The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1863. ESTABLISHED 1842.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss,
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Bannings's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver Plated Supporter.

Pile Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak knee joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self-Injecting Syringes; also every kind of Syringes.

Dr. KEYSER has also a Truss which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

☞Office at his DRUG STORE, No. 140 WOOD STREET, sign of the golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body, immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the application of Trusses in adults and children, and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfaction.

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes,
Of every kind.
Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st.
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
At DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.
no10-1yd&w

DR. KEYSER'S

PECTORAL SYRUP

CURES CONSUMPTION,
CURES BRONCHITIS,
CURES COLDS,
CURES ASTHMA,
CURES ALL DISEASES
OF THE LUNGS.

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

PECTORAL SYRUP.

They are at home, and any one who has doubts can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

DR. KEYSER IS PREPARED AT ANY TIME TO EXAMINE LUNGS, WITHOUT CHARGE, FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED HIS MEDICINES.

ATTEND TO YOUR COLDS.—A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11, 1860.

DR. KEYSER: My wife has been afflicted with a bad Cough and difficulty of breathing for five years, which for several years back had gradually increa ed in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case, I procured some of your Pectoral Cough Syrup. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself to a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman, Fifth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18, 1858.

DR. KEYSER: I have been, more or less, in my life, affected with the severest of colds and horseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above Syrup it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I must unhesitatingly say that is the best remedy I ever found, purporting to cure the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

DR. KEYSER—*Dear Sir:* Excuse the delay in my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sooner. I take great pleasure in saying that it is all you say it is. *It knocked the nonsense out of my cough*, and the worst one I was ever afflicted with. I have not used more than one-half of the bottle, and I can and do wish that all who are afflicted would give it as fair a trial as I have done, and they will be proud to say, "It is no quack medicine." I would not suffer another such an attack for any consideration, or at any cost. I am confident I can breathe more freely than I ever did. I shall always acknowledge a debt of gratitude for inventing so excellent a remedy. You are at liberty to use my name in this regard, as you think proper.

E. F. PRATT.
Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, May, 11 1859.

N. B.—I am no stranger to my fellow citizens, and all who entertain doubts can consult me personally. E. F. P.

PITTSBURGH, April 25, 1857.

READ THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER: I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a bad cough, without benefit—among them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I purchased from you a bottle of your PECTORAL SYRUP, and before she used half a bottle she was relieved. The second bottle cured her entirely of her cough.

JOHN DARIN,
Robinson street, Allegheny.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no10-1yd&w

For Sale.

$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.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE —Pleasantly situate on North Canal street, Allegheny City, 50 feet front, running back to Butler street, a large two story brick dwelling, porch in front, wide hall, large parlor 16 by 50 feet, dining room, kitchen, three basement rooms, large cellar, four rooms and bath room on second floor, two attic rooms, gas fixtures in every room, brick carriage house and stable for five horses, grape arbor, two varieties of grapes, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, etc. Immediate possession.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
de7 51 Market street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862
AND
Industrial Exposition, Paris, 1861,

In competition with all the leading Sewing Machines **in Europe and America**, and the United States Agricultural Association; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mechanics' Association, Boston; American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati; Kentucky Institute, Louisville; Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco; and **at every State and County Fair where Exhibited this Season.**

UPWARDS OF
125,000 OF THESE MACHINES
Have already been Sold,

A fact which speaks louder than words of the success and popularity of **Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine**—the cheapest Machine in the world,

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

Every Machine warranted for 3 Years.

CAUTIONS AND HINTS IN PURCHASING.

INSTRUCTIONS FREE.

Always happy to exhibit and explain them.

☞Circulars, containing an explanation of the machine, with testimonials from ladies of the highest social standing, given on application, either in person or by mail.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Agents for the Western States and Western Pa.

Principal Offices and Wholesale Emporiums,
No. 27 Fifth Street.....PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pike's Opera House.....CINCINNATI, O.
Masonic Temple.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
no24-d&w

AT THE
NEW CARPET STORE,

We shall sell during the present month, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Without any Advance in Price,

A full line of

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

In sheets 3 to 24 ft wide:

Woolen Druggets and Crumb Cloths,

WINDOW SHADES,

Table and Piano Covers,

Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c.

