DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

BRECKINRIDGE NOT DEAD.

The telegraph on Saturday last appears to have consigned the rebel General BRECKINRIDGE to a premature grave. The dispatch, to a "Union League," describing his death, was announced as being official, and was quite circumstantial in its revelations concerning it. He had been badly wounded in the terrible battle of Ringgold, and died from the effects of the wound. After reading this "reliable intelligence" we concluded that there was an end of one of the most remarkable men who had taken up arms against our government—a government to which he had been indebted for so many and such brilliant favors. But it turns out that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, (according to another reliable dispatch, published yesterday) was serenaded at Dalton, Georgia, since the time of his reported departure for another world. So the next we hear of him will be, perhaps, that he is at the head of his brigade, receiving and resisting the impetuous charges of our forces under the heroic GRANT.

Well, BRECKINRIDGE is as much entitled to contribute his share to telegraphic sensation reports "as another man." JEFF. DAVIS, during the first year of the rebellion, was seen dead at least half a dozen times. Once he was known to be on his road to Mexico, and another time he was seen falling from his "gallant gray," mortally wounded, in one of the Virginia engagements. BEAUREGARD has been dead and crazy, alternately, every month since the rebellion began; while ALEXANDER STEPHENS, the rebel Vice-President, was certainly on his way to Paris, while he was lying sick at home in the interior of Georgia. Gen. SAM HOUSTON, who is, we believe, really dead at last, frequently suffered the pains of dissolution, and underwent that solitary journey, through "the valley and shadow of death," until that grim ferryman, of whose labors gloomy old poets used to write so much about, refused to carry him to his final destination. But no matter where the spirit of "old SAM" may be wandering; or whether it is doomed to be blown about by uncertain and unsteady tempests; or whether it reposes in bliss perpetual, we merely wish to declare that the world, and especially Texas "could have spared a better man."

But BRECKINRIDGE is still the true and perfect image of life itself. Instead of lying stiff and stark, he is hob nobbing in a secure spot in Georgia, making stately speeches to his comrades, complimenting the ladies, and demolishing large quantities of his favorite distillation, not the wine of Cyprus, but that hilarious and stimulating beverage, the product of Bourbon county, Ky. This renowned distillation, although not capable itself of winning battles, has been the cause of enabling its votaries to sack many a city.

Under the heading of "Nepotism," the *Commercial*, yesterday, contained what appeared to be a lament by a disappointed office seeker. It closes its lamentation with the following lofty declamation:

"From the fall of Tarquin to the death of the CÆSARS when the eagles of the Senate and people of Rome dominated the world, merit, capacity and pure patriotism controlled all appointments to official position and gave force and direction to the affairs of the Commonwealth. In after times the Emperors, influenced by the base and selfish impulses of nepotism, made all things subservient to family aggrandizement. Family ties and favoritism monopolized all appointments to power, to office, to leadership and government. Rome fell, and its fall teaches us this lesson, that whenever patriotism departs, nepotism takes its place, and that decay and decline are its concomitants.

We shall refer to this evil in future papers, believing that its enormous increase in our own country of late years, demands that public attention should be called to that which so justly merits public reprobation."

Nepotism being an unusual fondness for nephews, or other relations, we do not understand at whom our mysterious contemporary is aiming. It is true that all our Congressmen, who have blind or deaf or drunken sons have them quartered upon the Government at snug pay and rations. Those who have no sons, look out for fat places for other poor relations; so, that at the present time, an absence of the austere, Roman virtues alluded to by our neighbor are everywhere visible.

The first BRUTUS, he who drove the last Tarquin from the throne, pronounced sentence of death against his own son because of that son's regency to the popular cause. If the *Commercial* expects our Abolition politicians, contractors and fanatics to imitate such public virtue, it will find itself mistaken. Unless it does we do not see the point of alluding to the Tarquins at all. When our neighbor hears of such patriots, as the first BRUTUS, who scattered the Tarquins, or the second, who lead the conspiracy against JULIUS CÆSAR because of the latter's ambition to become king, it will please make the announcement to its readers. The last Congress contained forty members directly interested in Government contracts, and we suspect that the present one is more liberally provided with this class of patriots. This looks as if patriotism was departing and that the corruption which prostrated others is rapidly increasing among us.

