this city, a year ago, he was terribly in earnest in his denunciations of the "traitor BRECKINRIDGE," but throughout that long, cold and classic performance he made no allusion whatever to JOHN BELL, his own candidate for President, and who was and is as great a traitor as any other rebel in the South.

CONTINUED EXODUS OF THE IRISH

The English and Irish papers still contain accounts of the departure of large numbers of Irish for the United States; a cotemporary alluding to this exodus, remarks that it is the most remarkable movement of a nation that has taken place "since the flight of the Israelites from Egypt recorded in the Scriptures."

There is no apparent or perceptible cause for the accelerated movement which has taken place during the present year, and yet the number which has already left Ireland for this country will probably exceed by far that of any other year. Nor is this confined to any particular class; whole villages, we understand, depart from the home they have so loved, to find one in the New World. Great as has been the destruction of life during the past year on the numerous battle fields and the still greater loss through disease, the accession of the Irish will far more than make up for this loss, and it is probable there will be at the commencement of the new year more men, women and children in the North than at the same period last year. From one port alone, Cork, it is estimated that from 60,000 to 70,000 persons have sailed, and this is but a small proportion of the vast tide of population flowing across the ocean to us. It is an extraordinary spectacle, and one which may well arrest the attention of the wise men of this age. Its effects upon the kingdom of Great Britain cannot be estimated. For many years the armies of that kingdom have been mainly recruited from Ireland. There was the vast surplus from which any number wanted could be drawn whenever required. But now this supply has suddenly ceased, by the spontaneous movement of the whole people. Where will England look for the supply to fill her armies when next she is called upon to take part in the general war which now threatens the peace of Europe?

JAS. B. CARLISLE, editor of the Tallahassee *Floridian*, died on the 8th ult.

A KENTUCKIAN'S VIEWS OF SLAVERY, SECESSION, &c.

Prior to the occurrence the lamentable civil war now affecting our country, many and very strong personal and business friendships had grown up between the men of the North and South, and during the progress of the war it has been frequently discovered, through intercepted correspondence, that however greatly divided in sentiment the people of the North and South have become, there are yet many upon both sides who have not become so estranged in feeling that they cannot avail themselves of such opportunities as the "changes and fortunes of war" afford to preserve a frank and manly correspondence.

We have been permitted to publish the following extract from a lengthy communication written by a prominent Kentuckian to a Northern friend, and while we do not agree with the writer in some of the positions he assumes or in some of the fears he expresses, we cannot but regret that the candor he manifests is not more general among the Southern people:

"You say that in sentiment and practice you are Anti-Abolition and Anti-Secession, having no sympathy with either. You also ask me to give my views upon both and assure me that I may do so in safety. I should have felt just as safe in your hands without such assurance though I would not give my opinions had you not asked them.

"I do not agree with some of my Southern friends that slavery is a divine institution in a sense requiring its perpetuity in respect to any particular race of men. In the sense that it is a probationary State, allowed by Providence and which may under certain condition of things, be continued and regulated by law without sin for an indefinite period, it has my sanction. I think, however, that in obedience to occult laws constantly working out their own results it must finally terminate in respect to any given race; and if masters and slaves have each performed their respective duties conscientiously it will terminate in their mutual advantage, and thus far I am an Abolitionist. But so far as Abolition has been an infatuation, entirely ignoring the methods which from time to time in history have been developed and employed for the enlightenment and elevation of barbarous tribes of men, and so far as it has been a mere profession used by selfish adventurers seeking political power, I have no sympathy with it but condemn it as a crime.

"I witness in the conduct of the Abolition party now in power no evidence of that high Christian philanthropy which contemplates permanent and real happiness to the slave, or which should command the respect, if not the assent, of intelligent and Christian men of the South, nor am I convinced by your Northern crusade against the institution that the mission of American slavery of the African has accomplished its full result or that the world is prepared for his profitable deliverance from bonds. I am therefore against the Abolition party now preponderating in the Northern States and wielding the powers of the National Government.

"As to your question, whether I am a Secessionist or not, I do not know that I can give you a satisfactory answer or not. I never desired a severance of the States. So far as I have been able to grasp the question and appreciate its probable usefulness, I can only see evil in disunion as compared with a peaceable union of the States, and though I have the reputation here, and generally throughout my native State, of being a disunionist *per se*, I have never seen the day that I would not set out on a pilgrimage to the ends of the earth to restore a fraternal union of the States and people.

