THE TWO EXTREMES. The proceedings of the rebel Congress like that of our own, do not indicate a speeds peace; the former is under the control of the extreme Southern element. who manifests a determination to sacrifice the last dollar and the last man" ere they submit to the authority of the Government. These extreme Southern men will keep their hold upon power, so long as the Radicals are predominant in the North. The extreme measures of the last Congress, together with President Lincoln's proclamations, did more to unite the South, than all the legislation which the rebels could have enacted in a life-time. All the predictions of Davis and other rebel leaders as to the intention of our Administration, were more than verified by its enactments. Not content with uniting the Southern people in rel ellion-save in St ates and districts overrun by our victorious legions-the party in power seems determined to let the world see, that no re-union with the South is poisible, save upon the terms of universal emancipation. To bring this darling object about the Radicals have protracted the war; all their proclamations and extreme legislation, were intended to unite the Southern people, so that a long war might eventually result in the destruction of Southern institutions. The integrity of the Union with them was nothing; they never cared for it, nor do they now. Upon this point we have a scrap ot testimony, which, while it says no more than we, previously knew, is still interesting, because of its coming from one of undoubted respectability. The Rev. Dr. Massie the "British Emancipation" agent, recently returned to England, after a tour through this country, made a report of his mission to that society, which has labored from its first organization for a dissolution of the American Union. In one of his discourses Dr. Massix referred to an interview he had with Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SUM-NER, in the following remarkable language. The Dr. discovered the great change that had passed in public opinion as to slavery, referring, practically to the city of Washington, where, after an address, the Minister of the church said: "Had you delivered that address a year thus made them the victims of sharks and mobbed, and the church antiad! He believed that every disaster had been to the advantage of the anti slavery cause Mr. CHARLES SUMNER had said to him that he feared more their successes than their defeats. Their successes were likely week he got one of his friends in Conpatch it up now.' Their defeats were a prolongation of the war, and gave the would be "dangerous" or "inexpedient," people reason to put the question to by reason of the condition of the treasury. themselves, 'Why is God fighting against This gave him an opportunity to reply, in It is because of slavery! Therefore let us abolish slavery.'

This recitation of the saying of Mr. to be prompt, and the supplies sure, and SUMNER will account for all the extreme measures to which we have alluded. Had depends on Congress, and not on himself, the Administration pursued a conciliatory policy towards the masses in the South, and fostered the preponderating Union feeling exhibited there before the rebellion broke out, there would have been no war. But that was not the purpose of the leading Abolitionists; they determined upon war, and then the prolongation of lostilities until their ends were accomplished. In the hands of such fanatics, who invite defeat to our arms, is the fate of the country now placed.

The Hartford Times, to which we are indebted for the above extract says:

Mr. SUMMER's avowal, above related was made to Dr. Massie long after Mr. Lincoln's abortive Abolition proclamation was issued. It shows where the resistance to his nomination. "friends of freedom" (freedom to ne groes, slavery to the whites) really arethat they mean to keep up this awful war, abolition of negro slavery. That accomplished, they are quite willing to "let the South go.'

we have it in the action of the House of Representatives, on Monday last, in voting down the following presented by Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON,

the same country, the object of it ought to be clearly defined and the terms distinctly stated upon which hostilities will cease, and the advancing armies of the Government should carry the constitu-tion in one hand, while they hold the

disclosures of corruption in the depart ment under his charge, and time is wanted to enable him to make a great flourish of reformatory vigor. But while the impression of all this enormous custom house and blockade running rascality is still fresh in the public mind the active emis. Mr. Chase Supplying the Rebels. saries of Mr. Seward are taken advantage of it to get the party committed in advance, as far as possible, to Mr. Lincoln. We shall see, within the next few weeks, the head of the Treasury Department, and

interested observers. The Republican nomination will have obe weighed with reference to these ive distinct classes of voters: 1. The soldiers of the army.

2. The personal adherents of General remont. 3. The renegade Democrats.

4. The radical abolitionists. 5. The (so called) conservative R

oublicans.

