DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a municipal ticket for the approaching election, will meet this forenoon in one of the Court Rooms, at 11 o'clock.

ITEMS.

There is a rumor that our army is to winter at or near Warrenton.

The Charleston *Courier* has been temporarily suspended.

The Governor of South Carolina urges the abolition of substitutes in the army.

The Dublin fund for a Prince Consort memorial amounts to £5,000.

Over 20 new Postoffice Saving Banks have just been established in England.

It is stated that 5,000 persons in Norfolk took the oath of allegiance in two days.

The Catholics are about to erect in Springfield, Illinois, a convent to cost $60,000.

Hon. J. M. BAKER was returned to the Confederate States Senate by the Legislature of Florida for six years.

During nine months of the present year 30.851 bales of cotton have been exported from Wilmington, N. C.

We see an announcement of a marriage of a Mr. GREENBACK. Now look out for an issue of "legal tenders."

Counterfeit $5 notes on the Union Bank of Philadelphia are said to be in circulation.

It is said that Russia has ordered a conscription of twenty men on every 10,000 inhabitants for the whole empire.

JONES writes to friend and closes by saying, "I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

At a spiritual circle the other day, a gentleman requested the medium to ask what amusement was most popular in the spiritual world. The reply was, "Reading our own obituary notices."

Gen. GRANT celebrated the 4th of July by taking Vicksburg, and appropriately observed thankgiving by giving BRAGG a thrashing. What is to be the programme for Christmas and New Year's?

MOSBY has offered $5,000 reward for the capture of a late member of his command, who is now acting as guide to the Federal forces stationed about Vienna, Va.

It is reported that letters have been received from General GRANT, which state that it is against his wishes and consent that his name is so conspicuously brought forward in some of the New York journals for the Presidency.

A very strong effort is being made upon the President for the removal of Secretary WELLES; a large number of influential ship owners are in the movement, but it is difficult to say whether or not it will be successful.

There is no truth in thereport that Mexican officers have come to the United States with a commission for purchasing [illegible] upon French commerce, and have succeeded in the object of their mission.

The passport system is to be extended to Philadelphia and Boston. It does not require a passport from each individual, but the Marshal examines each vessel and requires all arms &c., to be given up, when a general pass is given to the captain.

On Wednesday last, a snow storm took place at Louisville, Ky., accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. The Louisville *Journal* says the shock of an earthquake was felt, shaking some of the houses to their foundations.

A few mornings since we were relating to our family the fact of a friend having found upon his doorstep, a fine little male infant, when one of the olive branches remarked: "Pa, dear, it'll be his step son, won't it?" We thought it would, decidedly.

A Veterinary Surgeon died lately in the Jersey City Almshouse, from the bite of a sick horse he was attending at the time. He exhibited all the marked symptoms of hydrophobia, and his physicians were unanimously of the opinion that his was clearly a case of that disease.

GEO. FLEURY, a sub-Lieutenant in the First Regiment of French Voltigeurs of the Guard and son of the eminent French Gen. FLEURY, has been convicted of murdering his mistress in Paris and sentenced to military degration, to hard labor for twenty years, and to be under police supervision for life.

The Memphis *Journal* says that the printers of that city commenced at 11 o'clock on Monday of last week to organize a military company and before two in the afternoon they had swelled to over a hundred. This is what we call quick work, and don't think it was ever beat in any section of the country. The company was mustered in by Gen. Veatch, and we expect to see the printers in this, as they are in everything else, the foremost in the ranks.

A Washington letter to the New York *Tribune* says that an order was issued on Monday relieving Gen. SCHOFIELD from the command of the Department of the Missouri, and appointing Gen. ROSECRANS to the command of a new department, comprising all the territory included within the Department of the Missouri except Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian territory, which are erected into a separate department under command of Gen. CURTIS. These changes, it is said, will be entirely satisfactory to the "Radicals" in Missouri and in Kansas.

