DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements must be handed in before 9 o'clock, P. M., to insure insertion.

ITEMS.

A dozen towns in Maine have already filled their quota under the last call.

Rev. P. FLOOD, a Catholic priest, died at Waltham, Mass., last week.

One of the California mining companies is selling land at $1,000 an inch.

Thenty-five colored regiments have been organized in Louisiana.

The steamer Fannie McBride was sunk below Fort Pillow. She was valued at $80,000.

JEFF. DAVIS' message to the Confederate Congress was read in both Houses on Monday, the 7th instant.

Counterfeit twenty dollar bills of the greenback denomination are in circulation. Look out.

Hon. F. O. J. SMITH has endowed a "Home for Aged and Indigent Mothers" at Westbrook, Maine.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been standing as godfather to the son of Col. WRIGHT, who was formerly on MAC's staff.

An order has recently been issued at Vicksburg, conscripting all loungers and others who have no "visible occupation" in the city.

Advices received from the Army of the Potomac state that we occupy the same position precisely as before the advance. The report that Gen. LEE had thrown a force across the Rapidan is not correct.

LAWRENCE J. STEELE, convicted of the charge of obtaining money from the Government by means of a forged payroll was sentenced in Philadelphia on Saturday to three years and nine months' imprisonment.

The estimate of clothing for the army for the next fiscal year is fifty eight millions of dollars. Nine hundred thousand dollars are asked for the benefit of prisoners of war.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, with General MEADE's army, says that the North Carolina prisoners captured during the late advance, actually danced for joy and kissed their captors.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th instant demands that the permission granted to the federals to send provisions to the prisoners in rebel dungeons shall be withdrawn.

The deficiency of Pennsylvania, being, in proportion to her population, less than that of any of the adjacent States, it is hoped by a vigorous support her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.

The Louisville *Journal* has advices which it credits, that the rebel General MORGAN was in Cumberland county, Kentucky, on the morning of the 7th inst., in company with five of his officers, proceeding to Richmond in the Confederate rank.

The Postmaster General has instructed postmasters to forward to the Dead Letter Office, except in special cases, all letters remaining unclaimed one month after being advertised, instead of two months, as formerly.

Mr. ASHLEY will introduce into Congress a bill at an early day, providing that the free States may recruit to fill the quotas in the rebel States, offering such bounties as they may please.

The Washington *Republican* says that Gen. GRANT would have "long since been dismissed the service in disgrace but for Mr. LINCOLN. It is now proposed to make GRANT a Lieutenant General.

The steamer Sallie had arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas river. She reported that the steamer Emma was fired into when en route from Duval's Bluff to Jacksonport. A major and captain on board of her were wounded.

It is understood that a majority of the old military committee of the Senate, which in fact was the same as the new one, will be against the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption clause of the Conscription act.

A good joke was perpetrated by a rebel prisoner captured at Chickamauga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he "didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much longer." "Why not?" inquired the Feds. "Because," said he, "the Confederacy is getting so narrow that you'll fire clear over it and hit man on the other side."

Volunteering appears to be going on in Vermont with a success that promises a completion of the quota previous to January 5. No State bounty is offered, but the towns propose to give from $200 to $300 for volunteers. In a number of towns twenty dollars a month extra pay has been voted instead of the bounty.

There were eleven candidates for the Chaplaincy of the House. The Right Reverend Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, author of The Bible View of Slavery, and Revs. W. H. CHENNING, Unitarian, were the leading candidates. The former had fifty five votes, and the latter was elected by eighty six votes. Adjourned till Monday.

A proclamation of the national government has just been issued at Warsaw denying the rumors, proceeding from Russian sources, that the Poles were on the point of laying down their arms. The proclamation announces a continuance of the war. It also states that the forces of the insurrection are on the increase, and that the Russians had proved themselves unable to govern otherwise than by fire and sword.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent in the Confederate camp at Chattanooga dated October 8. He says that among the various fruitless victories gained by the Confederates those of Chickamauga and Bull Run will stand conspicuous, and that Chickamauga should have been nothing more than a bloody and unfruitful victory, will, when its details are fully known and deliberately weighed, be imputed to the general who chanced to command the troops that won it as one of the least pardonable blunders and shortcomings of history.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT.