As a candidate for the army vote Lincoln would be stronger than Chase. Al most any favorite general would take the wind out of the sails of either; but, as between these two civilians, Lincoln would have a great advantage by his power over the officers. It would ill suit with the officers who want promotion to disoblige the actual President, and the fluence with their men. Chase, on the other hand, has too habitually compelled extortioners, for them to feel very kindly who could get money by the easy process of printing it gress to write him a letter, asking whether the joint resolutions for paying bounties papers, in which he insists with great emphasis that the soldiers' pay ought

whether they should be so. To the devoted personal adherents of General Fremont. Mr. Lincoln is the most desirable candidate for the regular nomination. If Chase gets the nomination they, as radicals, will feel bound to officer of the Government, could be guilty of aiding bands of outlaws who are muraction of the radicals hate and despise section of the radicals hate and despise Lincoln. and if he is nominated they mean and robbing p rivate citizens. to put Fremont into the field as an inde pendent candidate. They regard Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation as a shabby infringment of the rights of the original patentee, and if anybody gets any advantage from it they are determined it hatred to him they will make no serious

either way. They are mercenaries in the even when they themselves are convinced Republican camp; and from violent prothey cannot end it successfully, because slavery men, having become equally vioit has not accomplished the object they lent abolitionists, they will be restrained have all along had at heart—the forcible by no shame of inconsistency from following where their interest may seem to lead. The majority of the radicals applied in the party, and will work like From the Paris Patrie, Dec. 24.

* * But will this lar The majority of the radicals depreciate If any further evidence were wanting beavers for the nomination of Chase by to prove the determination of the party the regular convention in such a way that in power to prolong the war, until their the Seward Republicans will be bound to Napoleon III., be understood by the sov in power to prolong the war, until their the Seward Republicans will be bound to purposes of negro emancipation and support him. If they do not succeed they reigns as it has been by the nations? The doubts which we entertain on that support him. If they do not succeed they will be in a temper of mind which will subject are well known, as are also our fears of seeing the governments still for a temper of revolt. The Seward & Co.

Republicans, having made so much headway, will not now back out, and whether way, will not now back out, and whether the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the absolutist policy which, re-established in 1815, was enabled to recover lost ground under favor of the monarchical weaknesses.

The doubts which we entertain on that of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments still for a long time retrench themselves behind the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the fears of seeing the governments of the capability of the capab

Hon. John L. Dawson,

Whereas, This House, on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the American people, and in the face of the convention. His danger, as things now world, solemnly and truly declared that it was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the rights of the people and States unimpaired, and Whereas, In every war, especially in the sum of solutions, the principle which Imperial shall not be surprised, therefore, if the crafty politicians in the Lincoln interest part of the designs of Providence must be provided for future expenses of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 dollars of actual tax action, while a sum of 600,000,000 dollars of actual tax action, while a sum of 600,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more. Whereas of the war at a cost of 80,000,000 more.

Burning of the Church at Santiago. The afflictions that have visited our peo sword in the other, so that the invaded ple, severe as they have been, have not congratulates him;elf on the fact that the of the war for another year. The Control of the war for another year. The Control of the war for another year. sword in the other, so that the invaded party may have its choice between the two, therefore

Resolved, That the President be reduced to make known by public proclamation or otherwise to all the country that whenever any State, now in insurrect constraints. A thrill of horror, hallowed that whenever any State, now in insurrect constraints as they have been, have not popular heart indifferent to most opposite remarks have definitely be some contounded in the unanimity of the var for another year. The Confederates are thus so far enlightened as to see that the war cannot be supported is not to be found in the Emperor's reply.

It is replaced by the less narrowly limited term of European arbitration. The Emprovement of European arbitration. The Emprovement is not to be found in the Emperor's reply.

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It is replaced by the less narrowly limited term of European arbitration. The Emprovement is not to be found in the enter the decome contounded in the unanimity of the war for another year. The Confederates are thus so far enlightened as the window taxation, while the Federals, with their open ports and access to foreign markets, are still able to curse the decome contounded in the unanimity of the war for another year. The Confederates are thus so far enlightened as the window taxation, while the Federals, with the war for another year.

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And manufacturers of Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way.