The Administration majority in the House of Representatives voted, to a man, against submitting the question of the constitutionality of the Conscription Act to the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States. Either these gentlemen expect a decision adverse to its constitutionality or they do not. If they do not, it was wanton folly not remove he strong feeling in the public mind against the bill by producing an indorsement of it from the highest judicial authority. If they do anticipate a decision adverse to the bill, their vote proclaims an utter indifference to the Constitution, and a willingness to see it "laid on the shelf as a piece of waste parchment.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

Congress has adjourned until after the holidays, having, after three weeks deliberation, succeeded in passing a little bill appropriating $20,000,000 for bounties and pay for soldiers volunteering before the 5th of January. The bounties in question are $400 for veterans, re-enlisting, and $300 for others, which the War Department had undertaken to pay under the last call of the President for 300,000 men. But even some of the Republican members did not quite relish this proceeding of the War Department; and consequently, upon motion of Senator FESSENDEN, a proviso was adopted that no bounty, except what is provided by law—which is $100—shall be paid after the 5th of January. By way, also, of counteracting the view taken by the War Department, and acted upon, that the fund derived from the payment of commutation money was entirely at the control of that department, it was also declared that it shall be paid into the treasury, to be drawn out only on requisition as in the case of other public moneys, though the money so paid is to be kept as a special deposit, and is appropriated as applicable only to the expenses of the draft, and for the procuration of substitutes.

We had almost forgotten the fact of Congress having passed another resolution, which is calculated to instruct the people as regards their duty as citizens. It declares that "it is the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the government in crushing out the rebellion." After the Abolition majority in Congress shall have passed this resolution about a dozen times more, the people will, probably be taught their duty to their government. But it strikes us that the people understand their duties much better than our congressmen do theirs. Their idea of supporting "the government," is not the cheerful payment of enormous taxes, but it is to support the administration in all its absurd and ruinous proceedings.

GENERAL CORCORAN.

The late Gen. CORCORAN, whose death, by falling from his horse, was announced in Friday's paper, was a much more important personage than the people, generally, were aware of. He was only known as the chivalric leader of the celebrated 69th regiment, which gained such undying laurels in their desperate fighting at the first battle of Bull Run. But CORCORAN, it seems, descended from a warlike ancestry. He was of the celebrated LUCAN family, to which the great SARSFIELD belonged, who fell at the head of his army two centuries ago, at the celebrated siege of Limerick by WILLIAM the third.

In April, 1861, Gen. CORCORAN went to the war in Virginia, and was taken prisoner at the Bull Run engagement. His heroism in that engagement, and the intrepidity of his command, are still vividly remembered by the country. Taken to Richmond, and from thence to almost every government prison in the South, he was finally selected as one of the captives who should be executed if the Union authorities hung certain captured pirates. After refusing to accept release on condi- [illegible] against the South, he was in August, 1862, released, and was soon after appointed Brigadier General, his commission bearing date from the battle of Bull Run. Upon his return from Richmond he was received with the most flattering ovations in every Northern city through which he passed. He subsequently was ordered to Suffolk, where, in the numerous engagements and skirmishes fought in that section of Virginia, he again distinguished himself. Recently he has been stationed in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, near which place, it is stated, he received his fatal injuries. While stationed at Suffolk he had an unfortunate affair with Col. Kimbal, resulting in the death of the latter, but the verdict of the country was unanimous in favor of him whose sudden death we are now called to chronicle.

PRESIDENT-MAKING.

The Philadelphia *Age*, in speaking of the action of a Conservative National Convention recently held in that city and presided over by Hon. AMOS KINDALL, in reference to the next Presidency, says: "The fact, however, of such a meeting taking place, at a time so abnormal in regard to all political action as the present, cannot but suggest reflections as to the position it is proper for a journal, which intends to be sincere and faithful, to assume regarding the question which is the object of this meeting.

The uncertainty which hangs over the honesty of the next Presidential election, the doubt which is entertained by many persons as to the continued existence of the elective franchise, renders it difficult to assume any policy or any position which may not be altered by subsequent events. It seems almost foolish to act now in matters of politics as we did when the regular order of this prevailed. Then, championage, advocacy, conventions, nominations, canvasses and campaigns, were predicated on the knowledge that however improperly the candidates had been brought before the people, once there, there would be a *bona fide* choice in the people between the nominees, of which no power could deprive them.