One remarkably striking feature of the report of the War Department is the glowing admiration and tender solicitude expressed for the "Americans of African descent." The old, decrepid contrabands, and those of tender years, unable to provide for themselves, are being well cared for, while the intrepidity and heroic bearing of the freedmen in arms, are themes for lofty eulogy. The two or three skirmishes, in which some negro soldiers are said to have acted bravely, are paraded by Mr. STANTON as evidences of a heroism equal to any emergency; he, consequently, recommends an increase of pay for them, equal to that now given to the white soldiers in the field. He says:

"The colored troops have been allowed no bounty; and under the construction given by the Department they can only, by the existing law, receive the pay of ten dollars per month, while other soldiers are being paid thirteen dollars per month, with clothing and daily rations. There seems to be inequality and injustice in this distinction, and an amendment authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive is recommended."

When the war broke out every one knows that one dollar would purchase as many of the necessaries of life as two dollars will to day; and yet, in the face of this notorious fact, we do not perceive that Mr. STANTON urges an increase of the soldiers pay, to a figure which will prevent absolute destitution from reaching some of their families. All sympathy with him, like his allies, is centered in the negro, showing itself in a recommendation calculated to degrade the white soldier, by placing him upon equality with recently freed slaves. If these black soldiers are entitled to increased pay for their services, surely those intrepid men who fought and won the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg and Chattanooga are worthy of increased consideration, also. While Mr. STANTON was penning his admiration of negro valor, and recommending delicate attention for the poor contrabands quartered upon our bounty, he might have said a word in regard to the thousands of mothers and children, now awaiting the return of husbands and fathers from the field. But these reflections are out of place at present. The remembrance and mention of destitution among soldiers' families, smacks of disloyalty. The allusions to widows and orphans, because of the slaughter at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, are calculated to discourage enlistments, and that is treason. No matter what the sacrifice of human life, because of the blunders of the War Department, all is forgotten in the glowing accounts of contraband daring and impetuosity. Valor unsurpassed since the world began, performed by white men, is obscured by extravagant exaggerations of foaming fanatics. For, until we hear of an engagement between our black soldiers, and an equal number of white rebels, in which the former, by desperation and endurance were successful, we will not award to them a heroism which is calculated to obscure even that of the heroes under Gen. Meade, and all from the President down to the lowest in this respect depends must wear it; while, at the same time, it is the certain road to civil and military promotion. We have no objections, however, to the proposed increase of the negro soldiers' pay. Our money might as well be given to them as squandered some other ways; but while being in this liberal humor, we are also inclined to remember our brave and much beloved Union defenders. What say our brethren of the Abolition press?

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

This is a very interesting and ably prepared document; it is a complete history of the year's military operations, and while it acknowledges disasters in the East, we are gratified with our telling victories in the Southwest.

From the Age.

Meade and the Recent Movements of the Army of the Potomac.

Your editorial in Wednesday's paper, in reference to General Meade and the recent movements of the Army of the Potomac, has been the subject of much discussion, particularly that portion which justifies Gen. Meade in his retreat. You said: "Nor has it been among sensible people anything but a matter of congratulation that the army was in the hands of one bold enough and self reliant enough to take the responsibility of ordering a retreat without striking a blow, when convinced that a battle would accomplish nothing."

I have in possession a letter from an intelligent gentleman in the army, who has been in all the battles of the Peninsula, in the Fredericksburg battles, and in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, which confirms the correctness of your position. He says:

"While the corps was lying here, General Meade sent an order to General Warren to charge the enemy's works in front of him, on the morning of the 30th of November. Six o'clock was the hour designated: but, by some good luck, it was put off until seven o'clock, when it was daylight, and the men could see what was in front of them. Our corps arrived at this place on the night of the 29th, and General Warren and General Meade supposed that the enemy had only rifle-pits, and that was the reason he ordered the works to be charged. But when General Warren looked around after daylight, he found the enemy behind earthworks more formidable than those at Fredericksburg last winter. The 2d division and the 2d brigade was to be the advance of the division, to be supported by the 1st and 3d brigades of the 2d division. I heard Capt. Bane say that he had made up his mind never to come out of that place alive. But, thank the Lord! the charge was not made, and many lives have been saved. The men made every arrangement as if they were certain of death. Captain Bane said that just as sure as that charge had been made, there would not be twenty five men left in the whole division. As soon as General Warren saw what kind of a place it was, he sent immediately for General Meade to come up. He came, and as soon as he saw the position, he gave up all idea of taking it by a charge. * * * It is all folly to keep "*hunting*" around this part of Virginia, for it is fortified every mile of the way from the Rapidan to James river, and we might fight here until doomsday, and never get within twenty miles of Richmond.