(near the Bridge.) that whenever any State, now in insurrection, shall submit itself to the authority of the Rederal Government, as defined in the Constitution, all hostifities against the eighth of December, converted Santia protected from an external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her eighth of December, converted Santia or protected from an external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guaranteed in the foil report of all those rights which the protected from an external interference with her local laws and institutions, and charmel house of smoldering the people shall be guaranteed in the foil report of all those rights which the protected from an external interference with her local laws and institutions, and the eighth of December, converted Santia spatial cause done by loans, notes, cortificates of indebtedness, and other protected from an external interference with her local laws and such State shall be guaranteed in the foil rise and a charmel house of smoldering the comparent of the manner the questions which are protected from an external interference with her local laws and institutions, and the eighth of December, converted Santia spatial cause done by loans, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and other disastrous agravations of present debt and future rain. To sum up the case of the the manner the questions which the manner the people shall be guaranteed in the foil rise and the eighth of December, converted Santia spatial can be done by loans, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and other disastrous agravations of present debt and future rain. To sum up the case of the South housers agravations of present distances on indebtedness, and other disastrous agravations of present debt and future rain. To sum up the case of the South history of the work of congress, has on the right which the people shall be guaranteed to be adone by loans, notes, of indebtedness, and other disastrous agravations of present debt and future rain. To sum up the case of the So

Mr. Lincoln as a Pr sidential Candidate.

According to present appearances Mr. Lincoln is more likely than any other man to be the condidate of the black Recording to present appearances of the absence of England than the previously circumscribed number questions in the extremity of fear and torture, calling in vain for the help no human hand strong of conscience: she peared too of conscience: she peared too of them that agrees with another. The official estimate, however, places the viously circumscribed number questions of them that agrees with another. The official estimate, however, places the redeval debt at the end of, the next financial year somewhere betwirt two and three cial year somewhere betwirt two and three cial year somewhere betwirt two and three considering posponed payman to be the condidate of the black Republicans. He will be a bitter pill for could give; a wilderness of arms out.

In the extremity of less and well considered to make a grad examtation of conscience; she peared too much terrified at the idea such a task. She is simply asked if there not some bounties that must be paid to three or four Chase and Greeley to swallow, and he stretched and wildly tossing; the mother must not count with too much confidence and her babe, the matron and all her tempt to liberate herself ason as possion the recent demonstrations of various precious household, the aged, the infant, ble. The Powers will rassemble to rate debt, or in other words 3.384,000,000 the maiden in the beauty of her coming raise questions in commobut to come dollars. The National Debt of this Countries of the coming raise questions in commobut to come dollars. the maiden in the beauty of her coming womanhood, all crushed and trampled, which have already beeput forward, cipal is about equal in amount to core; while the flames came history than above. Seward & Co. His chances are not any while the flames came hissing from above, after having removed, bee assembling, better now than Mr. Seward's apparently and curling from the draped walls, and the points upon which to assionate disvolves when Greeley unhorsed him at Chirolling in red volumes beneath a pall of putes would have to be fed. "So that," remarks M. Drouve de Ivs. "the Consuffocating smoke, lapping the life-blood the Tribune chuckled a day or two since, from those terror stricken hearts and in saying what an excellent place it had forming one hideous funeral pyre of it will certainly not be much exposed found Chicaga to be for holding a national twenty human hecatombs! What a night to lose itself in the vagress of dangerwas that for Santiago of Chili, when those would kill off Mr. Lincoln with as little that lived wailed for their lost ones, who compunction as he did Mr. Seward. But just now he does not see his way clear, and so advises a late day for the Republican convention. Mr. Chase, the only available conditate against Mr. Lincoln, is very awkwardly for his pretensions, where the lineaments of his wife! Let us look to it that, with that compunction as he did Mr. Seward. But lay within the blackened walls, one unfind the same echo Europe as his perlative wisdom of these new world Resolemn warning, no negligence of ours, no lack of legislation, no avoidance of re-which have illustred past ages and sponsibility shall ever permit us to record in the burning of a church, or school, or Without the ideal, at ennobling of the real members that inexhausttheater, or other public edifice, a scene like that.—News.