If, then, we had that positive certainty, which of old existed, there was to be an *election* for President in the fall of 1864—that a real choosing by the people was to be permitted—we should feel at liberty, as journalists of old did, to express some opinions as to the considerations which should influence patriotic men in the very grave matter of the election of a Presidential candidate. But if, as many honest men think, the fall elections of this year forbid us to indulge in any such hope; if we cannot shut our eyes to the 30,000 soldiers, whom Mr. STANTON himself boasted of having sent into this State; if we cannot fail to remember the crimes against the elective franchise of the people of Maryland and Delaware—we would be doing ourselves, and the conservative citizens of our State, injustice if we appeared to do that in reality which we were conscious was but a mockery.

If the opinion of our friends were ours, that there would be no real choosing of a President by the people in the fall of 1864, but that the next occupant of that chair will be the nominee of the bayonet, we should think that any party organization of men, who put up a candidate to run against the nominee of the power which controls the army, was assisting to delude the people of this country into a belief that they are still free. If this were the real state of things, any action that would enable the Republicans to go through the motions of an election, by taking any part in its forms, would give a color of right and appearance of truth and reality to such an awful crime against our liberties as this would be, and would estop the injured parties from denying its legal effect.

We, however, cannot bring ourselves to this belief, even though circumstances do strongly incline to establish it. To lose faith in the virtue and love of liberty in the American people, is next to losing confidence in the Divinity. It has been all that has sustained the drooping and almost despairing patriot for three long years, and we cannot yet distrust it. No matter what happens, never till the accursed sight of a recognized and accepted despot established here breaks on our eyes, shall we suffer our faith in that virtue to falter. We, therefore, look gratefully on these efforts of patriotic men to preserve us from final and entire destruction, and whether the result of their deliberations is, or is not, entirely consistent with that which we consider a sound policy should dictate at the present juncture, we cannot but feel that they are in sympathy with us on all material points, and that their patriotic efforts merit the praise of their fellow-citizens."

THE HEALTH OF THE SECRETYRY OF WAR

A Washington correspondent writes us that fears are entertained by the friends of Mr. STANTON that his health has yielded permanently to over exertion. The Secretary was very robust and vigorous when he took charge of his portfolio, and appeared the very picture of good health for a year at least, after the rebellion, but time, over work and harrassing responsibilities will leave their mark.

☞ The Republican press is very much exercised in relation to the temporary absence of senator WHITE. It is feared the Democracy will refuse to go over to the opposition and vote for the candidate offered by that party. There will be no trouble in effecting a speedy organization, unless the Republicans are disposed to be factious and assume a stand not warranted by representation.

TRUTH WELL AND BOLDLY EXPRESSED.

Gen. McClellan's Army Popularity.

A short time since, in that hot-bed of Abolitionism, the Massachusetts Legislature, the subject of raising volunteers of the army being under consideration in the Senate, Hon. Wm. D. Swan, in the course of his remarks on the question, said:

By-and-bye, in the wisdom of the administration, it was seen fit to divide the Army of Virginia into four parts and then to remove Gen. McClellan. Now mark the result. At the close of a pleasant summer's afternoon, when the Army of the Potomac was under the command of [illegible] the United States and Gen. Halleck riding down to Gen. McClellan's tent, and asking him if he would again take command of the Army of Virginia. He said, "Yes, under certain conditions." The conditions were complied with, and, sir, when the news was promulgated in camp that he had consented to take the command, the soldiers coming back "wan, worn and weary," begged and pleaded to be led back to meet the enemy. I give names when I quote conversation. The President, in the presence of Hon. J. H. W. Page, a few evenings after that, said: "The politicians tried to prevent my reappointing Gen. McClellan. But I knew that his presence was worth any ten Generyls, if I could compress them all into one." And it was. He re-organized his forces, and you will remember the battle of Antietam and its results. The politicians were still at work, and last autumn, a year ago, after the administration had been defeated in all the principal loyal States, McClellan was removed. Perhaps the Democratic victories in Pennsylvania and New York showed that it was necessary to remove him. And I now say, in all sincerty, and I hope Senators will hear me without any party feeling, that if the telegraph wires could to-day bring the information that Mr. Stanton had resigned, and that Gen. Halleck had been removed, and that Gen McClellan was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces raised and to be raised, the highways and by-ways would "swarm with volunteers" going to fight the battles of their country. Senators know it to be true.

