tensions has been set up in a correspondence tediously prolonged, and every device employed to cover the disregard of an obligation which, between belligerent nations, is only to be enforced by a sense of honor.

No further comment is needed on this subject, but it may be permitted to direct your special attention to the close of the correspondence submitted to you, from which you will perceive that the final proposal made by the enemy, in settlement of all the disputes under the cartel, is, that we should liberate all prisoners held by us, without the offer to release from captivity any of those held by them.

In the meantime a systematic and concerted effort has been made to quiet the complaints in the United States of those relatives and friends of the prisoners in our hands who are unable to understand why the cartel is not executed in their favor, by the groundless assertion that we are the parties who refuse compliance. Attempts are also made to shield themselves from the execration excited by their own odious treatment of our officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by misstatements, such as that the prisoners held by us are deprived of food. To this last accusation the conclusive answer has been made that, in accordance with our law and general orders of the department, the rations of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity and quality, as those served out to our own gallant soldiers in the field, and which have been found sufficient to support them in their arduous campaign, while it is not pretended by the enemy that they treat prisoners by the same generous rule. By an indulgence, perhaps unprecedented, we have even allowed the prisoners in our hands to be supplied by their friends at home with comforts not enjoyed by the men who captured them in battle. In contrast to this treatment, the most revolting inhumanity has characterized the conduct of the United States towards prisoners held by them. One prominent fact which admits no dental nor palliation, must suffice as a test. The officers of our army, natives of Southern and semi-tropical climates, and unprepared for the cold of a Northern winter, have been conveyed for imprisonment during the rigors of the present season, to the most Northern and exposed situation that could be selected by the enemy. There, beyond the reach of comforts, and often even of news from home and family, exposed to the piercing cold of the Northern lakes, they are held by men who cannot be ignorant of, even if they do not design, the probable result. How many of our unfortunate friends and comrades, who have passed unscathed through numerous battles, will perish on Johnson's Island, under the cruel trial to which they are subjected, none but the Omniscient can foretell. That they will endure this barbarous treatment with the same stern fortitude that they have ever evinced in their country's service, we cannot doubt. But who can be found to believe the assertion that it is our refusal to execute the cartel, and not the malignity of the foe, which has caused the infliction of such intolerable cruelty on our own loved and honored defenders?

The following is the conclusion of the message:

Conduct of the Enemy.

I cannot close this message without again adverting to the savage ferocity which still marks the conduct of the enemy in the prosecution of the war. After their repulse from their defenses before Charleston, they first sought revenge by an abortive attempt to destroy the city with an incendiary compositton, thrown by improved artillery from a distance of four miles. Failing in this they changed their missiles, but fortunately have thus far succeeded in killing two women in the city. Their commanders, Butler, McNeil and Turchin, whose horrible barbarities have their names widely notorious, and everywhere execrable, are still honored and cherished by the authorities at Washington. The first named, after having been withdrawn from the scenes of his cruelties against women and prisoners of war, (in reluctant concession to the demands of outraged humanity in Europe) has just been put in a new command at Norfolk, where helpless women and children are again placed at his mercy.

Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by these pretended friends of human rights and liberties against the unfortunate negroes. Wherever the enemy have been able to gain access they have forced into the ranks of their army every able-bodied man that they could seize, and have either left the aged, the women, and the children, to perish by starvation, or have gathered them into camps where they have been wasted by a frightful mortality. Without clothing or shelter, often without food, incapable, without supervision, of taking the most ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless dependents, accustomed to have their wants supplied by the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly exterminated wherever brought in contact with the invaders. By the Northern man, on whose deep-rooted prejudices no kindly restrained influence is exercised, they are treated with aversion and neglect. There is little hazard in predicting that, in all localities where the enemy have gained a temporary foothold, the negroes, who under our care increased six fold in number since their importation into the Colonies by Great Britain, will have been reduced by mortality, during the war, to not more than one-half their previous number.