If the western Republican press is to be believed Mr. Chase's treasury agents are quite as active in supplying the rebels with what they need on the Mississippi as are arbitration. an over-done exhibition of sham virtue by his custom house officers on the Atlantic coast. The Cincin nati Gazette proves cona continuance of the carefully got up and clusively that the whole system of trade will be scoffed a. Sire if there be only permits on the river is nothing less than three or only two sovereigns who on you Mr. Lincoln. Democrats do not care the an organized swindle upon honest com- appeal should isten to Paris, recieve toss of a copper about the final result of merce, and that no one gains by it but the this squabble, and can accordingly pass personal friends of Mr. Chase's political upon its merits with the coldness of disfriends, who hold the offices. The Gazette publishes a long letter from an agent of the ate and fructifyn the minds of all popn. Sanitary Commission, who writes of what The custom is, as I have been credibly

ed loyalty, or I might say undoubted loyalty, to procure permits to trade. These persons send agents of undoubted loyalty, and then again sub agents, more unscrupulous, who are loyal only to their inper bale on all the cotton they can purguerrilla chiefs and bands, who, for a the cotton which they purchase. Supplies are furnished, many articles contraband of war are smuggled in, and the enemy in his way are directly furnished with what they most stand in need of. These speculators, if loyal at home, must need officers have naturally considerable in sume the garb of traitors and rebels when they go beyond our lines, and to show their sympathy, communicate all the information they are in possession of, and abuse and curse the Yankees to the perect satisfaction of their new friends.

The Gazette adds editorially: is aware of his un arrangements with agents of the Govern popularity in the army, and is making a ment to divide the proceeds of their ope-bangling attempt to remove it. Last rations. Farnished with permits, they less than three 5 - some four or five ne? why is he delaying the day of peace? a letter intended to go into the news guerrillas on the Mississippi alive, and nake it their interest to keep together. These outlaws and murderers, who are plundering the people, firing on unarmed iteamers and destroying the property of the Government, obtain their principal studiously conveys the ampression that is means of support from men who receive permits to trade from, and are under contracts to divide the profits of the business tracts to divide the profits of the business with officers of the Government. This is in a fool's paradise of "greenback" pros the most monstrous aspect of the case that has yet been presented, and, but for the turnace, and to endure the slow

> NAPOLE ON AS A PEACE MAKER. The Paris Press on his late reply ;

dering our soldiers, destroying our boats

From the Paris Constitutionel, Dec. 24. * The generous proposal mad to Europe by the Emperor, in order to shall not be Lincoln. By reason of their put an end, by pacific means, to hostilities between nations and to dissentions between governments, is a Utopian scheme The renegade Democrate of the Butler and Dickinson stamp will count for little reality the day after. The Senate, with unanimity, has shown that Frence had applauded that idea, and has joined with pleasure in that applause. "Let us unite our efforts for that end," said the Em. peror to the Senate. That appeal will be heard, and the perseverance of Napo-leon in his policy of civilization and peace will assure to him the friendship of governments, the gratitude of nations and the admiration of the future.

From the Paris Debais, Dec. 24.

remarks M. Drouyu de Lys, "the Congress may have a greatchance of arri-

From the Paris Presse, Ded. ceptions, the vast nertakings, the im-What would be scety? Sire, you are

them, bring them together, deliberate that is to say, sw, and the word which you shall have pwn, being fertilized by the puplicity of al countries, will germin lations. Sire, reneral Bonaparte would he actually saw in a trip up and down the he would not hve beaten all the enimies of France, an gained the innumerable victories which are rendered him immoformed, for men of capital and profess. tal, if he had nt left the beaten path and put traditions of the rout—if he had not made war as is predecessors had done and as it wastaught in treaties. He was not vanquishe by all the coalesced sovereigns until fter he had taught them the terests. These men are paid ten dollars art of conqueing, such as he had conceiv per bale on all the cotton they can pured it, and as he had renewed it. Sire chase at fifteen cents per pound. They your uncle, the Emperor Napoleon I, as proceed to different points along the river, and establish direct connection with guerrilla chiefs and bands, who, for a are right in lot following that of peace. consideration, will afford protection to In the new rad on which you have resolutely entered the same success awaits you. f you do notallow doubt to arise-dobut which acts of the mind as pyralysis does