Repudiation.

The New York papers seem anxious to destroy the credit of the Government, and the fact that such views as they express can now obtain a hearing, argues badly for the future. The New York *Times*, for example, undertakes to expose the financial "delusion" that—

"A nation can pledge its *whole* property for the payment of a large debt, and that such a pledge is a good and a substantial security. Nothing has been more common here, as well as at the South, than to see in print elaborate summings up of the value of the whole real and personal estate of the citizens of the United States, followed by an assurance that this was the exact amount of the fund on which the Government was at liberty to draw for the expenses of the war, or of any other undertaking that public liberty or security might require.

"If any one were to assure us gravely that if this city, for instance, ever got so deeply in debt that it could not meet its bills, the citizens would all sell their houses and goods, hand over the proceeds to the treasurer, and begin life anew, who would believe him! Who does not know perfectly well that they would let the municipality repudiate a dozen times over sooner than submit to any such surrender of their property? We see every day proofs of the wideness of the interval which separates us from any such heights of public spirit."

And again:

"The supposition that either single States or cities, or individual, should display this nice sense of honor, would be natural, simple and ordinary, compared with the supposition that a whole nation should hand over to its creditors even one quarter of its possessions. But nobody that lends money to a Government is ever such a simpleton as to expect anything of the kind. The victims of the hallucination are generally found, as might be expected, amongst the more sanguine and enthusiastic of the borrowers. What a Government is able to pledge for the redemption of any public debt, far from being the whole real and personal estate of the country, is simply a moderate percentage on the annual income realized from that real and personal estate. More than this is sure, in the long run, to bring bankruptcy and repudiation on any country in the world.

"In short every financier who issues notes based, not on what the nation is likely to pay and can pay without utterly impoverishing itself, but on its whole property or a large part of its property is either a very great simpleton or a very great knave."

When it is remembered that experience shows that real estate in this country is practically unavailing as a basis for taxation, and that our debt must now nearly equal the value of all the personal property in the free States, the effect of such an argument at once becomes apparent. But the *Herald*, in its money article of yesterday, is still more frank. After alluding to Mr. CHASE's pretended anxiety to return to specie payments, it refers to the experience of England after the Napoleon Wars, when the interests of the commercial and industrial classes were sacrificed to carry out the designs of those who represented the moneyed and landed interests, and it adds:

"Mr. CHASE may attempt to re enact the *role* of the English aristocracy in the decade subsequent to 1815 at the expense of the stock jobbers and contractors who have been enriched through his blundering financial policy; but if the matter be left to the people until the war is over the work can be performed with much greater facility. Unlike England, the Government here is in the hands of the working classes, who have no direct interest in the public debt; and when the financial obligations of the country become onerous upon them virtual repudiation will be an undertaking quite easy in its performance, by elevating men to office who are willing to do the bidding of their constituents. There would then be no difficulty in the way of an immediate restoration of the specie basis, as our State institutions have always in their vaults a sufficiency of coin to warrant a resumption at any moment."

This is a very insiduous doctrine. He must be willfully blind who cannot see that we are gradually approximating to a condition in which the cry of anti taxation would have a terrible potency, and as we go on adding nearly a thousand millions of dollars a year to our indebtedness, the danger becomes more and more imminent. Instead, therefore, of surrendering ourselves to passion and fanaticism, it is our plain duty to bestir ourselves to bring this frightful war to an end as speedily as possible, and in the mean while, to insist that Congress shall impose such taxes as will raise a revenue somewhat more nearly commensurate with our expenditures than it has yet been. If we are not wise enough to use a little of this sort of prudence, it needs no prophet to foretell what is before us.—*Age.*

MARRIED.