The Fifteenth Indiana lost one hundred and ninety men in the late fights in front of Chattanooga.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF RECONCILIATION—THE GREASED CARTRIDGE POLICY.

Had President LINCOLN (remarks the New York *World*) exerted all his ingenuity and taxed the ingenuity of his cabinet counselors to devise that insult to the southern people which should be by them regarded as the most odious and maddening, he could have fallen on nothing better adapted to his purpose than the strange oath he has tendered them to support his proclamation of emancipation, and all other proclamations having reference to slaves which he may think fit to issue. Purporting to be an emollient, and put forth under the guise of an amnesty, it seeks out the sorest, the most inflamed, the most sensitive spot in the southern mind, and applies to it a burning brand. It is a proposition which the South will feel that it cannot accept without a degree of voluntary self-degradation which every southerner of spirit and character will regard as worse than death. It is idle for Mr. LINCOLN's apologists to prate about what may seem reasonable and just from the extreme abolition stand-point; the South will not look upon the subject through abolition eyes. When, a few years ago, the British came near losing a great portion of their Indian empire by compelling the Sepoys to use greased cartridges, it would have been entirely beside the purpose for a British statesman to have addressed to the British people an argument demonstrating the absurdity of the Sepoy prejudices. British soldiers, it is true, bit off the ends of the greased cartridges with as much unconcern as they would eat their rations. It would be possible to prove, on strict physiological grounds, that this practice was harmless to the body of a Sepoy as to that of a Briton, and, on the grounds of Christian doctrine, that it should no more contaminate or imperil the soul of the one than of the other. But all such arguments would have been the sheerest trifling and impertinence, and no man having the slightest pretensions to statesmanship could have used them.

"It is the imagination," said NAPOLEON once, "that rules the world." All great revolutionary movements are inspired and dominated by ideas. Men engaged in a revolution are always in a state of mental exaltation, which causes them to see the matters in contest through an ideal atmosphere. A slight tax upon tea, regarded on its prose side, was a petty question of threepence in the pocket of a colonist as weighed against the support of the public revenue. GEORGE the Third and Lord NORTH, by refusing, in their blindness, to make allowance for the ideal views of the colonists which converted that tax into the symbol of tyranny, convulsed and dismembered the British empire. LOUIS the Sixteenth was the mildest of French sovereigns, and DE TOCQUEVILLE says that monarch never pressed so lightly on the people as at the outbreak of the revolution. But the French mind had passed under the dominion of great ideas, and the old institutions could no more control them than Congreve could an fetter flame. The extent to which our Government will be able to impose any conditions he pleases. The war power, which, to everybody's surprise, was found, after cohabitation with Mr. LINCOLN, to contain the embryo of abolition, yields to a more prolific rival, which has strength to bring forth the full-grown progeny. The pardoning power becomes the most fruitful clause in the Constitution, only, like a Magdalen asylum, it dispenses its marvelous blessings only upon those who have gone through a certain course of preparation, by which they are constituted candidates. Mr. LINCOLN proposes to revolutionize the institutions of the whole South in virtue of the —pardoning power! Things which all previous expositors of the Constitution have affirmed that the federal government cannot do at all can be done by the President because the courts have decided that he may offer a conditional pardon! If there is any lower deep of absurdity we may trust the sure instincts of President LINCOLN to find it. If citizens are guilty of a crime, Mr. LINCOLN claims that he as a right to pardon them, on condition that they will swear to renounce the right of free speech, which is sacredly guaranteed by the Constitution. The pardoning power, like AARON's rod, swallows up every other provision of the instrument, which sprout forth as green twigs of emancipation. The "war power" is obscured and eclipsed by its more radiant rival. The pardoning power fills the abolition sky with its effulgence like

"Another morn
Risen in mid-noon."

and the whole firmament glows with the accumulated splendor.

Suppose that, when the Quaker, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, was lying in prison in Philadelphia, and BOOTH, the Wisconsin editor, was in the Philadelphia jail, President BUCHANAN had, in the exercise of the pardoning power, published a general proclamation of amnesty to all who had resisted the Fugitive Slave law, but, as a condition of grace, had imposed the following oath, which, *mutatis mutandis*, is precisely the oath offered by President LINCOLN:

I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed with reference to *fugitive* slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support *the Fugitive Slave Act of* 1850 and all other acts of Congress hereafter passed, having reference to *fugitive* slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court So help me God!