u the body. rom the diagrow Journa

A SCOTCH VIEW OF OUR SITUATION The American Civil War. The American people and the Ameri can Government, taking them at their own estimate as the wiscot and cleverest people, and the best and ment beneficent have, that the Tings, as some on we Government under the at ... of certainly pass through the lines, and arrange with the guerrillas, paying the latter so much a bale or pound for all the cotton obtained, and smuggling goods through for their use besides. Thus the monstrous spectacles is presented of Government officials being in partnership with combinations of speculators, which keep the comes monstrous, and the prospect of the future more gloomy than the experience of the present. Those who have died on the battle field or in the hospital have peen taken from the evil to come. They had their time of sore anguish and it is now over. But those who sent them into battle while they themselves sat at home at ease, nursing their agonies of national discredit and social dissolution compared to which the sharp execution of the deadly rifle is compara ively a merciful dispensation. The stat

of the finances North and South begins to rise into towering prominence through the smoke of the battlefields. We think we can understand from the Message of Mr. Davis and Mr. Memminger's report how the account stands with the Confederates. The statesmen of the South do possess the faculty of setting their affairs plain ly and intelligently before the world. The funded debt of the South (exclusive of the foreign loan) is 292,916,620 dollars. Its unfunded debt, that is Treasury notes circulating as currency, 701,447,510 dol-lars. This latter sum is believed to be 500,000,000 in excess of what is fully adequate to the circulation of the country and this excess of inconvertible paper notes, of course, has led to an enormous depredation of the notes, or in other words an enormous rise of the prices of commodities. As the Government mus purchase its supplies at these inflated prices its expenditure is greatly increased, and its issue of Treasury notes much larger than would otherwise be necessary, to that the cause and the evil are repro ducing each other in quite disastrons progression. The expenditure of the Congression. ederate Government, under this system, from the 1st of January to the 80th September of the present year was 519,868, 569 dollars, or at the rate of about 700, 000,000 dollars per annum. Mr. Memminger proposes to raise a loan of a thousand millions in six per cent. bonds, one-half of which he will apply to the

withdrawal of the redundant issue Government as occasion requires. As he has already got the half of this loan from proffer an alliance with the friends of be that the reign of justice and liberty for nations should be universally prothe currency reduced to 200,000,000, the annual expenditure of the Government will not exceed 400,000,000 dollars; so that if the South can raise 60,000,000 in * * * It may be seen that the Em-that if the South can raise 60,000,000 in peror was seriously moved at some of the taxes, it will be able to correct the evils

is double in its rate of interest, and consequently doubly more burdensome than the Debt of this country. Yet this has all been done in the brief term of a single Pressident, whose memory has surely little

chance of being forgotten by the American taxpayer. But the war, it is said, is for the abolition of slavery. The Federal debt would have purchased the emancipation of be a storm, indeed, but with a difference.
There have been commercial and financial storms in America, when the people there could not pay their debts to foreign realm—without the seal, that inexhaustible spring of all e kinds of progress arising one from t! other, what would have been and vat would be man? What would be soety? Sire, you are right in calling, vn all your wishes, for the moment whe the great questions. Consider the incumbrance by passing into bankruptcy. In the pending storm the indebtedness that must call be seen and vat would be man? What would be soety? Sire, you are right in calling, vn all your wishes, for the benefit of the well do these frivolous multitudes of New York know it. Their present dance of countries, and got rid of the incumbrance the moment whe the great questions which divide governments and populations may be pacifically solved by European us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-mor-wednesday Evening. Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, Under the auspices and direction of the YOUNG MEN'S TERPSICHORRAN SOCIETY, in us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-mor-wednesday Evening. PEB. 3d.

Sire, you are onthe right way; persist WE agree with the Times that Mr. Lin-

2. He has announced that there is no law in the United States but the will of

s majority.
3. He writes worse English than any President we have ever had. 4. He is as great a strategist as he is a statesman, and has distinguished himself equally in war and in jurisprudence. 5. Since Archy, the king's jester, no man has used such an abundance ries from the broad emutty to the diluted

Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?
He'll shine a joker and a ruler too.

6. He is used to all the violations of the Constitution that are possible to any President, and by a frequent practice does easily that which may come awkwardly to any other man. There never has been an official se

rue to his party, and it will be proof of the ingratitude of shoddy and abolition-ism if they do not re nominate him.— ⊮ma if World.

