DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It is said that Secretary SEWARD has secured the services of Chevalier WYKOFF to engineer the re-nomination of President LINCOLN. He is a skillful and dextrous fellow, besides being a "pocket lock and key of villainous secrets." He obtained a copy of the President's second message, for publication in the *Herald*, before it was read in Congress. He knows all about court intrigue; has been of great assistance to Mrs. LINCOLN in arranging for receptions, parties and hops; and is, withal, a most agreeable and audacious person. His superior knowledge of aristocratic customs in France and England, makes him quite a lion among the snobs of Washington. Such persons as FORNEY are but very bad imitations of the dazzling WYKOFF.

When NAPOLEON became President of the French Republic, WYKOFF, then in England, was sent by Lord PALMERSTON to France, to assure him of England's high consideration. He, according to his own published account of his diplomacy with the French President managed things to the entire satisfaction of his English patron. With such a genius to give directions to the manipulations of the Abolitionists for a continuance of the LINCOLN dynasty, success is sure to crown the enterprise. We may, therefore, conclude that LINCOLN, SEWARD and WYKOFF are masters of the situation, and against their combined genius the gallant and buoyant Democracy will have to contend. Our soul's in arms and eager for the encounter.

RESTORATION OF THINGS AS THEY WERE.

Upon this text the *Dispatch*, of Saturday, does us the honor to remark as follows:

"Our neighbor of the *Post* has devoted considerable time and ability, of late, to a demonstration of the truth of the assertion that "the Abolitionists are no longer ready to consent to a restoration of things as they were." It is by no means necessary to labor so persistently in proof of the charge, since it has never been denied, nor will its constant repetition cast discredit upon those who acknowledge such views. If none but "Abolitionists" are unwilling to favor the return of the old order of things, then abolitionism must be conceded to embrace at least nine-tenths of the people of the North. Indeed, we are very much inclined to doubt whether the "conservatism" of our neighbor, even, would stretch so far as to embrace the actual advocacy of a restoration of the condition of affairs which marked the beginning of April, 1861, or even the close of December, in the preceding year.

The *Dispatch*, like the generality of the Radical press, is so much occupied in the consideration of the "one idea," that it cannot, or will not, perceive any other in the discussion of questions arising out of the rebellion. When we insist upon the [illegible] the Union and the Consti[illegible] heated agitators, at once, [illegible] inclusion that we want Jeff. Davis back in the Senate of the United States, and FLOYD, (who is dead) back in the War Department." The restoration of things as they were, prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, every child knows to be an impossibility, and our Abolition contemporaries need expend no further time in proving it. What we want restored is our lost form of Government, and it can be done if even both JEFF DAVIS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, were with FLOYD now lying as in cold obstruction."

What we have complained of is that the Abolitionists have converted the war, commenced for the restoration of the Union, into one for emancipation; and we further complain that they are now prolonging hostilities, in order that the Southern people may be utterly subjugated or exterminated, and their lands given over to Abolition adventurers and manumitted slaves. The vote in the House of Representatives, the other day, upon the restoraton resolutions of Mr. DAWSON, demonstrate that the Radical majority of that branch of Congress, are determined that no peace shall bless this country, so long as there is a dollar to be made out of hostilities, or a slave to be set free. The Abolitionists have degenerated a contest for national unity, into one of vengeance against an unoffending and oppressed people. The masses of the South who are born down under the iron heel of remorseless despotism, and who would, upon almost any terms, gladly return to their allegiance, are treated by our Administration with as much vigor as are the leading rebels, themselves. It is true that the President offers to let them back into the Union, but only upon terms so humiliating, that none except the meanest panderer to the most sneaking adventurer can accept. The terms offered by the President will be acceptible to some parasites who will eagerly assent to them, in the hope of preying upon the confiscated lands of their neighbor. In this they will be encouraged by our leading Radicals, who expect the redeemed States, by "one-tenth of each," to keep them in power in the general Government. Then, indeed, will have vanished the last hope of the restoration of our late form of Government. Military despotism, now struggling for supremacy, will then be firmly established upon the ruins of our Republican system. We may have elections, but they will be mere delusions and mockeries, no more indicative of the popular will than were those which were last year controlled by Provost Marshals and their willing bayonets. The *Dispatch*, just now, like others of its extreme political persuasion, lost in the consideration of the slavery question, does not perhaps appreciate those encroachments as it should; but the time may arrive, and that too speedily, when a common ruin may enable us all to see things as they are. Then, the time will have departed for discussion of the "restoration of things as they were." It may be that the change will, bring about the long looked for destruction of slavery in the South, and it may be the establishment of a worse order of things among the people of the North. Let us hope for the best, however, and upon all occasions—with Abolition permission—exercise the largest liberty, in a decorous way, in the consideration and discussion of the acts and designs of our public servants, be they whom they may, and never yield our rights to the tyrant "necessity" without some resistance at least.