Information on this subject is derived not only from our own observation and from reports of the negroes who succeed in escaping from the enemy, but full confirmation is afforded by statements published in the Northern journals by humane persons engaged in making appeals to the charitable for aid in preventing the ravages of disease, exposure and starvation among the negro women and children who are crowded into encampments.

The frontier of our country bears witness to the alacrity and efficiency with which the general orders of the enemy have been executed, in the devastation of the farms, the destruction of the agricultural implements, the burning of the houses, and the plunder of everything moveable. Its whole aspect is a comment on the ethics of general order issued by the United States on the 24th of April, 1863, comprising "instructions for the armies of the United States in the field," and of which the following is an example:

"Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of *armed* enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally *unavoidable* in the armed contests of the war; it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy and of every enemy of importance to the hostile government; or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property and obstructions of the ways and channels of traffic, travel or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence of safety of the army; and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith, either positively pledged regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God."

The striking contrast to these teachings and practices presented by our army when invading Pennsylvania illustrates the moral character of our people. Though their forbearance may have been unmerited and unappreciated by the enemy, it was imposed by their own self-respect, which forbade their degenerating from Christian warriors into plundering ruffians, assailing the property, lives and honor of helpless non-combatants. If their conduct, when thus contrasted with the inhuman practices of our foe, fail to command the respect and sympathy of civilized nations in our day, it cannot fail to be recognized by their less deceived posterity.

The hopes last year entertained of an early termination of the war has not been realized. Could carnage have satisfied the appetite of our enemy for the destruction of human life, or grief have appeased their wanton desire to inflict human suffering, there has been bloodshed enough on both sides, and two lands have been sufficiently darkened by the weeds of mourning to induce a disposition for peace.

If unanimity in a people could dispel delusion, it has been displayed too unmistakably not to have silenced the pretense that the Southern States were merely disturbed by a factious insurrection, and it must long since have been admitted that they were but exercising their reserved right to modify their own Government in such manner as would best secure their own happiness. But these considerations have been powerless to allay the unchristian hate of those who, long accustomed to draw large profits from a union with us, cannot control the rage excited by the conviction that they have by their own folly destroyed the richest resources of their prosperity. They refuse even to listen to proposals for the only peace possible between us—a peace which recognizing the impassable gulf which divides us, may leave the two peoples separately to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the ceaseless war now waged against us.

Having begun the war in direct violation of their constitution, which forbade the attempt to coerce a State, they have been hardened by crime untill they no longer attempt to veil their purpose to destroy the institutions and subverb the sovereignty and independence of these States. We now know that the only reliable hope for peace is in the vigor of our resistance, as the cessation of their hostility is only to be expected from the pressure of their necessities.

The patriotism of the people has proved equal to every sacrifice demanded by their country's need. We have been united as a people never were united, under like circumstances, before. God has blessed us with success disproportionate to our means, and under His divine favor, our labors must at last be crowned with the reward due to men who have given all they possessed to the righteous defense of their inalienable rights their, homes, and their alters.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7, 1863.

GIFTED MINDS.

MR. EDITOR: The "*Commercial*" gave promise in double leaded leaders, by leaden Leadel writers, that a new era was about to dawn on black Pittsburgh, in the way of newspapers. Journalism was to be lifted from the low estate into which it had fallen, and so elevated, thorough and comprehensive was the prospectus, so clear was the announcement that none but "gifted minds" would be trusted with this desirable enterprise, that the public had a right to expect a newspaper differing in all respects from other established papers of the city. It was not to be the penny whistle of local politicians, nor to forward the schemes of Governors, ex Governors, Mayors, soap contractors, or members of the Legislature, but preserving a dignified national position, insure the respect and deserve the confidence of a wealthy, intelligent and loyal community.