Suppose, we say, Mr. BUCHANAN had, under color of the pardoning power, offered this degrading insult to the abolitionists, we put it to any candid man if such an act of grace and amnesty would have inspired their grateful recognition in any other view than as a godsend to increase their power over their followers. Was there an abolitionist in the whole North who would not have spurned and justly spurned the gratuitous insult? Would they have admitted that Mr. BUCHANAN had any *right* to swear citizens to renounce a citizen's right to discuss, oppose, and attempt to procure the repeal of laws which he disapproves or deems unconstitutional? To gag free men with such an oath under the pretense of offering them pardon, is a refinement of barbarity which had not been invented in 1858. Mr. LINCOLN's attempt to put his abolition oath into the mouths of southerners is as impolitic as that would have been barbarous,—is indeed the consummation of impolicy, and puts the North in the attitude of impotence, when a statesman would have bared its arm of strength.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The art of riding two horses, (says the *Herald*,) is not confined to the circus. It has been practised by politicians from time immemorial. It is an old trick of the trade in this country; but, where one experimentalist has thus made a successful run around the national course, a dozen have been thrown to the ground. HENRY CLAY, for example—brought out in 1844, in opposition to the annexation of Texas; was pursuaded to write a letter to Alabama in favor of the scheme, whereby, in losing the vote of New York, he was defeated. President LINCOLN, on a much grander scale, has for some time been riding two political horses, and, with the skill of an old campaigner, he whips them—the radical horse "a leetle ahead"—through his Message and his appended proclamation of amnesty to the rebellious States. During the last two or three years he has given us some marvellous surprises, in bringing forward the radical horse in front when it was supposed he had been hopelessly dropped behind. Thus, after removing General FREMONT and after roundly reprimanding General HUNTER for dabbling in emancipation proclamations, and after pronouncing the thing as futile and foolish as "the Pope's bull against the comet," our facetious President astonished the country with an Abolition manifesto which completely cast into the shade the small experiments of FREMONT and HUNTER. Again, after having peremptorily refused to listen to the demands of the radicals for the removal of Mr. SEWARD, and after having excited their wrath and threats of vengeance in the matter of the Kansas Missouri muddle, he exalts them in his Message to the the seventh heaven of MAHOMET. Next to a good joke, it is evident, "Ole ABE" is fond of a rousing sensation

POLITICAL TOLERATION.

The New York *Times*, an Abolition paper, which up until a few days ago, was savage and insolent in its denunciation of Democrats as traitors, now thinks as follows, We commend its change of mind, and ask the Abolition organ of this locality to emulate the *Time's* example. It remarks: "The truth is that there is too little tolerance among some classes of Union men of the honest convictions of those who differ from them. For the veritable copperhead of the VALLANDIGHAM stripe we have not one word to say. We have done our part, we think, in impaling such creatures. They are to all intents and purposes, allies of the rebellion—for they have given it constant aid and comfort—and they may justly be styled disloyal. But the word 'copperhead' and the imputation of disloyalty are bandied quite too freely. It is a way some people have of showing their spite toward the men who don't exactly agree with them upon some of the questions touching slavery, or upon some of the features of President LINCOLN's policy. It is a bad spirit, and it should be discountenanced by every man who has breath of mind enough to understand that the essential distinction between loyalty and disloyalty relates to *sides*, and not to difference in position on any one side. True Union men are obliged to agree only in one thing—the support of the war for the preservation of the Union. But, until the constitution of the human mind is changed, it will be impossible for all true Union men to agree in respect to the precise mode in which that war shall be conducted. Men, however devoted to a common cause, always differ about methods and details; and they have a right so to differ, so long as they will keep clear of factious conduct. Fair discussion is always not only admissible, but profitable."

The 56th Regt. Pa. Vols, fired the first rollev at the battle of Gettysburg.

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If your Hair is becoming Thin,
If your Hair is becoming Harsh and Dry,

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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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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.

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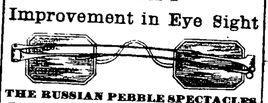

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New Advertisements.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 48.

HEADQUARTERS PA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, having, by his communication of the 9th inst., in response to propositions submitted to him, relating to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania under the call of October 17th, for 300,000 men, approved of so much thereof as is comprised under the following points, it is ordered—

That the recruitment of volunteers for the various regiments now in the field, will be conducted accordingly viz:

I. Details, for recruiting service in the State will be made of officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the field, whose term of service expire in 1864. To facilitate the recruiting of the quota such appointment of officers in the field will be made by the Governor, where practicable on the recommendation of duly authorized Committees, representing cities, boroughs and townships, to recruit for their several localities. These recommendations should not, however, be made indiscriminately, but with due regard to the character of the person named, and his ability to perform the important duties of the post.