These goods have advanced in first hands from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT within thirty days, and are now selling at

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Our stock is almost entirely new, all having been purchased within ninety days for cash at the very lowest prices of the year.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH ST.,
Between Postoffice and Dispatch Building.
no16

Jacob Keller,

Importer and wholesale dealer in

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS,

160 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three doors above 6th street.

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

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.**

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the P., F. W. & C. Railroad Company, will be held at No. 23 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, at 11 a. m., of the

31st of December, proximo,

For the purpose of considering an agreement for

The Sale of the Franchise,

To be a corporation of that Company, to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, as provided in "Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio," passed April 4th, 1863.
W. H. BARNES,
no25-td Secretary.

DAILY POST.

DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months, "	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One " "	70
One week, delivered in the city	18
Single copies	3
To agents per hundred	2 00

Another Infamous Outrage.

The Sussex (N. J.) *Herald* publishes the following account of the kidnapping of the son of a citizen of Hamburg in that county, on Saturday week:

In the forenoon of the day mentioned, in the midst of the rain-storm, two men, strangers in the neighborhood, with a pair of horses and wagon, drove up to the place of Stacy L. Stoll, esq. Without ceremony they proceeded to the grist mill near by and demanded to see Mr. Joseph E. Stoll, who was tending the mill. Having presented himself, he was informed that they were authorized to arrest deserters, and that he must go with them. They refused to give their names, or to show or offer to show any authority. They said they were from Jersey City, and had authority from headquarters. Stacy L. Stoll, his father, who has long been confined to his bed with sickness, could not see them, but his mother, an infirm woman, and her younger son, a lad about thirteen years of age, came down to the mill, when these catchpoles proposed to compromise, and for $400 offered to let Joseph go, and to guarantee him that he should not again be molested. Joseph, thinking that their object was to extort money, stepped out of sight, somewhere about the mill. This put these villains into a great fury; they then threatened Mrs. Stoll, that unless she paid them the amount they exacted, they would arrest her for entertaining a deserter—and exhibiting their iron shackles, seizing hold of her—when the little boy, seeing the abuse of his mother, came to her rescue, to get her from their grasp; whereupon these demon employees let her go, and seized the lad—a very small boy of his age—and valiantly and bravely fastened upon his wrists a pair of iron shackles, which extended his arms about one and a half feet apart; they then dragged him along past his father's house, and placed him in their wagon, and drove off hastily in the midst of a violent rain. the lad having nothing to protect him from the cold storm but the indoor clothes he chanced to have on. They said they would take him to headquarters His poor invalid father, unable to protect him, and his helpless and agitated mother and sisters, who witnessed the scene, could only look on with horror and distraction as the affrighted and screaming lad was carried away.

The mother followed as far as Warwick, New York State, when she found the men, but no trace of her boy; nor would they condescend to inform her where he was, until near night, when they told her that she probably would find the boy at home. It seems that after proceeding about six miles with him, they unloosed his shackles, and put him out of the wagon to return home as best he might in the drenching rain.

The Freedmen of the South.

The fearful condition of those victims of Abolition madness, the poor "freedmen" of the South, appeals to the heart of every person of human sympathies. We quote the opposite remarks of the N. Y. *World* upon the subject, and urge its important suggestions upon our readers' consideration. After quoting the descriptions of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, General Grant's Superintendent of Contrabands, our New York cotemporary says:

"Swarming thus in their worse than savage misery among the camps of the soldiery, their presence moves all that is ribald and brutal in those camps to hatred and contempt, to outrage and abuse. Had these people asked us for the bread of freedom it were still insufferably base in us to have given them these stones in response. But it was we who offered, not they who asked, this bread at our hands.

The master may have chastised his slave with whips, but we have made him free, only to chastise him with scorpions. The master gave him life, at least, and raiment, food and drink, and a roof to cover him, and the comfortable presence of his fellows. We give him slow starvation, rags, and the firmament for his shelter. We take him from his wife and children to fight our battles in the field, surrendering them to insult, privation, and death by famine and disease.

The men who have brought this huge wretchedness upon a helpless race, now throw the burden on the people, whose national name it threatens for ages to disgrace. We cannot, and we must not, reject it. By every consideration of honor and humanity, as Christian men, we must lift it, grievous though it be. This is the immediate work and duty of the hour. To the future we may well remit the chastisement, sure and terrible, which awaits the hypocrites and the madmen who have loaded upon us, and upon our children, so cruel a weight of national shame and of individual misery."