General Scott on the War.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1864.

General Scott kept open house on New Year's. He has broken up house-keeping and has rooms at Delmonico's. In the elegant mansion of Moses H. Grinnel, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, with several spacious dwelling houses added to it, Delmonico has his uptown establishment, on a suit of parlors on the lower floor, furnished in a style suited to his rank, General Scott has his headquarters. His rooms are such as military gentlemen of position and fortune would desire. They are ornamented with busts, statues, maps, paintings and implements of war.

I had an interview with him a short time since, or about an hour's duration. He did not regard the future prospects as very bright. Indeed, he said he did not see one bright spot in our national horizon. One thing he thought very remarkable—no war of any magnitude had ever been prosecuted any where before this one, without threwing to the surface men of marked military genius and marked public virtue. But this war has been fruitful of no such results so far. Those who had inspired a momentary confidence, had disappointed the public expectation. We have had some splendid fighting, but with no marked results. Our Generals seem to have no ability to reap the fruits of well fought battles. To fight the enemy, to gain a decisive victory, and then let him escape with his men, guns and baggage, is simply to make the war endless.

He considered the President's amnesty proclamation as impracticable, in consequence of the large number of persons exempted from hope of pardon. These would be made desperate and fight to the last. If the large number exempted from pardon here in the hands of the President to-day, and under lock and key, so that he could, if he would, march them out to death, he could not execute that large number. Humanity and civilization would revolt at it. In the judgment of General Scott it would be better to offer pardon to the great mass of the rebels and reserve severe punishment for the leaders only. More than a year ago General Scott supposed that Corinth and Richmond would both be taken, and taken at once. He not only expected it, but have never seen any explanation or reason why it was not done. Confident of that result he sent the President a plan for the settlement of the difficulty, North and South. A basis for the reconstruction of the Union was sent in. It was made the subject of one or more Cabinet meetings, and General Scott is confident that when the war is over, the plan will form substantially the basis of a final settlement.

Of Gen. McClellan's military career General Scott declines to speak—first, because he recommended him for the position of Commander-in-chief, and because a court martial is to be called, and as he may be one of the judges, he does not wish to prejudge the case. I could not understand whether General McClellan desired the court martial, or whether it was to be ordered by the Government. He was clearly disappointed that Richmond was not taken, but whether it was the fault of General McClellan, General McDowell, or the interference of the Government, General Scott declined to give an opinion.

Of Generals Burnside, Hooker and other commanders of that stamp, he regarded them as loyal men, brave men, good division commanders, but wholly incompetent to plan or execute a military campaign.

Of General Grant he expressed himself as surprised and delighted. He said he knew General Grant in the war with Mexico, where he was Lieutenant, and had no opportunity to distinguish himself. So far General Grant had proved himself the hero of the war—fighting great battles with consummate skill and securing the results. And so far he seemed to be the only General that knew how to do it. While he does not think this war will be a seven years' war, yet neither this year nor the next, in his opinion, will see its end. Much hard fighting is to be done before the rebellion will cease. Great and grave questions of anxiety and trouble will arise and run on, and vex the nation beyond the lifetime of this generation.