II. When practicable, old regiments will be returned to the State to be recruited.

III. The volunteers who shall be enlisted will remain under the control of the Governor at such camps of rendezvous, and under such commanders as he may designate, and until ready to be sent to their regiments in accordance with General Orders No. 75 of 1862.

IV. *Premiums*, not exceeding twenty-five dollars for veterans, and fifteen dollars for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service from regiments in the field, when the recruits are accepted by the United States. Payment to be made by Lieut. Colonel Bomford, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

V. Volunteers furnished by cities or other localities, will be duly credited on the draft fixed for January 5, 1864—and also all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, the number so credited, to be detached from their proportion of the quota assigned the States under recent call. Information regarding the quotas of counties, cities, townships or wards, can be procured on application to the respective District Provost Marshals.

VI. Authority will be given to officers detached for recruiting service from regiments in the field to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations.

VII. Colored volunteers for the colored regiments of Pennsylvania, will be accepted as a part of the quota, and also such as have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, to be credited to cities and other localities on their proportion of the State's quota under recent call.

VIII. Camps of rendezvous will be established at proper localities in charge of commandants and skillful surgeons, to be appointed by the Governor.

IX. To every recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting Veteran Volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of $402, and to all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid.

The short time now remaining within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of providing, by local bounties, the strongest inducements to volunteers. Municipalities of other States, by this means, are seducing from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency less proportionately, than any adjacent Common wealth, should show by her promptness and alacrity now her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General Penna. [de14-6t

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With the newest and most elegant designs of Diamonds and Pearls inlaid, enameled and engraved cases.

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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-d1

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls fresh Roll Butter, 2 tubs " " Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets. de14

EGGS—6 BARRELS FRESH EGGS—Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First sts de14

CIDER—3 BARRELS OF SWEET CIDER—Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets. de14

New Advertisements.

L. HIRSHFELD,

No. 83 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES TO SELL OFF HIS ENTIRE stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

COMPLETE IN EVERY BRANCH,

OVERCOATINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,

BY THE YARD, OR

MADE TO ORDER,

In our usual unsurpassed style, at Cost Price, being a reduction of at least 25 PER CENT.

Our assortment is still complete in all its branches, and we urge our friends and patrons to come and buy early, as we are desirous to close out our stock by the

FIRST OF JANUARY, 1864.

REMEMBER, THIS IS NO HUMBUG, as every article is sold

AT COST PRICE.

L. HIRSHFELD,
de14 No. 83 Wood street.

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 organising 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.

Neither 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.

de4-6tocd

A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS now open at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

Comprising SHAWLS of every description

For Ladies', Gentlemen, Misses and Children.

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Black Silks, Merinoes, Reps, Poplins, Plaids colored Alpacas, Delaines, Lupins, Ginghams, Cloths of new Dress Goods, BALMORALS—We have full lines of these goods, and can be relied on as the largest stocks of Balmorals to be found in the city. FLANNELS of every kind for Gentlemen and Boy's wear, BLANKETS and QUILTS of all kinds, Linen Table Cloths, Bleached and Unbleached Towels, Napkins, Doilies, Damasks, etc., to which we would respectfully invite the attention of cash buyers.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET

de12

SENATE HOUSE,

No. 57 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

OYSTERS SERVED IN EVERY style and variety. The best of Liquors constantly on hand.

FREE LUNCH

Served every morning between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL HUGHES, Proprietor.

de10-2wd-tf

CHRISTMAS PIANOS FROM THE CELEBRATED FACTORIES OF

KNABE & CO.

The finest stock ever received in this city, among which is one superb Concert Grand Piano. They are warranted for eight years and acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Old pianos taken in exchange. New pianos from $250 and upwards.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
de12 43 Fifth street.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

We will open our new stock of

Pianos, Melodeons

And everything pertaining to a first-class Music Establishment, on the 12th 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 paper when he will resume teaching. His absence from the city will not be prolonged over a week or ten days.

de8-tde15 WAMELINK & BARR.

OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Furs, Sacques, Cloaks, Circulars,

FRENCH MERINOES, COBURGS, POPLINS, REPPS, DELAINES, MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS and BLANKETS, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 56 Market street,
between 6th and the Diamond.

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