But how has all this boasting turned out, to what have the community been treated, what amount of brain or experience, say nothing of integrity, has been developed? But what bitter disappointment to those who gave their money in good faith and relied upon the promises of its proprietors? Impersonal, that its straggling band of squibbers might stab without detection, venting the public against the danger of "Nepotism," and the pernicious consequences of family influence, that it might the better advance the prospect of family, the members of which have been candidates for every vacancy for the past twenty years, from the marshalship of the District of Columbia to a directorship in an insurance company. Will nothing fill their capacious maw? Will no amount of rubbing up to "big people" confer gentility, nor cuffs nor refusals bring the blush to the cheeks of this persevering family. Members of Congress are denounced for distributing patronage and the downfall of the republic prophesied thereat, because the aforesaid patronage did not fall into the hands of the "family." How important have been all the flourishes of these transparent humbugs, and self-styled gifted minds.

ONE SHARE.

READER!

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

Use the Rejuvenator,

Which is the most satisfactory HAIR RESTORER ever brought before the public. Price, One Dollar. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
del2 Corner of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

SUPERIOR POTASH.

Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,
Superior Potash,

I am just in receipt of five casks of very superior Potash, those wishing an article that can be relied on, should cut this advertisement out for future reference. Also a prime article of Soda Ash constantly on hand. The very best article of

No. 1 Carbon Oil at 50 Cents per Gallon,
No. 1 Carbon Oil at 50 Cents per Gallon,
No. 1 Carbon Oil at 50 Cents per Gallon,
No. 1 Carbon Oil at 55 Cents per Gallon,
No. 1 Carbon Oil at 60 Cents per Gallon,
No. 1 Carbon Oil at 70 Cents per Gallon,

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.
del4-m&t

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

Improved Trusses and Supports.

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

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

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

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

At the Pittsburgh Drug House.

TORRENCE & M'GARR,

APOTHECARIES,

corner of Fourth and Market sts., Pittsburgh.
sel2-1yd-c

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

J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.

All work warranted.
134 Smithfield Street,
jn5-dly PITTSBURGH.

DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

ITEMS.

Gen. BANKS and staff have arrived in New Orleans.

The situation before Charleston is unchanged.

The New York Central Railroad announces a semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 25th of February.

Advices from Texas say the health of the troops is excellent, and are ready and eager for a push into the interior.

It is generally believed that JAMES GUTHRIE will be elected to the U. S. Senate by the Kentucky Legislature.

A vote of thanks to Gens. GRANT and BURNSIDE was offered in the Kentucky Senate on the 10th inst.

The intended creation of Lieut. Generalship is for the purpose of legislating Gen. HALLECK out of his present place.

The Illinois Supreme Court, have sustained Gov. Yates' action proroguing the Legislature last summer.

A college is about to be established at Westchester, Pa., under the auspices of the Friends' Educational Association.

Gen. HAMILTON, the military governor of Texas, reached Brazos on the 2d instant, and would enter upon his office as soon as possible.

Small pox and typhoid fever still prevail among the prisoners in Danville. Thirty-three cases of the former disease are reported.

The resignation of Gen. PALMER, commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps, on account of private business, has been accepted.

Enlistment as veteran volunteers progresses favorably. The Ninth Pennsylvania regiment re-enlisted, and will leave for home in a few days on furlough.

A Knoxville correspondent says our total loss during the siege was 1,000 in killed and wounded, and that of the enemy 5,000.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted an article compelling all children between the ages of six and fourteen years of age to attend school.

The Supreme Court of Iowa, on the 10th inst., gave a unanimous opinion declaring the law allowing soldiers to vote, constitutional and valid.

The Methodist Church at Morristown, New Jersey, last Sunday contributed $150 to constitute General GRANT a life-director of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

Gen. McCLELLAN's report has been sent to Congress, and is now in the hands of the printer. All of the official war reports made during the war will now be made public.

There is a couple in Cincinnati who have been engaged to be married for the last five years, but time has occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

Over twelve thousand dollars have been received, within the last two months, by the Boston branch of the Christian Commission. Some of the contributors were from missionaries to India and Labrador.