The Reign of Terror Under the Administration of the Old Federal Party.

In the days of the elder Adams, when Federalism had control of the Government, acts of despotism were committed having some resemblance to those which distinguished the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. One case will illustrate the character of many others which occurred during the reign of terror under Federalism.

A German Democratic paper (*The Adler*) was published at Reading, Pennsylvania, by Henry Snyder. That paper was suppressed, and Mr. Snyder arrested by order of President Adams, for some criticisms on his Administration. This act of tyranny arroused at once the Democratic spirit of that county, and a small band headed by John Fries and John Miller, held a meeting and passed resolutions disapproving of the Federal Administration and the arbitrary arrest of Snyder, and the suppression of his paper, and asserting their constitutional rights to the freedom of speech and of the press.

Government soldiers were at once forwarded from Philadelphia, then the seat of the Federal Government, to arrest Fries and his compatriots. Fries and eight other Democrats were arrested, forced to Easton, Pa., and there locked up in a dark cellar, knee deep in water and mud, forty-eight hours, and then, under a strong guard of Federal soldiers, taken to Philadelphia and imprisoned. There they received a mock trial—the Judge of the Court being a subservient tool of the Administration, and the jury backed by the Federal Marshal. Fries was condemned to be hung, and the others sentenced to the penitentiary, some for one, some for five, and some for nine years. But before Fries was hung, Jefferson was elected President, whose first official act was to pardon Fries and his fellow-victims of Federal persecution and tyranny.

When Fries and his fellow Democrats were released from their long confinement, the people met in a large mass meeting before the jail, and constructed a platform on which they carried Fries, high above their heads, through the streets of Philadelphia, amid the shouts and huzzas of thousands of Democratic freemen. Thus ended the misrule and the tyranny of the Federalists, as well as the reign of terror they created.

The present Republicans are the legitimate political decendants of the Federalists of 1799 and 1800. There is no difference between the views of the two. The principles of the Federalists led them to distrust the people, and desire a strong central government. The Federalists had their reign of terror, suppressing newspapers, and arresting their proprietors and editors, incarcerating and otherwise punishing citizens for their political opinions. The Republicans are doing the same thing, only on a more extended scale. Despotic power, to rule and control the people, lies at the foundation of their political creed; and all they want is the opportunity to create a monarchy, and enslave the people.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

LONDON has a population of 2,803,989; Glasgow, 394,864; Edinburg, 168,121; Dublin, 258,328; Liverpool and Birkenhead, 495,587.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA OUTDONE.

Horrible Brutality in a Federal Prison in New York—The New York Park Barracks.

The abominations of the United States Barracks, in New York, are made the subject of a Special Committee to the Common Council, from which we take a passage, showing how our soldiers are treated:

Immediately behind this room a part is partitioned off, which the Doctor very properly denominated the "pen." This "pen" is 15 feet wide, 20 feet long, 8 feet high to the peak, and 8 feet to the eaves, boarded up on three sides tightly; the fourth, which faces in the barracks, directly opposite an immense stove, which is heated to a red heat, is inclosed by slats, 4 inches wide, and placed 3 inches apart.

In this 15x20 there is not a bench or a stick of wood, or any thing to sit on, not even a post to lean against, except the four perpendicular sides of the room. There is not even straw to cover the floor, as a hog or horse would have, but the accumulated filth of many months is the only thing that separates the inmates from the naked floor.