Abolition Blasphemy

Mr. Ward Beecher, in his late speech in New York before the Abolitionists, said that God was getting to be in earnest in his providence, with regard to this war. We infer from this that Beecher meant to say that God has hitherto been fooling with this nation, and that he is now waking up to His duty and His work with becoming seriousness. Profanity like this is shocking to every truly religious mind, and yet it is applauded by church going people. Oh, times! oh, manners!

A Re-Tailor.

A newsboy rushed into a retail store on Hanover street, the other day, and thus accosted the proprietor:

'Say, Mister, do you retail shirts here?' 'Yes, my son; we have them to fit you at one dollar each—very nice ones.' 'Oh, kisses! I don't want a whole one. But I seed on your sign: Shirts retail and wholesale, and I thought you might retail some, for it wants it bad; a dog got hold of it the other day and wouldn't let go if I didn't kill him.'

The Democratic Party and the Country.

From the Boston Post.

"The Democratic party," Mr. Seward said at Auburn, "throughout the United States has virtually held the reins of Government for half a century." With what effect on the nation? Was it prosperous? Did the people enjoy domestic tranquility? Might not the United States, under the leadership of the illustrious men who were the ornaments and exponents of this party, ask in the face of all the States and of all men: "Whose ox have I taken, or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I received a bribe to blind my eyes therewith?" Suppose the thirty-four States, one by one, in 1860, had been brought into court to make charges against the Democratic party for injuries done to them, and what could they say?

Suppose New York should speak, and, recalling her life from the days of her illustrious George Clinton, a Democrat, to Wm. L. Marcy, another Democrat, what charge would she, on a calm review of things, while the Democratic party had rule, bring against it? Did the United States, thus guided on, stay her progress onward and upward? Let her make answer in the words of as jesuitical, as unscrupulous, as calumnious an enemy of this party as the nation contains, William H. Seward, and what does she say? Let the words just uttered at Auburn attest: "Fifty years ago, I first saw and ascended the Hudson. For forty six years it was a constant study through the agency of that river, and artificial extensions of it to the lakes and the Mississippi, to fortify the Union and develop the greatness and prosperity of the American people. Every succeeding year revealed new enlarged and ratifying success of that policy, until the year 1860. Then, on my way to the National Capitol I descended the Erie Canal and the Hudson river. I surveyed the cities that had grown up on their banks with wonder, and the vast commerce that floated on their waters, with admiration." This is the reply of New York to any such calumnious allegations as that the Democratic party dealt unjustly by her; that the United States, under its guidance, marred her prosperity. There was no word but "admiration" fitted to characterize the wonderful development of the arts of peace in New York under the benificent administration of affairs by the Democratic party; which was simply principle applied to the circumstances and wants of the country.

And in 1860, when Mr. Seward, who, up to that time, had maligned the Democracy in terms which knew no bounds, descended the Hudson, what State, non slaveholding or slaveholding, could say anything by the mouth of her sons, be cause of injury done to it, against the Democratic party? or against the United States? Could the words, justly, be otherwise than similar words Mr. Seward uses, of wonder, admiration and praise at the progress of each, as all, co equals in rights, moved forward in the race of solid prosperity and glory? and as the achievements of each, in the special line of natural resources, became the pride of all? Was not each State, in affairs peculiar to it, *well let alone* by the United States? When did the central power of the nation presume to interfere with the Mayor and Aldermen of any city or the Selectmen of any town, in their local affairs? Were not the individual energy and activity and enterprize and public spirit the rich and unexhaustible fountains of the greatness and glory of the country? And is not the Democracy of the illustrious Republican fathers, thus to leave each individual, and town, city, county and State, to act freely within the orbit of local law, subjunctly Law of the land, the Federal Constitution? to leave to each the noble work of educating its various descriptions of people up to fitness for self government? Was it not this non-intermeddling policy that gave the nation the sweets of Peace and the pride of Power?