FRISBEE—HERBERT—On Tuesday morning, 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Geo. Herbert, esq., by the Rev. N. H. O. Fife, John D. FRISBEE, to Miss KATE L. HERBERT, all of Connellsville, Fayette co., Pa.

BERLER—SANDOL—On Thursday evening, the 24 h inst., by the Rev. W. Aiken, at the residence of the bride's father in Allegheny city, Mr. W. D. BERLER, of East Liberty, and Miss H. M. SANDOL, of Allegheny. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS—On December 24th, 1863, CATHERINE E. ADAMS, daughter of Major Samuel and Sarah Ann Adams, aged six years, seven months and four days.

☞ 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.

☞ CARBON OIL.

Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil.

A further Reduction in Price.
A further Reduction in Price.
A further Reduction in Price.
A further Reduction in Price.
A further Reduction in Price.

The best White Oil at 50 cents per Gallon.
The best White Oil at 50 cents per Gallon.
The best White Oil at 50 cents per Gallon.
The best White Oil at 50 cents per Gallon.

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store.
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store.
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store.

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Pure No. 1 Potash and Soda Ash.
Pure No. 1 Potash and Soda Ash.
Pure No. 1 Potash and Soda Ash.

Constantly on hand at low prices.
Constantly on hand at low prices.
de21-f&s

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

Improved Trusses and Supporters.

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

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

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

Ritter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses,
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses,
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.
se12-1yd o

☞ *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.

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

☞ CORNWELL & KERR.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
mh4 PITTSBURGH.

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

J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.

All work warranted.
134 Smithfield Street,
ju5-dly PITTSBURGH.

☞ FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the ALLEGHENY CITY MILLS situated in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City. This well known Mill has been rebuilt lately, and contains four run of French Burrs, with all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing the best brands of Flour. Enjoys a good local as well as foreign custom. This is a rare chance for business men, and invite any who wish to engage in a profitable business to call at the Mill, where terms will be made known.
oc21-3mdAw J. VOEGTLY.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC HALL.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS!

Hundreds Turned Away Nightly.

Last week of the

Holman Opera Troupe.

Monday Evening, Dec. 28, 1863,

For this night only, Rossini's grand fairy spectacular Opera of

CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
AND
The Magic Glass Slipper,
The Magic Glass Slipper.

To conclude with the new comic Operetta of WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!

Admission.....25 Cents
Reserved portion of Hall.....50 Cents
Children to Reserved portion of Hall.....25 Cents

Box office open at 10 a. m.
Grand Matinees on New Years' day and Saturday. de28

MUSEUM OF NOVELTIES

AT SPLANE'S HALL,

Opposite the Postoffice,

WHERE YOU WILL SEE

THE ARAB GIANT,
THE ILLINOIS GIANTESS,
THE ALBINO FAMILY,
From Madagascar,
THE FAMOUS "WHAT IS IT?"
THE EMPEROR BOA CONSTRICTOR
From the London Zoological Gardens, and

MANY OTHER NOVELTIES!

Doors open from 10 a. m., to 9 p. m.

Price of Admission.....15 Cents
Children.....10 Cents

de25-1w See descriptive bills.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

RECIPROCATE THOSE WHO RECEIVED presents from their friends on Christmas and better return the compliment and call

AT 78 MARKET STREET,

Where they will find a suitable article for a handsome

New Years' Present

We enumerate only a few articles, viz:

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases,
Fancy Jewelry Cases,
Rosewood Work Boxes, set with Shells,
Jet and Steel Breastpins and Ear-rings,
Splendid Photograph Albums,
Ladies' Traveling Satchels,
Pearl Portemonnaies, Purses,
Perfumery Cases,
Lace and Embroidered
Collars and Sleeves,
Head Dresses,
Nubias,
Skating Caps,
Hoods, etc., etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

AT

MACRUM & GLYDE'S,

78 MARKET STREET,

de23 Between Fourth and Diamond.

L. HIRSHFELD,

No. 83 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES TO SELL HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT COST

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER

As we are determined to close out by the

FIRST OF JANUARY, 1864.