The Richmond *Whig* has a mournful article on the depreciation of rebel currency, and says: "No government on earth can stand such a system; there must be a radical reformation or we are done for."

A Vicksburg letter says an order has been issued there similar to that recently published at Memphis, providing for the impressment of as many persons as may be necessary to fill up existing regiments and batteries—the impressment to be made indiscriminately.

A general order has been issued from the office of Adjutant General RUSSELL defining the plan of recruiting to be adopted in this State, and calling upon the people of the several enrollment districts and sub districts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers.

Governor BRAMLETTE, of Ky., pledges the entire service of the State to the defence of the Government. Kentucky's position in reference to Federal relations is largely discussed, but no new position is taken. It is conceded that negro slavery is not essential to the life of the State or nation, but the Union is.

The rebel Congress assembled at Richmond on the 7th. Among the members are delegates from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the first two of which have never been anything else than loyal States, and the last two are not likely ever again to be disloyal. There is one advantage these delegates possess. They are not in danger of being called seriously to account for any of their public acts, and fear of their constituency will not compromise their independence as legislators.

The House joint resolution of thanks for a medal to Major General GRANT, etc., was laid upon the Senate table until the new committees shall be appointed, when, as a mere matter of form, it will be referred to the committee on military affairs. Some of the Senators, while having no doubt of the propriety of the immediate passage of the resolution, desired that it be referred, for fear that a precedent be set liable to future abuse. There is no doubt that the Senate will unanimously pass the House resolution.

During LEE'S invasion of Pennsylvania orders were given for a movement upon Richmond, but the effort failed for reasons thus stated by Gen. HALLECK: "When the rebel army was moving north upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, Gen. Dix sent all of his available force from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe up the York river, for the purpose of cutting off LEE'S communications with Richmond and of attacking that place, which was then defended by only a handful of militia. The expedition, however, failed to accomplish a single object for which it had been fitted out, the failure resulting, it was alleged, from the inefficiency of one of the Generals commanding. Gen. Dix therefore ordered its return, and sent the troops, of which it was composed to reinforce the army of Gen. Meade, north of the Potomac."

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States, in his late message to Congress, recommends the necessity of encouraging immigration, in order to supply the demand for laborers now everywhere felt throughout the country. From the numbers of foreigners who have arrived here during the present year, we have no doubt but that some sort of encouragement has been already given. This is particularly true in regard to Ireland. We saw a statement, the other day in an Irish paper, that during the present year there sailed from the harbor of Cork, alone, over 70,000 destined, principally, for the United States. Whole villages were depopulated by the immense exodus to this country, Canada and Australia. Since the first of January last, there arrived at the port of New York 146,549 immigrants. The Archbishop of Tuim, Ireland, alluding to this immense drain of its population, in a letter to the Chancellor of the British *Exchequer* says that this exodus to America will continue "just so long as their just claims on the English Government are mercilessly unheeded." If this immense immigration continues it will eventually transplant and liberate the Irish people.

It appears, from statistics lately given to the English public, that although England has about twice the population of Ireland, counting one to every acre of cultivated land, the laborers of the former receive much better wages, than the latter, and are far more comfortable in every respect. Another fact is shown that, within the last twenty years England has increased her population twenty-five per cent.; Scotland has increased hers sixteen per cent. while the population of Ireland has decreased more than twenty-five per cent. This is of course, the result of immigration.