When such is the record, what is the explanation of the present prostrate condition of this national party when New Jersey is left as the only Democratic State? We know no other solution than this, that the misrepresentations of its enemies have proved too much for truth in the hands of its friends. Mr. Seward has uttered one at Auburn. He said:

"The Democratic party throughout the United States, which has virtually held the reins of government for half a century, has been overthrown by a constitutional majority in the election. In the name and in behalf of that party, its disappointed chiefs have refused submission and resorted to civil war."

What rank injustice! What foul falsehood! Where is it in record that the Secessionists acted "*in the name and in behalf*" of the Democratic party? Every candid and intelligent observer, every party man, in whom partizanship has not put wholly out of the way of truth knows that this is monstrous calumny. The civil war leaders acted as secessionists, and nothing but secessionists; and they did not add the guilt of shameful lying to bold murder of our country. We press home the question to the Secretary of the State—when and where, and how did they act "*in the name and in behalf*" of the Democratic party? Is this the Jeff. Davis and William C. Rives, Whig—William L. Yancy and William C. Graham, Whig—and hundreds and thousands of the political party William H. Seward belonged to—and Democrats—went into rebellion? Let facts answer! How absurd! They left the Democratic and Whig parties and made a new party. This statement of Seward is a piece of slander which candid and truth loving people cannot but stamp as wretched partizan perversion, unworthy any time, and at this awful hour deleterious to this great cause of country.

But let the great Democratic party calmly bide its time and trust to a returning sense of justice in the people. It is now required to lift, even above official slander, the paramount duty it owes to the flag, and labor on in the confidence, that as nothing, but comprehensive principles and patriotism carried the country up to its pitch of greatness, so the popular judgment must be, that the same principles and patriotism are necessary to lift the land from the horrors of this terrible hour to the haven of peace, with the Union and the Constitution entire.

Arrest of Morgan's Officers—Rumored Movements of Morgan.

From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 4.

We mentioned in the *Democrat* of yesterday morning that Capts. Sam'l B. Taylor and Ralph Sheldon, two of the officers who escaped with Morgan from the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary had been arrested near this city. On Wednesday evening the military authorities received information that Capt. Taylor was at the house of Mrs. Walker Taylor, who resides some five miles from the city, on the Brownsboro road. Major Farris, with a guard, immediately went to the house and arrested Taylor. They asked Capt. Taylor if there was any other officer in the house, to which he replied there was not. Ed. H. Taylor, of this city, and Garrard B. Bate, of the county, were present, and not correcting Capt. Taylor in his statement, they were arrested and brought to the city on the charge of attempting to conceal rebel officers. The house was searched, and Capt. Sheldon was found. The parties were all brought to this city, and on yesterday the two citizens were released upon taking the oath and giving bonds. The two rebel officers were lodged in the jail Thursday night, and were yesterday taken to the military prison, where they will be safely kept.

The prisoners state that Morgan, with six Captains: Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hockersmith, and McGhee escaped from the prison, and that Morgan, with the other officers, got upon the train at Columbus within fifteen minutes after he made his escape, and came this way. They were detained, and slept in an old shed until the following night, when they started. They say that Morgan and the other officers were ahead of them, and that it was the intention of Morgan to cross the Cumberland river Wednesday night.

It is rumored that Morgan is to have command of the different bands of guerrillas in this State, all of whom will be concentrated on the south bank of the Cumberland river, and that as soon as they can be got together, he will make a raid through the State, and probably strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Our military authorities should be on the lookout for a movement of this kind, and be prepared to nip it in the bud.

A Lesson.

The newspaper organ of the Emperor of Austria, in discussing the proposition of Napoleon for an European Congress, imagines it springs as much from a desire to avenge the past as to provide for the future. We append an extract:

"If it were any longer a secret that the idea of extirpating the consequences of Leipzic and Waterloo forms the nucleus of all the tendencies of Napoleon III, no one would imagine it possible that he could make revenge for 1815 the official programme of his policy. The present time has witnessed him pass the Rubicon. France, for her part, has solemnly torn up the treaties of 1815 in the face of the universe, and whoever is not laboring under allusions as to the true spirit of the French nation will not disguise from himself that the speech from the throne has marked out a programme profoundly national—a programme for whose realization every Frenchman, from highest to lowest, would only be too ready to give his last son and the last drop of his blood. An European Congress to re-establish Poland is the proposition made by the Emperor of the French to the Cabinets."