"It is true that I cannot deny the right of a people, who have deliberately and soberly considered the subject, to separate themselves from a Government which in their judgment is unfriendly to, or not mindful enough of their interest and protection, and though I cannot point out in the bond which unites the states, a distinct reservation of the right to withdraw at pleasure, such a reservation in fact, if not in terms, is better reconcilable with the general spirit and object of the instrument which was to maintain popular freedom, than the opposite idea that states should be compelled by force to remain in an association either hurtful or odious to their people. It would not be less paradoxical to me, to call slaves freemen, than to call a people free who were subject to a yoke which they would, but could not throw off. Indeed I cannot think of a full definition of bondage which would not include a people so situated.

"Was not our Constitution intended to 'secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?' Were not the people of the Southern States as free in the autumn of 1860 and winter of 1860 and 1861, as their fathers were in 1787? The latter then had the right to enter into closer union—state with state, or not, as they might think best. The instrument of Union, was when adopted by three fourths, or nine of the states to become to law to the states so ratifying the same and to no others. How is it then that a Constitution adopted by their fathers in 1787 to secure liberty to themselves and their posterity, *denies* to *that posterity* the privilege which was then exercised by the fathers? Considerations like the foregoing will not permit me to deny the right of a state to secede from the Union, sincerely and much as I may deplore and condemn the measure as a policy.

"In my judgment you do not disembarrass the question of secession of the troubles you suggest when you concede the right of revolution to exist with every people, but add that the failure of success in asserting such right makes the attempted revolution treasonable. Your position seems to be paradoxical. Can men or nations have a clear right to do a certain thing and others have the right to resist? Despotisms deny the 'right of revolution' and they can consistently oppose it. But how can *we* admit such a right to exist and then declare it a crime because 'the powers that be' resist its exercise successfully? Such considerations of your position confuses my idea of what is meant by a *right*. When it is said that "man is endowed by nature with the *right* to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' I understand the expression to mean that no earthly power can rightly deprive him of that right so long as he exercises it properly. So when I assert that a people possess the right of revolution I mean what I say, and if the proposition be true I cannot impute crime to those attempting the exercise of such right simply because of their failure of success, and hence all attempts to coerce a State into the continuation of an alliance, which it has deliberately considered destruction to its interests and rights, deny the right of a people to determine the question of their own good and assert the very principle which the revolution of our fathers was inaugurated to resist. I know that your answer to this view is that the South had no good cause for their course and you may be right. But who is to judge and determine in such a case? What answer would the author of the Declaration of Independence have given to such a question if it had been addressed to him with reference to the revolt of the colonies. Frankly, what answer do *you* think he would have given or ought to have given to be consistent with the principles to which he thought he had given immortality in that instrument?

"I can not support the Government in many of its lines of policy for the prosecution of this war, because I am satisfied that they are unauthorized by the Constitution, and that in the end they must subvert the rights of the people of the States, and revolutionize the whole scheme of Government as embodied in the Constitution. I thought at the beginning of the war it would be prostituted to ends leading to the establishment of a despotism over either the whole country or the adhering States. Hence my voice has always been for conciliation, compromise and peace. And widely as the populations of the two sections have been separated, deeply as the gulf of alienation between them has been made by the manner of conducting the war, I should yet favor any measure looking to their reconciliation; and I sincerely believe that the best interests of the whole country, for the present and future, could be secured even now, better than by war, through a peaceful adjustment of our troubles. And more, I believe the masses of our people are prepared for such a settlement, asking only that all parties shall keep good faith hereafter. But if the South is to be subjugated by a continual decimation of her people and a by further desolation of her country; and if, after all that, she is to be brought back as a degraded captive, and held by the power of the sword in continual territorial captivity, my voice would be against reunion, because subjugation under such circumstances would concede to the Government a power over our destiny which I wish to clothe no Government with in respect to myself.