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres,

AND

VESTINGS,

By the yard, in large variety.

de23

Boots and Shoes at 55 Fifth Street.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Diaries, for 1864,

Toy Books,

Holiday Books,

Magazines,

New Books,

All kinds of

STATIONERY,

As Cheap as the Cheapest,

AT

FRANK CASE'S BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Chronicle Building, Fifth St.

de22 6d

MASONIC.—A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Masonic Fund Society will be held at the Hall, Fifth street, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, December 28, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, to elect a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

A. M. POLLOCK,
de28-1td Sec'y. M. F. S.

THE DRAFT IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.—The citizens of Chartiers Township are requested to meet at the house of P. Cassiday, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining volunteers to fill the quota under the last call of the President for 300,000 men. Come all—there is no time for delay if you would avoid the draft.

December 28, 1863. de28-3td

100 BBLS. B. SUGAR,
40 bbls A Sugar,
40 bbls powdered, Gran. and Crushed,
Just received and for sale by
nc6 REYMER & BROS., 136 and 138 Wood st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

MUSIC FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

OUR PIANO ROOMS ARE NOW open, and we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves,

OUR SPLENDID STOCK

OF

PIANOS,

HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS, ETC.,

Which we have just received from the most popular manufacturers in the East, comprising the celebrated

New Scale Bradbury Piano,
Schomacker & Co.,
Geo. Steck,
Grovesteen & Co.,
Boardman & Gray,
And Others.

Those desiring to purchase a good instrument, fully equal, if not superior to any offered for sale elsewhere, and at a reasonable price, would do well to call at

NO. 2 ST. CLAIR STEET,

Near Suspension Bridge,

WAMELINK & BARR.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION

OF NEW YORK TO

WM. B. BRADBURY.

"We have examined, with much care, Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES, and it is our opinion that, in power, purity, richness, equality of tone, and thorough workmanship, Mr. Bradbury's instruments EXCEL.

"We find great brilliancy and a beautiful singing quality of tone most happily blended. We have rarely seen a square Piano combining so many of these qualities essential to a PERFECT INSTRUMENT."

| | |
|---|---|
| William Mason, | Carl Anchuts, |
| S. B. Mills, | W. Berge, |
| Geo. W. Morgan, | Theo. Hagen, Editor N. Y. Musical Review. |
| Theodore Thomas, | Chas. Wels, |
| Harry Sanderson, | A. Bagioli, |
| John N. Patison, | Gustav R. Eckhardt, |
| Charles Fradel, | F. L. Hitter, |
| Robert Heller, | F. H. Nash, |
| H. K. Mathews, | Theo. Moelling, |
| Charles Grobe, | John H. Ickler, |
| Strakosch, | Robert Stoepel, |
| Clare W. Beames, | Henry C. Timm, |
| Max Maretzek, | Organist to H. W. Beecher's Church. |
| John Zundel, | |

GOTTSCHALK

TO WM. B. BRADBURY.

"I have examined with great care Mr. Wm B. Bradbury's NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES, and it is my opinion that they are VERY SUPERIOR instruments.

"I have especially remarked their thorough workmanship, and the power, purity, richness, and equality of their tone. I recommend therefore, these instruments to the public in general, and doubt not of their success.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

New York, July 12, 1863.

MESSRS. SCHOMACKER & CO.,

Have numerous letters of recommendations from distinguished amateurs—the President of the United States, Governors of States, etc., who have purchased their Pianos. Their instruments received a Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace Fair, London. de21

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

WHAT MORE ACCEPTABLE AND delightful for a Holiday Gift than a splendid

STEINWAY PIANO,

OR A

CALENBERG PIANO,

OR A

MILLER & CO.'S BOSTON PIANO,

Or a Tyron & Co.'s N. Y. Piano,

Or a Carhart sweet toned Piano-Melodeon, or a Martin Guitar.

A superb selection just received by
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
del9-4td 53 Fifth street.

For Ladies',
For Gentlemen,
For Children,
For Everybody.

Christmas & New Years'

PRESENTS.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE FAST APPROACHING, and everybody will be on the lookout for something good and serviceable for presents. Nothing can be more appropriate than the following articles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

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