It is not improbable that Napoleon, in proposing a Congress, had calculated on the means which would induce acceptance of the proposition. With Spain and Italy as allies, together with the influence, which he can exert in the German States, he would exercise a power in the Congress which the other European nations would find much difficulty in opposing. Failing by negotiation to abrogate the treaties which settled the boundaries and rights of European governments in 1815, in an appeal to arms he would be relatively much stronger than was the old Napoleon in the fullness of his power. He would be more or less than mortal, if Waterloo and the ensuing degradation to France and the first Napoleon, were not memories controlling his "motive and cue for action."

Nearly fifty years have passed since the allied armies held carnival in Paris, and now the Europe which supposed it had fastened upon France a dynasty and Government that force would render perpetual is cowering before the same adventurer whom it then deposed and drove as a fugitive from the French capital. It is the memory of the first Napoleon which is the essence of the power of the second. With all his tact and statesmanship, with every natural and acquired ability, Louis Napoleon could not retain his position for a day if the history of the "captive and conqueror of earth" was blotted from the minds of the French people. His wrongs, and those of France in connection with them, are the summons which calls Europe to a congress for the abrogation of the treaties of 1815.

Whether it is obeyed or not, the hesitancy and fear with which it is received, the uneasiness it creates in the counsels of the Cabinets, and the alternatives it indirectly presents, are explications to the manes of the Old Guard who fell in the last charge of Ney, and to the fame of Napoleon and France. It forbodes to Europe the necessity of reparation, or of preparation for a conflict which threatens to reach alike her centre and furthest confines. It is useless to inquire into the morality of the French demand, or of the vengeful motive prompting it. The single simple fact is what we wish to present. In the struggle between the old Napoleon and Europe, France may or may not have given the first provocation. However this may be, she was treated with tyrannous injustice and cruelty in the final adjustment, and this it is which rises half a hundred years afterward and cries for vengeance.

It is for this that France, overlooking all other considerations, "has solemnly torn up the treaties of 1815 in the face of the universe, and whoever is not laboring under illusions as to the true spirit of the French nation will not disguise from himself that the speech from the throne has marked out a programme profoundly national—a programme for whose realization every Frenchman, from highest to lowest, would only be too ready to give his last son and the last drop of his blood."

The Austrian newspaper has read aright the temper of the French people, though its statement conducts us to conclusions somewhat different from those reached by Mr. Everett in his Gettysburg oration. National hatreds, though they may not be ineradical, are yet strong enough to overcome considerations of fear and interest, if they are based upon great wrongs. It is time statesmen learned that wars must not only be commenced for a just cause, but must be conducted justly, and terminated in a manner which will not sting national pride, or violate natural or chartered rights beyond the rightful jurisdiction of the conquerer.

From Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

A letter from Cumberland Gap, 2d inst, gives the following account of some recent movements in that vicinity:

"On Saturday last Colonel Lemert dispatched a force consisting of two hundred and twenty-five men of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, in command of Major Bears, of that regiment, and under guidance of L. F. Payne, Provost Marshal, and a celebrated scout, to look after the rebel force, commanded by Colonel Putmere, that has been roaming on a mission of plunder through the adjacent portion of Virginia. Thirty miles from the Gap, near Louisville, Lee county, they found the rebels drawn up in line of battle, over three hundred strong. Major Bears at once ordered a charge, but this proved to much for the rebels, and their well ordered line was at once dissolved into an aimless, fugitive mob. We killed twenty one, wounded sixteen and captured twenty one. The latter reached here this morning under guard of their captors, who also brought in fifty rebel horses and one hundred guns. The latter were picked up on the line of retreat, in most instances charged, cocked and capped. We continued pursuit eleven miles.

"I conversed this evening with a citizen who left Knoxville Monday morning. The destruction of property was principally confined to that portion of the town west of the Cumberland Gap road and north of the railroad. About forty houses including the depot buildings, have been destroyed. The Crozier building on Gay street, (General Burnside's headquarters,) was made an especial target by the rebel batteries. It was not hit, though a shell exploded within a few feet of General Burnside. General Burnside, at a number of times, personally sighted and discharged guns on the battery. A shell exploded directly over Parson Brownlow's house, which is uninjured.