It was, and perhaps is, the policy of England to get rid altogether of the genuine Irish; they never were considered loyal to that Government, and they never will become so. Seven centuries of robbery, outrage and oppression have made them aliens to their oppressors; and, at the present day there is as much hatred of England among the peasantry of Ireland as there was at the close of the disastrous rebellion of ninety-eight. Notwithstanding the abundance raised from that country's soil, her population is sometimes starving; its substance is carried off to fill the pockets of English Absentee landlords; outrageous and increasing taxation does the rest in impoverishing the people, whose very substance is exacted to sustain a State church establishment; a monster which scandalizes religion by being the richest church in Christendom; in the very poorest country in the world. Heretofore Ireland has been to her oppressors a mine of wealth, while her own sons were starving; this seems to be changing. The people of that country are flocking to America in such numbers as will probably bring about their liberation of England in another quarter of a century. In that case Ireland will lose her nationality; the epitaph of EMMETT never will be written, but his surviving countrymen will mingle among the great American people, and at some day, perhaps, take an important part in revenging upon perfidious England their own wrongs and ours.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

The Armstrong County *Democrat* comes to us this week in mourning for the death of its late editor JOHN K. CALHOUN, esq., who expired on the 5th inst. The deceased was a man of talent, energy and integrity; and was a lawyer of commanding ability. His surviving partner alluding to his death remarks: "On the first Monday of November Mr. CALHOUN left home to attend the Sessions of the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh in good health, and with every promise of a long and useful life. He returned slightly indisposed, but with no apprehension of dangerous illness, regarding it merely as a cold. He continued unwell for some time, abating little, however, of his natural energy and persevering labors. He was at length compelled to take to his room with what was then thought to be inflammatory rheumatism. From this he apparently recovered and was much better on the 21st of November (Saturday,) and continued improving until Monday when he grew worse, his disease developing itself as typhoid fever. This announcement seemed to alarm him as he doubted the ability of his constitution to undergo the debilitating influences of that disease, and being assured of its character he observed to an intimate friend that 'he was starting upon a very long and uncertain voyage.' His words were prophetic, and the termination of that voyage has spread a gloom over the community, and remanded his already afflicted family in the sombre habiliaments of mourning."

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.
se15-3md&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,
oc5-3md 831 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements

ENGLISH OPERA
AT MASONIC HALL.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED AND wonderfully popular

Holman Opera Troupe,

Have the honor of announcing a short session of Opera, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 21st, with Ball's beautiful opera,

The Bohemian Girl!

With a cast of characters comprising the entire Troupe, and a powerful auxiliary corps.
Dance—La Madrollina.....Miss Julia Holman
To conclude with the laughable Protean Operetta,

THE YOUNG ACTRESS,

In which Miss Sallie Holman will sustain six different characters.

Admission.....25 Cents
A few reserved Orchestra Seats.....50 Cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½.
The office will open for the sale of seats on Saturday morning from 10 to 1 o'clock. Grand Matinee on Christmas and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. del5-wd

JUST RECEIVED—

2 CASES **Miners Flannels,**
3 CASES **Country Flannels,**
2 CASES **Blankets,**
1 CASE **Poplins,**

Also a large lot of

FRENCH MERINOES, REPPS,
DELAINES, SHAWLS,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CHECKS, GINGHAMS,
PRINTS,
CRASH TABLE DIAPERS,
&c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Are invited to call and examine our stock, as the prices will be found as low as any in the city, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY. del5

NONPAREIL BALMORAL

BOOTS

Made expressly

TO OUR ORDER,

And for sale in no other house in the city. Call and see them, at

M'CLELLAND'S, 55 FIFTH ST.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 12, 1863.

TO JAMES SALISBURY, ESQ., BURGESS of the borough of Birmingham.—Sir: the undersigned would respectfully request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of all the citizens of this borough liable to be drafted under the present call for men, and also of others in favor of raising the quota of the borough of Birmingham by volunteering instead of drafting for the purpose of devising means for raising bounties for volunteers.

We respectfully suggest to you the expediency of issuing the call for said meeting at an early day.

Very respectfully your fellow citizens,
John P. Fears, Samuel McKee,
W C Aughinbaugh, A B Stevenson,
R B Carnahan, Wolfe & Duff,
N Patterson, Jas Writfield
John Carrick, S Reynolds,
B A Wolf.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec 12, 1863.