Address of Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—to day will be marked in American history as the opening of a Congress destined to face and settle the most important questions of the country, and during whose existence the rebellion, which has passed into culmination, will, beyond all question—thanks to our army and navy and Administration—die a deserved death.

Not only will your constituents watch with the strictest scrutiny your deliberations here, but the friends of liberty to the most distant lands, will be interested spectators of your acts.

In this greater than Roman forum, I invoke you to approach these grave questions with the calm thoughtfulness of statesmen, freeing your discussions from that acerbity which mars instead of advancing legislation, and with unshaken reliance on that Divine Power which gave victory to those who framed this Union and can give even greater victory to those who are seeking to save it from destruction by the hand of the parricide and traitor. I invoke you also to remember that sacred truth, which all history verifies, that "They who rule not in righteousness shall perish from the earth."

Thanking you with a grateful heart for this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, and appealing to you all for that support and forbearance, by the aid of which alone I can hope to succeed, I am now ready to take the oath of office and enter upon the duties you have assigned me.

A NEGRO about dying was told by his minister that he must forgive a certain darkey against whom he seemed to entertain very bitter feelings.

'Yes, yes,' he replied, 'if I dies I forgib dat nigga; but if I gits well dat nigga must take care.'

William Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. Garrison was not mobbed last night. Vitriol was not scattered through the audience. Stones were not dashed through the windows. Yet Mr. Garrison said that the execution of John Brown was a horrible murder, and uttered the boldest, most uncompromising anti-slavery opinions. He was not even hissed; on the contrary, he was welcomed and interrupted by applause, and throughout his fine speech had the sympathies and respect of his hearers. What has happened to Philadelphia that in three years she has been thus transformed? What spell of eloquence has Mr. Garrison wrought, that he, who, twenty years ago, nearly lost his life in the streets of Boston for declaring slavery to be a crime; who, up to 1861, was unjustly branded as a traitor and an atheist, should now be acknowledged as one of the truest of Americans? He has wrought no spell but that of truth; he is not eloquent as Brutus is, and speaks with no more power than of old.

The above is from the Philiadelphia *Press*, edited by John W. Forney, the Clerk of the Senate of the United States! Who is this Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who is now pronounced by Forney "as one of the truest Americans?" He is the editor of the *Liberator*, at Boston, which, from 1831 to 1861, made its weekly appearance with this motto, as the key to the principles of the paper: "The American Union and Constitution—a league with hell and a covenant with death." For more than a quarter of a century did he labor openly and boldly, and with fanatical zeal and determination, for the destruction of our Union and Constitution, because they, in his judgment, contributed to the support of slavery in the South. His doctrine was, that our political institutions should perish, in order to give the negro a chance for his freedom!

This original architect of disunion, who has done more, perhaps, to bring about the war and separation of the Northern and Southern States, is now received with ovations by the Administration and so-called Union party in Philadelphia, and its organ heralds him as "one of the truest of Americans!" Before a large and fashionable audience of the Quaker City, Garrison stands up and asserts that the execution of John Brown, who proceeded, in a time of profound peace, into the State of Virginia with a band of desperadoes, with the avowed purpose of inciting negroes to revolt and murder their masters and their master's familes, to bring upon the Old Dominion all the horrors of St. Domingo, and by whose raid a number of valuable lives were lost, whose hand carried pikes for the barbarous negroes to use in transfixing the heads of infants, after their fashion upon such occasions; asserted, we repeat, that the execution of this bloody and terrible miscreant was a horrible murder, and the sentiment was received with applause! If this was not a period when the events that have transpired have been of so extraordinary a character as to preclude our being astonished at any thing, this applause of such a sentiment by an American audience would surely awaken that emotion.

But we long since learned that these [illegible] sentiment—to the excess of craziness—that it can be carried when under the direction of a ferocious and cruel fanaticism, and even this Philadelphia welcome to the eulogist of a murderer and a traitor of the worst grade, is but in harmony with that spirit that has already subverted our Government, and perpetrated atrocities from which the whole world recoils with horror and amazement! This Philadelphia audience, that received Garrison with so much enthusiasm, may have been well dressed—may have had the appearance of a high civilization—but its moral respect and sense of justice and right, is that of heathens and barbarians of a degraded type. Is there any one now who can not measure the sincerity of the professions of devotion to the Union that have come from that quarter—who can not now see the total and utter hypocrisy of them, and is not ready to rebuke their impudence when they shall again be thrown under his observation? The Unionism of the Radical or Jacobin faction is that peculiar Unionism of Garrison and John Brown—that Unionism which applied the torch and the sword to the destruction of the great temple of American Liberty, and razed it to the ground, and now exult with ferocious and crazy joy over its ruins!