"A brother in-law of Parson Brownlow, a rebel colonel, was captured on Sunday night. He represents that, as a certainty, two brigades, the flower of Longstreet's army, has been hopelessly used up.

"The rebels indiscriminately burned the houses of residents on the line of their approach to Knoxville, hence the town was thronged with houseless families, who have been subsisted by our commissaries.

"The destitution of last Tennessee families is distressing.

"A desperate attempt was made on Sunday night to storm Fort Sanders, by eight massed regiments. The emergency at one time was so pressing that our troops tore the fuses with their teeth, and ignited them and threw shells among the besieging host. The statement of the losses on both sides are so conflicting, that I will not venture on this point.

The Last Outrage.

At this time of day it seems hardly worth while to say a word as to arbitrary arrests or lawless exile. Since the first great enormity—which by-and-by will weigh down any man or set of men who perpetrated it—the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, in 1861, there has been a progress of despotism and submission which proves the popular spirit to be fatally benumbed. A case has occurred lately that deserves a record, and which, in some of its features, is without a parallel. It is that of Governor Pratt and Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland. The facts are these. We desire to state them with precision, and if we accidentally mis state them, shall be glad to make the requisite correction. Mr. Pratt went to vote at the recent election, and, on presenting his ticket, was told by the election officer that it could not be received unless he took the Schenck oath of allegiance. On his replying that Governor Bradford had issued a proclamation forbidding such a test, the reply was that there were orders to disregard any such action by the Governor, and to exact an oath from every voter who was objected to. Mr. Pratt, seeing no challenger, at hand, asked who objected to his vote, and was shown a list or book with certain names—his own among others—marked as objectionable. He then refused to take the oath, and declined voting, as did Mr. Nicholson.

The next day, or the day after, they were both arrested by Schenck's order, and taken or paroled to go to Baltimore. On appearing there, General Schenck informed them their offence was refusing to take his oath, and that if they did not take it he would send them across the lines. To this the natural reply was, that by refusal, they had lost their votes, which was penalty enough; but as they were men advanced in life, with large and dependent families, to whom exile would be ruin, they asked General Schenck to permit them to give a parole for future conduct, and to remain at home. He directed them to return the next day, which they did, and found Schenck absent, and in his place a certain Don Piatt, who presented them with some sort of an engagement, retrospective as well as prospective, which their self respect forbade them to sign. In reply to their earnest and respectful remonstrances and requests for delay, they were met by a storm of abuse.

Among other things, Pratt said, in language we shall not repeat, that as Governor Bradford, he dared not interfere, and would not be regarded if he did. Governor Pratt asked for an opportunity to represent his case to Mr. Lincoln, or, as a Marylander, to Mr. Blair. This was refused. The only delay allowed (and this, of course, a mockery,) was till Secretary Stanton's return from the West; and on his return, Governor Pratt and Mr. Nicholson were taken into custody, and sent, through the agency of Butler, across the lines—imprisoned and exiled for refusing to take an illegal oath! Are we not justified, then, in saying that a tyrant in a civilized land? We shall wait with interest to see whether Mr. Reverdy Johnson—Governor Pratt's dearest friend—will say or do anything in his behalf.

He is what Mr. Pratt once was—a Maryland Senator. Not that we imagine it will do any good to the exiles, for such decrees are not reversible yet. Nor should we be at all surprised if, as in the case of the Lords in 1841, the Senate dare remonstrate; or, as with the Commons, the House of Representatives should murmur if the precedent of the Five Members should be re-enacted, after an interval of two hundred and twenty-two years, by men speaking the same language as did Charles Stuart; and his "thorough" War Minister, John Wentworth.—*Age.*

Winter Fashions in New York.

The Beatrice cloak for December is of rich black velvet, shawl-shape in the back, and cloak front, ornamented with guipure lace insertion, and an elegant guipure flounce. The Moscovite is very graceful, and not very extravagant. The fulness lies in large plaits. A large pelerine forms the sleeve, figures in large squares in front. It is composed of two pieces, which are joined in the back; the seams are ornamented with insertion. One model is made of velvet beaver, of a very dark brown. The tassel and insertion are black.