"The truth is, my dear sir, that I rarely find a man either from the North or South who regards the great issues now upon us in the same light that I do. I regard our Government, as it is now being administered, essentially a despotism of as clearly marked a character as any known to civilized man; and I am satisfied that no occasion has heretofore occurred in our history, which required at the hands of all—no one exempt from the obligation—a more self-sacrificing devotion to the public interest than the present, and none has occurred requiring a larger amount of dispassionate thought guided by the lessons of the history of man and nations. But notwithstanding the magnitude of our dangers and the perils that hang in threatening clouds over us, it really seems to me that there never was a period in our history when the perpetual duties of intelligent and vigilant persons were more neglected or the the care of the Nation more given up to the control of corrupt men or to the guidance of fate. Most of those in charge of the public interest seem intent only upon promoting their own personal gain and plundering the Government—holding their peace in respect to corruptions wherever their voice should be heard in trumpet tones in protection of the Nation's integrity. And worse than all it is becoming a popular idea among the masses, that he is a fool who risks his own personal safety or fortune by publicly condemning measures of the Administration, however hurtful they may be to the Nation or to himself. These evidences of the decay of public virtue and the loss of the manly spirit of freemen which characterized the founders of the Government, leave me only gloomy anticipations of the future. Indeed we seem to have reached that point in the decline of virtuous and enlightened vigilance, which invites and tempts to the establishment of a despotism over us, by the assurance we give that it may be done with impunity.

"It may be that I judge the state of the Nation too much by what I see immediately around me, though the result of the elections in Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, and in your State, corroborate the impressions made by the result in my own. You seem to have hopes that 'all is going well,' and that the old ship of State will outride the storm. I trust that your hopes may be realized and that we may soon meet again as brothers under a restored, or rather a preserved Union.

"I will conclude by addressing you that whenever the Old Democracy take the field again in defence of the old principles of a free representative Government, if it happen in my days, I expect to be with them and prepared to do a yeoman's work with tongue or arm as they may choose. The one or the other mode for restoring the old landmarks and reviving the traditions of the early fathers of the Republic. Yours most truly,

"K."

We cannot refrain from noticing another brilliant conception of one of the "gifted minds" of the *Commercial*. After stating that the *Post* is in favor of "the Union as it was," the gifted mind comments as follows:

"That is a Union with slavery restored to all its powers and privileges, and a merely nominal debt as formerly, to be brought about by repudiating our obligations incurred in carrying on the war. If not, pray tell us how it is proposed to restore "the Union as it was."

Our idea of "the Union as it was" simply means the preservation of the Constitution and our form of Government, having no reference to slavery or any other local institution. It is for the people, in the respective States, to attend to slavery or anything else, and whether they abolish it or retain is their business and not ours.

Two original Murillos have been discovered in Paris. Eight thousand francs were offered for the two by a person who casually saw them at the auctioneer's. He declined to sell them at private sale, but putting them up at auction, they were run up to 30,000 francs. The auctioneer "smelt a mice," suspended the sale, sent his pictures to the restorer's; and lo! the signature of Murillo. The pictures are now held to be worth 200,000 francs. A lucky escape for the owner, and a sad blow to the would-be buyer!

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LUXURIANT HAIR BY USING,

THE REJUVENATOR,

For Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

This is an article but recently introduced into this country, but has long been favorably known by the nobility of France as their only effectual HAIR RESTORER. It is complete within itself, no other dressing or accompaniment of any kind being necessary to secure the attainment of the following desirable results, other than a close compliance with the directions:

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It is not a Dye; contains no Nitrate of Silver, or any other ingredient injurious to either Skin or Hair. Price, ONE DOLLAR. For sale by all respectable Druggists.

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A further Reduction in Price,
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Constantly on hand at low prices.
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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. C. Mellor.
no12-tdec8

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CRISTADORO'S DYE!

What changes red hair to a rich and sumptuous brown?

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What Dye contains neither lime, lead, nor nitrate of silver?

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What Dye gives the least trouble and is most quickly applied?

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What Dye is the only one analyzed and pronounced safe?

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What Dye produces the most permanent effect?

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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. no21-1md&w

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.—We are prepared to treat successfully all cases of rupture in young persons, most cases in middle aged, and in some cases of old persons, having fitted up an extensive establishment for manufacturing

Improved Trusses and Supporters.

In peculiar cases or where persons desire any style of truss not on hand we will manufacture to order. Having the largest stock in the city all persons requiring trusses will find it to their advantage to call

Dr. M'GARR will attend personally to the application of Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

Ritter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses,
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses,
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French, English and German Trusses,
Supporters, all kinds, Elastic
Stockings, Bandages, &c.