In this "pen" are confined at the present time sixty-one men, and the officer in charge informed me that he had at one time as many as seventy-seven. Some of the men have been there from three to four months. They are thus imprisoned for military offences, breach of discipline, and desertion, all huddled in this common "pen," sick and well together. A guard is placed over them to prevent escape, and another guard is in waiting to accompany them to the water closet in the Park, one at a time; the other seventy six must wait their proper turn, no matter how pressing the necessity from dysentary, diarrhea, or other cause, and, of course, the result of such barbarity can be better imagined than described.

These men are fed through bars, taking the meat and bread in their fingers, no knives or forks being allowed. Spoons are allowed once a day, when they have soup. No blankets are allowed them unless they have one themselves when placed there, but few of them are thus fortunate; they have therefore to lie upon the naked floor with the exception of filth and mud before referred to.

The Doctor informed me that by laying them upon their sides spoon fashion, and by close packing, putting the heads of one row upon the bodies of the row in front, he could pack forty-five in the pen; the rest are now taken out and chained to trees until these forty-five have had some sleep, and then they were transferred.

The only mode of cleaning the apartment was by running in Croton water, from a hose through the slats, which forced the bones, pork-skins, potato-skins, &c., to the back and corner of the room, and as it is nearly level they remain there, and in some places are near an inch or two in depth.

The men are covered with lice and vermin, and the stench was almost unbearable.

Dr. Blauvelt, who was in attendance, and who is a kind hearted, honest, faithful man, informed me that he had repeatedly reported the nuisance as graphically as possible to his superior officers, General Hays and General Dix, and demanded redress, but up to the present time without avail.

General Dix himself personally visited this place a few days since, and can, therefore, testify to the accuracy of my description.

This pest hole is an outrage on humanity, a burning disgrace to any nation, and ought not for a moment to be tolerated. It is the general impression here that the officers have orders to treat their soldiers worse than wild beasts, in God's name let them take them away from the city and put them on Government property, and thus assume the responsibility for the outrage; but do not permit this city any longer to be disgraced by allowing them to occupy its grounds, and on them practice such horrid barbarities.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. SAYER, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

THE REASON WHY NEW ENGLAND IS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR.

The Immense Dividends of Her Shoddy Contractors

From the Jersey City Standard.

A recent number of the Boston *Traveller* gives the figures of the dividends declared by some of the New England Shoddy Mills, and they are indeed astounding. No wonder, when the parties interested in them count up their glittering heaps of coin, that they favor such measures as will prolong the war. The war has proved a golden harvest, and they would look upon any policy which should have a tendency to abridge its duration as a positive disaster to them, so far as their pecuniary interests are concerned. It matters not to them that the war brings suffering exposure, wounds, sickness and death to our brave soldiers: no matter that it cuts down one, now another of the props and stays of many a family: no matter that it brings want to crouch upon a thousand of happy and prosperous hearthstones; no matter for all this, the rich shoddy manufacturers and wealthy contractors of New England are sleek and fat, and their purses manifest a most plethoric condition. The war is a "good thing" for them, and must be kept going for years: it is only the great body of the people, the *cannaille*, as these lordly manufacturers esteem them, who suffer, and surely no one cares for the sufferings of such as these, or would for a moment think of bringing them to an end, if by so doing the "nabobs" would be stopped from their glorious harvest of riches.

Among the companies in New England which are now coining money, the *Traveller* mentions the following, first premising that five of them made no dividends in 1858: two of them had only made one dividend before the war; one had just wound up, but was quickly resuscitated when the war started; and another (the York) had been "under a cloud for three and a half years, but had just rallied at the beginning of the rebellion, so as to make a modest semi-annual dividend of three per cent. They have, since 1862 declared profits as follows, being for the last six years operations, thus making good old deficiencies and these lordly dividends over and above, namely: Stark, 50 per cent; Great Falls, 44; Merrimac, 57; Hamilton, 56; Otis, 69; Amoskeag, 64; Boston (in Waltham,) 67½; Appleton, 69; Laconia, 79; Middlesex, 105; Salisbury, 102½; York, 126; Pepperell, 141. Of this amount, not less than 250 per cent. have been paid in *extras*, as follows: Appleton, Hamilton, Amoskeag, 10 per cent. each; Boston, 20 do.; Laconia, 40; Middlesex, 46; (6, 10, 20, 10;) York, 70, (15, 10, 10, 10, 25;) while the Pepperell has collected in the opening of the present year its accumulation profits into one great avalanche of payment—50 per cent. All these extras, with the exception of the first from the York, have been declared and paid since 1862 began.