In the stores there are many fine styles. One velvet circular is brought out in admirable taste and excellence for service and comfort. It has a neatly quilted, black marceline lining. Around the neck is a fulled and rich guipure lace of over two inches in width. The arm holes are finished with the same fulled guipure; handsome crochet buttons, of very large size, wrought with bugles and finished with rich pendants, come as far down as the bottom of the waist in front. One such button is at the top and bottom of the arm hole, gathering down the ends of the fallen lace.

One of less cost, but equally charming in style, is of very heavy black silk, in a long, loose sack form. It has elbowed, half loose sleeves and pockets. The bugle trimming is elegant. It is like separate branches of foliage laid on at intervals each side of the front, the whole length of the sack. The cuffs and the pockets are ornamented with the same sprigs or leaves as the body, except that they are graduated in size. There is no collar, but the same graceful bugle trimming is around the neck. This sack has a quilted black silk lining.

Another model is of black broadcloth, which is decidedly a winter garment. It has a collar, and is without lining. The shoulders and the back and the cuffs are decorated with the bugle trimming. On the two side seams at the bottom of the skirt, the bugle trimming is in beautiful forms, but much larger than that on the upper parts. It extends about half a yard up on the seam.

A long circular of grey velvet cloth, with hoods and rich chenile tassels of brown and white, is very lady like, and also suitable for any emergency of forms, as well as clear cold weather.

A capital thing for the wear and tear of every day is the long gray circular in beaver cloth, with a falling hood. The hood lined with blue silk and finished with blue cords and tassels is in excellent taste. Brown trimmings upon the gray cloth are also in much vogue.

The Basquine is considered very stylish in black cloth, but it requires a large quantity of material, and then appears to advantage only upon the finest form. This has very rich crochet trimming upon the half open sleeve and on the shoulders and back seams.—*N. Y. News*

DIED.

McMASTER—On Friday evening, Dec. 4th, 1863, ANDREW McMASTER.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, near Homewood Station, Collins township, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 9th, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's, No. 104, Grant street, at ½ before one o'clock p. m. The Accommodation Train on the Pennsylvan a R. R. will leave the Depot for Homewood, at 1.40 a. m.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD-SEARCHER.

DR. KEYSER'S LINDSEY'S BLOOD-SEARCHER,

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets.

☞ Ore "J. M Fulton," by his advertisement seems to consider him elf or it may be rather wishes to create the impression that he is "wholesale and retail agent" for this medicine. To those who know him it is unnecessary to say a word, but to others I wish to say that I hold "Dr." Lindsey's exclusive appointment having yet over eight years to unexpired time to run—still the publication may be of less importance to me than to the newspaper owners. S. J.

de8

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the SUN BURNT FACE AND HANDS to a PEARLY SATIN TEXTURE of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the distinguished appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES,

AND

ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN,

Leaving the complexion Fresh, Transparent and Smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have.

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

de9 w&t

LONDON AND INTERIOR ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED REMEDIES

BLOOD POWDER AND

BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

London and Interior Royal Mail Company's

CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 326 Strand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.

TORRENCE & McGARR,

Pittsburgh Drug House,

nov30yr Corner Fourth and Market street

☞ 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

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

The above remedy may be obtained in Pittsburgh of JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, corner of Market street and the Diamond.

se25-3md&w

☞ *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,
331 Broadway, New York.

de5-3md

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

☞ CORNWELL & KERR.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge.)

mh4 PITTSBURGH.

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

J. F. HOFFMAN,

DENTIST.

All work warranted.

134 Smithfield Street,

jn5-dly PITTSBURGH.

☞ 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.

no13-tdecs

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 satisfactory 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.

oct9-dxw

BUTTER—3 BOXES CHOICE ROLL BUTTER—Just received and for sale by

de8 FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
corner Market and First streets.

CIDER—4 BARRELS OF SWEET CIDER—Just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG
de8 corner Market and First streets.

New Advertisements.

TEACHER WANTED.

A First-Class Teacher

Is wanted to teach the HIGHER DEPARTMENT of a Graded School, in the village of Florence, Washington county, Pa. For particulars inquire of JAS. M'CAHREN,

de9-1td Florence, Pa.

CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at the

Masonic Hall Auction House,

No. 55 FIFTH STREET.

Will be sold a large and choice stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Direct from the importers of New York, consisting of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Velvets, Hats, &c. The attention of dealers is called to this sale.

de9 T. A. M'CLELLAND, Auctioneer.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 55 FIFTH STREET.

PRATT'S 26TH ANNUAL SALE OF BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, GOLD PENS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FAMILY BIBLES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY EVENING, December, 10th, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold without reserve, a very large and valuable collection of standard works in almost every department of literature science and art, fine Family Bibles, Albums, &c., &c. Among other valuable works that will be sold we mention: Washington Irving's works, 17 vols; Clarke's Commentary, complete, 4 large vols; Waverly Novels, complete, 25 steel plates; The Statesman's Manual, complete, 4 vols, steel plates; Chamber's Information for the People 2 large vols; Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, 2 vols; Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols; Dick's works, 2 vols; the complete works of Shakspeare, Byron, Burns, Moore, Pope, Ben Johnson, Plutarch, Addison, Scott, Josephus, Homer, and hundreds of others. Mr. Pratt having just returned from the New York trade sale with a large and splendid stock, Books at private sale at auction prices. J. K. PRATT,

de9 Salesman.

$1,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE a two story brick house of four rooms, bake oven, coal house, etc, and lot 20 feet front on Webster st., Pittsburgh.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

de9 51 Market street.

AT THE CORNER OF REED AND Crawford streets, a neat two story brick dwelling house and two lots of ground, hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, three chambers, back porch, grape vines, shade trees, hydrant, oven, &c; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

de9 51 Market street.

AUCTION LOT.
BERLIN SHAWLS SELLING
AT $9 50,
REGULAR PRICE $18 00.

AUCTION LOT.
BERLIN SHAWLS SELLING
AT $9 50,
REGULAR PRICE $18 00.

HUGUS & HACKE,
COR. FIFTH & MARKET STREET.

SHAWLS WORTH $18 FOR $9 50.

ON HAND A LARGE AND SPLENDID assortment of Goods suitable for

Holiday Presents,

Consisting in part of

MOROCCO SATCHELS,
PORTEMONNAIES,
PURSES, WALLETS,
Photographic Albums,
From $1 to $25.
BELTS, BELTBUCKLES,
JET BREAST PINS and SETTS,
EAR-RINGS,
SHAWL and SCARF PINS,
SHELL BOXES,
INLAID SHELL COMBS,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR-NETS,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
COMFORTS,
LADIES' and GENTS' SCARFS,
MALTESE LACE,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions and Small Wares, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere as we feel confident that our prices will be found very low.

MACRUM & GLYDE,

78 MARKET STREET,

dec Between Fourth and Diamond.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

We will open our new stock of

Pianos, Melodeons

And everything pertaining to a first-class Music Establishment, on the 18th inst., at

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Prof. Wamelink is now East purchasing our stock, which will be the finest ever brought to this city. Persons intending to purchase anything in our line for a Christmas or New Years' present, would do well to wait his arrival.

The pupils of Prof. W. will be notified through the evening papers when he will resume teaching. His absence from the city will not be prolonged over a week or ten days.

de8-tdecl8 WAMELINK & BARR.

J. G. WELDON.....JNO. KELLY.

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.

146 Wood street, near Sixth,

de8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,

Gravel Roofers,

Corner Fifth and Wood Streets,

Second Story.

All work promptly attended to at lowest cash prices. de8

AT WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THIS MONTH—BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS, Balmorals, Gaiters, and all other kinds at retail, thereby saving twenty per cent.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOS. H. BONLAND,

de5 No. 98 Market street, 2 doors from Fifth street.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans. THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; those duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as: income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interests commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay. JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, 114 SOUTH THIRD street, Philadelphia.

JOSHUA HANNA, Agent,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.

de4-6tecd

LOW PRICES—

ALL STYLES

OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

AT PITTOCK'S,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

DIARIES FOR 1864,
DIARIES FOR 1864,
DIARIES FOR 1864,

AT PITTOCK'S,

de5 Opposite the Postoffice.

$1,40,
$1,40,
$1,40,
$1,40,

For the very

BEST TAM