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It has been said by an able physician, that "this medicine always benefits and never injures." Wherein is the superlative quality. The Brandreth Pills have no power or action but upon impure humors in the blood. The sieze only upon the impurities in and around the parts affected by disease; all the parts involved in decayed actions are operated upon, and cleansed from all foulness, and reinfused with "Life" by the wonderful curative powers contained and inherent of the most justly famed BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Millions of People whose lives appeared to be at the last ebb, worn out by fevers consuming fires, by consumption's insidious advances, by racking torments of inflammatory rheumatism, have been cured by the use of these pills. The persons are living witnesses, and thousands are residents in every city of America. Principal Office, No 294 Canal street, New York.

Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicine. no23-1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADvertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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The above remedy may be obtained in Pittsburgh of **Joseph Fleming**, Druggist.
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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 mail free to 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,
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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.
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All work warranted.

131 Smithfield Street,

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RIVITED SHOES,

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Warranted Shoes,

Warranted Boots,

Best Shoes,

Best Boots,

Copper Fastened Shoes,

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Of every description for

Men, Women and Children.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction and

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AT $1,00 PER YARD,

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VELOUR PLAIDS,

DELAINES,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

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And a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Wholesale buyers are invited to call and examine our stock.

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DEALER IN

OYSTERS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

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SCARFS & LADIES' SILK SCARFS

We have a large supply and sell very cheap. A new invoice of

MALTESE LACE, COLLARS & SETS,

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New and elegant styles.

AT WHOLESALE

We offer the largest and best stock of

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In the city, and at the lowest prices.

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FRENCH MERINOES.

CASHMERES,

FINE WOOL PLAIDS.

CLOAKS and SHAWLS,

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GREY TWIL'D FLANNELS,

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A full line of

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Always on hand at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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At 2d Lock, on the Monongahela River, within

12 MILES OF THE CITY,

Consisting of about

20 acres of Coal,
70 Pit Wagons,
34 Tenements,
1 Large Store House,
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Together with team and pit roads, incline road, and all the appurtenances of the works, which can at slight expense be put in complete working order in a short time.

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Apply to
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Heavy Winter Cloaks, Sacques and Circulars,

Combining a stock of Ladies' wear unsurpassed for elegance and style. Drop in TO DAY at 78 and buy one of those magnificent

Sealskin or Rich Velvet Circulars, or Chinchilla, Moleskin, Diagonal, Tricot, Caston or Doeskin Beaver Sacques,

All of which are elegant and attractive Goods, and just the costumes for this cold inclement weather. We are fully prepared to meet the increasing demand for our Goods, and all buyers of Ladies' garments can now find at our salesroom all the leading and popular styles and colors, now so fashionable in Paris, London and New York, in fact, we are determined that no other Cloak House in the United States shall surpass us in rich, elegant and fashionable costumes. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, and shall endeavor in the future as in the past to keep such Goods as shall meet the want and wishes of our numerous customers.

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Great Bargains

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THIS MONTH

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U. S. and Pa. Bonds & Certificates	520,500 00
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	255,500 00
Due by other Banks	68,379 87
Temporary Loan to Gov. of Pa., to pay Militia	3,200 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks, and United States Treasury Notes	106,304 06
Specie	132,278 25
Circulation	772,958 00
Due to other Banks	5,137 85
Due to Depositors	563,928 75

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Affirmed unto before me this day,
del S. SMITH, Notary Public.

CENTRE AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Six lots of ground sixty feet front on the Avenue by two hundred deep to Franklin street, stone wall in front with iron railing, flag stone and brick walks, a well built and convenient arranged two story brick house, wide portico, large centre hall, parlor, setting room, marble mantles, five chambers, closets, bath room, dining room, kitchen, cellars, gas and water fixtures, stable and carriage house on Franklin st., coal and wood house, peach, cherry and shade trees, grape vines and shrubbery. Immediate possession. S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
del 51 Market street.

$5,00 REWARD.—LOST.—A LIVer colored POINTER DOG. Had on when he left a leather collar with brass plate, upon which is inscribed the name of the owner. The dog answers to the name of Bem. Any person finding said dog and calling with him at No 105 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, will receive the above reward. no30 tf

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

WE HAVE IN STORE AND ARE OPENING DAILY

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

That we have ever been able to offer.