In accordance with the above requests, I do hereby appoint a meeting to be held in the BIRMINGHAM MARKET HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m. Business relating to the coming draft will be before the meeting. The citizens of the borough are respectfully invited to attend.
del5 JAMES SALISBURY, Burgess

STRAY.—CAME TO THE PLANTation of the subscriber, living in Indiana township, on or about the 20th day of November last, a

Large Dark Red Bull,

With a small white spot under his belly, and wide horns. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.
del5 1td&3w DANIEL SWANEY.

STRAY COW.—STRAYED FROM the premises of the subscriber on Penn street, about three weeks since, a

RED MILK COW,

In good order, about six years old, with small tail. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the subscriber, or any information that may lead to her recovery. GEOTLEIB STARR,
del5-1td 761 Penn street.

TURTLE SOUP.—THE FIRST TURTLE SOUP of the season served up daily in the best style, at the CORNUCOPIA, corner of Fifth and Union streets, near Liberty. Oysters in every style. The choicest brands of Liquors always on hand. The proprietor gives his personal attention to his business, and invites his friends to give him a call. His attendants are prompt in waiting on customers. FRED WEIS,
del5-1td Proprietor.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

We will open our new stock of

Pianos, Melodeons

And everything pertaining to a first-class Music Establishment, on the 15th 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.
de8-1de8 WAMELINK & BARR.

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY.

S. S. MARVIN,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

Crackers and Pilot Bread,

NO. 64 FOURTH STREET,

Between Wood and Market,
de3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS'

PRESENTS.

Albums Holding 50 Pictures, $2 90.
Albums Holding 40 Pictures, $2 25.
Albums Holding 24 Pictures, $1 25.
Albums Holding 12 Pictures, 50 Cents.

Call and examine the CHEAPEST and BEST STOCK of ALBUMS in the

TWO CITIES.

Photograph Cards in variety.

A large assortment of

Books, Magazines, Papers, and Stationery, for sale at

JAMES T. SAMPLE'S
Book and Periodical Depot,
del5-1md 85 Federal st., Allegheny City.

ATTENTION! LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN.

GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

IN ELEGANT CLOAKS, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,

THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 73 Market street.

We are prepared to offer TO-DAY the most attractive stock of ladies' wear ever exhibited in this city, and any one wishing to make a rich and elegant PRESENT can find no more appropriate one than a Cloak of the latest style and quality, and cannot be found elsewhere in Pittsburgh. We have now on hand a full and complete stock of everything they may want, and at less prices than in New York. Ten thousand Ladies', Misses' and Children are respectfully invited to call TO-DAY at the

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 73 Market Street,

M. J. SPENCE.

And replenish their wardrobes, as we shall have on sale THIS MORNING a full and complete stock of Cloaks, Sacques and Circulars, made of the very best fabrics and in the very newest style. Our display of Cloaks, Sacques and Circulars is fashionable and attractive in elegant Winter costume. We beseech buyers will find us fully prepared to fill their orders at short notice.
del5

JUST OPENED,

40 PIECES

BEAUTIFUL

MADELEINE SILK REPPS,

Selling at 37½c,

WORTH 62 1-2c.

Hugus & Hacke.
del2

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOAKS.

J. W. Barker & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Goods by the piece or package, or in length to suit, at Eastern prices.
no3-tjl

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 already 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.
oc9-d&w

A LOT OF

Manufacturing and Cigar Leaf For Sale.

M'COLLISTER & BAER,

108 WOOD STREET

Have received on consignment a lot of Manufacturing and Cigar Leaf, which they are chiefly to sell at very low figures for cash. Call and see the samples. no3

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE MOST SUITABLE AND ECONomical present for the Holidays is certainly a

FINE PICTURE

With a frame to suit every taste.

RELIGIOUS PICTURES,

PICTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PICTURE FRAMES,

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