"IF the sense of smelling more pleas ing than the sense of tasting?" was the question up before a western debating so iety in a bar room, Uncle Joe was the iast to speak upon the negative, and al were anxious to hear him deliver himself Walking up to the bar keeper, he called for a hot whisky punch, and drank uents, he handed the glass to his leading disputant, and thundered out "Now mell it, you varmint." It is needless to add that Uncle Joe "brought down the house," and also the decision for the neg-

FOSTER-In New York City, on the 13th of January, 1864, in the 38th year of his age, STEPHEN C. FOSTER, young at some of William B. Foster, inte of frittaburgh. His funeral will take place from Trinity Church, 6th street, on Thur-day afternoon, Jan Cla', at 2 o'clock, and preceed to the Alleghen The author of "Old Folks at Home" returns in

death to his native city, and his grave will be bezide his father and mother. THE BEST Is still retailing at 50 CENTS PER GALLON. AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

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

Also, may be obtained a large and superior against mont of L quore for medicinal pusages, consisting of the finest OLD BRANDIES. A superior artucle of HOLLAND GIN, PORT and CAERRY WINES of the nnest descriptions. Those having use for these articles will consult their own interest by examining my stock before purchasing cisewhere. Ptark and Sody ash that cannot be excelled in quarity, always on hand. Patent medicines and all the new Fertumeries and Hair Preparations of the day always on hand. Also, Dr. Atturdon's Burn Ontmont, a most excellent article for Burns of Frosted Limbs.

for anything in the Drug lice, remember the place.

JOS.FLEMING'S DRUGSTORE Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

A FACT. Is it a Dye. In the year 1845 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those u usely sold for \$1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or realpy in the slightest degree. fe the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.
The VKNETIAN DYK works with rapidity ad certainty, the hair requiring no preparation

and cortainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEW M. Ganeral Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also, manufacturer of MATHEW M. ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the beet hair dressing in use. Price 25 janle-lyd

TO CONSUMPTIVES,-THE

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, ogether with a pamphlet giving the prescri tion and a short history of his case, can be ob-JOSEPH FLEMING. Cor. of Market st., and the D; amond, Pittsburgh

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Commission Merchant,

No. 11 SOUTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. DARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID filling orders for the purchase of Cotton, Hemp. Tobacco. Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c. REFERENCE—Banks, Bankers, and Merchants of St. Louis generally: John D. Scully, eq., Cash-ior, Pittsburgh, Orders and consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt returns made. Jan21-1m

John B. Gough, The Eminent Orator, will deliver two lec-tures, sixth and seventh of the course under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association On Saturday and Monday Evenings THE 23D AND 25TH INST. First Subject-PECULIAR PEOPLE. second Subject-ELOQUENCE and ORATORS

Second Subject—ELOQUENOE and ORATORS.

AS Tickets 26 cents. No reserved seats.
Lecture will commence precisely at 8 o'dook.
Tickets for sale at Schwartz's and Kelly's Drug
Stores, and at Cochrano's Book Store, Allegheny;
and at the Music, Book and Drug S'ores, Pittsburgh, and at the Library Rooms.

W. H. KINGAID;
BAMUEL A. LONG,
WILLIAM W. WARD,
Jan21-td GEORGE W. WEYMAK,
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM W. WARD,
Jan21-td Lecture Committee.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3d The following gentlemen have kindly lent the use of their names as Honorary Members: WE agree with the Times that Mr. Lincoln is the proper candidate for the presidency on the part of the Republicans. He
is entitled to it for many reasons.

I. He proclaimed, as a necessity of party
action an 'irrepressible conflict' between
the interests of one section and the fanaticism of the others.

2. He has appropried that there is a specific property of the section of the committee nope to sell 3.000 illessant
lace of their names as Honorary Members:
Judge W. M'Qandless,
Judge V. M'Qandless,
Judge J. B. Sterrett,
Andrew Carnagie,
James P. Bart,
Villiam Phillips,
The Society will spare no pains or expense to
ducing for the first time in Pittsburgh the popul
section of the others.

2. He has appropried that there is a lace of the section of the section of the others.

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Promenade at 8 o clock. Dancing to commence at 10 o'clock.

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