The Work Still Going On.

The business of arbitrary arrests is still progressing in the lower end of our county. We noticed a week or two ago the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Conrad Horn, of Hazleton, by the military. On Friday night of week before last, another outrage or series of outrages was perpetrated upon a number of the citizens of Black Creek, whose houses were entered in the night by some soldiers and the men arrested and taken to Hazleton and from there to Beaver Meadows. They were taken before the Deputy Marshal at the latter place, and that officer finding nothing against them, discharged them and left them to return home on foot through the rain. The victims of this last outrage were Amos Rittenhouse and two of his sons, Philip Wolf, David Hunsinger, Christian Beninger, Adam Croll and Michael Smith. The arresting party also went to the house of George Clinger, who keeps a hotel in the neighborhood, destroyed his liquors and other articles, and warned his family to leave the house.

And these deeds are perpetrated upon American citizens, who are guilty of no crime save that they refuse to fall down and worship the Abolition God at the behest of the men in power! In other words, they are Democrats and believe that our old fashioned constitutional government, such as our fathers made for us through seas of blood, is better than a despotism founded upon pretended "military necessity." How long the liberties of the citizen are thus to be crushed we do not know. But we yet hope that the people will awake from the infatuation which seems to render them careless of the future, careless of the existence of the free institutions—and when once aroused, that they will yet hurl by their votes a party from power that thus perverts the the purposes of good government to party spleen. A few months more of "submission, and the rights of the people will not be worth the paper upon which we write this paragraph.—*Luzerne Union.*

The Sewing Girls.

The Boston *Herald*, in an article upon the poor sewing girls' strike in the large cities, says:

"The prices paid for sewing are too contemptibly small to mention. Where are the shoddy contractors? Where are the loud-mouthed philanthropists and spouters about human freedom? Where are the anti-slavery agitators and Abolition ministers who roll up their eyes in holy horror about slavery, when the worst kind of slavery, exists in our very midst? Do our Christian ministers preach long and flatulent discourses about the sad condition of the thousands of females who labor twelve or fourteen hours a day for $1 50 or $2 per week? How are they to pay for their board, and how are they to be clothed upon such a miserable stipend, we inquire? Do not the great wrongs practiced upon them in this particular cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance? Will not the so called respectable women, who live in luxury and ease, do something to aid the unfortunate of their own sex? Will they not step forward and lend their influence to alleviate the sufferings of their unfortunate sisters?

"Do they imagine that going to church, arrayed in purple and fine linen, and attending a few meetings during the week, cyclept sewing circles, where scandal is the presiding genius, will carry them to Heaven? If they do they will come far short. When they stand before a just God, will not the question be put to them: Have you fed the hungry and clothed the naked? Have you done anything to relieve the distress of your poor sisters, or have you been proud, arrogant and selfish?

"The misfortune is that these poor sewing girls must be negroes to get the sympathy of the Abolition agitators."

Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

Present: The Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, Chief Justice.
Hon. J. M. Wayne,
Hon. J. Catron,
Hon. S. Nelson,
Hon. R. C. Grier,
Hon. N. Clifford
Hon. N. H. Swayne,
Hon. S. F. Miller,
Hon. D. Davis, and
Hon. S. J. Field,
Associate Justices.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney announced that Wm. Thomas Carroll, late Clerk of this Court, has died since the last adjournment of the Cour, and proceeded as follows:

It is hereby ordered that Daniel Wesley Middleton be and he is hereby appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that he forthwith take the oaths of office, and give bond, according to law, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

While we are appointed a successor to Mr. Carroll, it is but just to his memory to say that he was an accomplished and faithful officer, prompt and exact in business, and courteous in manner, and during the whole period of his official life discharged the duties of his office with justice to the public and the suitors, and to the entire satisfaction of every member of the Court.

We sincerely deplore his death, and direct this order to be entered on the records of the Court, and a copy of it transmitted to his widow by the Clerk, to mark our sympathy with the sorrows of his afflicted family.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney announced to the Bar that the Court would commence the call of the docket to morrow in the following order:

No. 9. Bayne vs. Morris.
No. 27. Meigge et al vs. The Steamer Northerner.
[illegible] Mail Steamship Company.
No. 56. Miles vs. Caldwell.
No. 68. Rench vs. Deery.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Premium Sewing Machines,

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois.