Give us a call and see for yourselves, at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

no28

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.

no3-tjl

CARPETS

Have Advanced in the East,

But we continue to sell, until further notice, all Goods in our line at prices reduced

FULLY TWENTY PER CENT.

From Last Season's Rates,

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

no28 No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

New Advertisements.

LINDSEY'S

IMPROVED

Blood-Searcher,

FOR THE

CURE OF ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM AN

IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD,

SUCH AS

Scrofula,
Cancerous Formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes, Scald Head,
Tetter Affections, Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness,
Jaundice, Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Foul Stomach,
Together with all other Disorders from an improper condition of the circulatory system. As a general Tonic, its effects are most benignant, and cannot fail to benefit, where used preservingly, and according to directions.

Testimonials:

THE PROPRIETOR HAS CERTIFIcates enough on hand to fill a good sized volume, all of them the free will offerings of those who have been cured by the Blood Searcher, from which he selects the following:

The Great Purifier—The world Challenged to Produce its Equal—The Blood-Searcher Gloriously Triumphant.—Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford County:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poultices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Shellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic—but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler, of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve, said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, in the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my lip, and attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury." He applied mild zinc ointment and gave me internal remedies. My face healed up but the inflammation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April, the disease again returned, and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye. I had given up all hope of ever being cured, since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of "Blood-Searcher," but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced using it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a fourth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of "Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher." DAVID McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Penna. JOHN GORLEY, J. P.

Witness: U. J. JONES.

Liver Complaint Cured by Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.

BLAIR COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, night sweats, and very subject to take colds. I at length became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician did me no good. Sometime last fall I commenced taking Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel safe to recommend it to all who suffer from liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it. I consider it an excellent family medicine. (Signed,) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn and subscribed this 16th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

Another Case of Scrofula Cured by Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

If there be any who still doubt that Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher has and will permanently cure the most desperate and long-standing cases of Scrofula, let them read the following and be convinced:

Dr. J. M. Lindsey: I was afflicted for a number of years with a disease said by my physicians to be scrofula. For the last three years I was so bad that I was unable to be out of my bed. I tried all the remedies and the best physicians I was able to procure, without any beneficial result. I continued growing worse until the flesh and skin were entirely eaten off the left side of my face, neck, shoulder and arm. My sufferings was so great, and I was so far reduced, that it required the efforts of two persons to move me in bed. This was my condition when I was induced by the Messrs. Baston, of Elderton, to try your improved Blood-Searcher, which, to my great relief, and the satisfaction of my friends, I soon discovered was helping me. I continued the use of it, and gained so rapidly that in considerably less than one year I was able to go about and attend to some of my household duties, and the parts effected were all healed up, and covered with sound, healthy flesh and skin, and have so continued ever since; and I now enjoy a state of health that I had for years given up all hopes of ever again being blessed with.

NANCY BLAKENEY.

Near Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa.
August 8, 1856.

New Evidence.

Being afflicted with a grievous tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co., to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher," and now, six weeks after using the *second bottle*, pronounce myself cured. The tetter broke out something over one year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also on my face, immediately around the mouth and chin, and continued to be a perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood-Searcher. My arms were at times almost useless, owing to the deep cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks, and I feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement in hope that others like myself may be benefited by using his invaluable medicine.

her
JANE X WILSON.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the city of Pittsburgh, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

ALEX. McMASTER, Alderman.

ELDERTON, January 24th, 1859.

J. M. Lindsey—Dear Sir: We are very near out of your medicine; please send us two dozen. We would just say that your medicine has cured a case of Scrofula that has been coming on for years; the flesh was eaten off the lady's arms—you could see the sinews working. She is at the eighth bottle now, and the flesh is growing on very fast. Your Blood Searcher is going all over the country. The people are very much pleased with the above case. Please send us statement of our account and oblige us.

Yours truly, JOHN RALSTON & CO.,
Elderton, Indiana Station.

AS A TONIC, it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system, gradually and permanently.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

DR. LINDSEY'S GENUINE BLOOD SEARCHER, has J. M. Fulton, Sole Agent, Printed on each Label. Refuse all others.

J. M. FULTON, Druggist,

Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Nos. 67 AND 69, FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

To whom all orders must be directed.
no28-ly-3taw&w