These machines were awarded the Highest Premium, *over all competitors*, for the *Best Family Sewing Machines*, the *Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS of 1863:

New York State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for double-thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Vermont State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Iowa State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Indiana State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Illinois State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Kentucky State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Pennsylvania State Fair.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for beautiful machine work.
Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for machine work.

And at the following County Fairs:

Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family sewing machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Champlain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.
Franklin Co (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
Queen's Co (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine
Mechanics Institute (Pa.) Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing machine has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United State where it has been exhibited to this date.

Sales Rooms, No. 18 FIFTH ST. Pittsburg, Pa.
oc29:2md&w A. F. CHATONEY, Agent.

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW SHOES

AT DIFFENBACHER'S,

NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,

embracing Gent's, Ladies, Misses and Children's wear in great variety. sel1

JUST RECEIVED—

Laird's Bloom of Youth for the complexion and skin.
Drake's genuine Plantation Bitters.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsum.
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Stearling Amorosia for the Hair.
Holloway's Family Medicines.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher.
All of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Pure Glycerine and Honey Soaps.
Glycerine Cream and Cold Cream, for chapped hands, face, &c., at
GEO. A. KELLY'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
oc24 No. 69 Federal st., Allegheny.

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to rear the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Conn's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.
NEAL BRIDGLAND.

25 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH—Just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
no16 69 Federal st., Allegheny.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered before Congress on Dec. 9th.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars and to aid in inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has by a like proceeding promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maratime powers, but they have been discussed, and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frannness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of the matatime powers.

On Foreign Treaties.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britian, for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end. I shall submit, for the consideration of the Senate, a Convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britian, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country. A novel and important question involving the extent of the maratime jurisdiction of Spain, in the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated, without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it a proper subject to the approval of the Senate to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Soheldt dues, in the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

Our Difficulties with Chili.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure of Selana in Perr by Chilian officers, of a large amount of treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close, by the award of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined, [illegible] the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country. The joint commission, under the act of the last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it. The difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited a Minister to that republic.

The Rights of Foreigners and Citizens Abroad

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international question touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, in the instance of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of insurgents, is to be exempted from the rules which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof.

It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts, where declarations of intentions may be made or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or of those declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, in becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is, therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under pretence of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on grounds of alienage.

In common of other Western Powers our relation with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is to be hoped, although not with confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fires of the residence of the legislation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in affecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommended to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections established, with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to diplomatic, military and naval service.

The consular systems of the United States under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to beself sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored. Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morrocco, Egypt, China and other central countries, are charged with complections and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona, are proving far richer than heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth is flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred. There is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially is agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of precious metals, while demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupations, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life, and this noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries both at sea and on land by persons in the service of the United States, and as this Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon artizans of the United States we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Commerce, have been preferred to some Governments, but no definitive answer to the proposition has not been received from any.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking Law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met, and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops it is believed, were ever more amply provided, more liberally and punctually paid and, it may be added, that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were $90,112,567,486; the aggregate disbursements, $895, 796,680,66; leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of $532,904,421. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $6,905,964,240; from internal revenue, $3,764,076,795; from direct taxes, $148,510,861; from lands, $167,617,17; miscellaneous sources, $304,661,685; and from loans, 756,682,861; making an aggregate of $90,112,567,486. Of the disbursements there were $282,589,23; for pensions &c., $4,216,520.59; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846,51; for War Department, $599,298,600;83; for the Navy Deyartment, $6,824,105,27; for the payment of funded and temporary debt, $181.086,685,07, making an aggregate of $89,678,668,056, and leaving a balance of $532,904,421.

But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from monies borrowed during the year must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the monies borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount, $181,086,585,07, should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains, as actual receipts, 714,709,955,58, leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances, less formidable to the country, than the estimates of that officer, heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, First. The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief. Second. The organization of colored persons into the war service. Third. The exchange of prisoners is fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock. Fourth. Operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General. Fifth. The organization of the Invalid corps. Sixth. The operation of the several departments, of the Quartermaster Generals; Chief of Engineers; Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself in referring your attention to the report itself.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been im-