In addition to these, twenty-three other manufacturing companies, almost exclusively of cotton and woolen fabrics, have declared dividends for the profits of the past six months, amounting to the snug little sum of $1,773,200. Of course, with such facts before them, every one can understand why the shoddy contractors of New England dread the idea of a return of peace. War brings the "grist of their mill," which peace would put a speedy stop to; and hence they set their faces against any such unwholesome change as that which would substitute peace for war, and put an end to the harvest of "shoddy." All hail, New England: thrice hail all potent Shoddy!

Circular of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, A circular letter "has lately made its appearance in the public journals addressed to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States," fully endorsing his national policy as such, with a request that he will allow his name to be used before the people as a candidate for re-election in 1864:

And whereas, The same is certified to by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania as having been signed by "*Every Union member*," thereof, when it is evident that only fifty-two of the members of said House did sign such letter or request, thereby plainly intimating that forty-eight of the number representing a constituency of 254,000 voters are disunionists:

And whereas, The one hundred men composing the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, did take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania—this being the only test of loyalty required by the framers of the same; therefore,

We, the undersigned Democratic members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, while we cheerfully concede to the Republican members thereof the right, *as such*, to request Mr. Lincoln to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1864, or any other man they may choose to select, we deem it to be our duty to enter our protestation against the assumption that they, fifty two in number, are all the "*Union members*," of the House of Representatives, consequently an embodiment of all the loyalty in the same, such assumption not being warranted by the facts, but calculated, if not *designed*, to mislead the public, and partaking so much of the self righteous spirit of the Pharisee who went up into the temple to pray, and, "standing by himself" near the "Holy of Holies," thanked "God that *he* was not as other men are," it only merits our unqualified disapprobation.

Joseph Rex	M. Weaver
G. W. Wimley	Edward Kerns
W. M. Nelson	H. C. Hoover
Albert R. Schofield	W. M. Horton
Geo. D. Jackson	A. C. Noyes
Samuel Josephs	Wm. T. Alexander
J. C. Ellis	J. R. Boileau
Thos. J. Barger	John Hargnett
B. F. Meyers	John Missimer
Daniel Reiff	Jas. L. Marshall
John F. Spangler	Peter Gilbert
John W. Riddle	Truman H. Purdy
Cyrus L. Pershing	A. Patton
C. A. Kline	T. B. Searight
L. B. Labar	J. B. Chambers
John D. Bowman	Jacob Robinson
A. M. Benton	H. Hakes
Nelson Weiser	J. W. Hopkins
Sam'l. C. Shimer	T. Jef. Boyer
Owen Rice	Francis M'Manus
Z. H. Long	John B. Beck
Wm. Potteiger	T. M. D. Sharpe
C. T. Alexander	Conrad Graber
Peter Walsh	Geo. A. Quigley.

Thrilling Adventure on the Plains.

The following account of an adventure in the recent great snow storm on the plains is given in a private letter from Capt. James H. Dodge of Milwaukee:

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, De. 4, 1864.

On Saturday morning, November 28, we started from Fort Lyon to Fort Larned, expecting to make the trip (the distance being 240 miles in the usual time of four and a half days. Our party numbered six.

The first day we came 46 miles: at night made our bed on the bare ground, and in the morning found six or eight inches of snow covering us and the wind blowing fearfully, as it can only blow across the plains. We started on Wednesday, and were traveling only seven miles. During the whole week we were only able to thaw out our provisions, not even making an effort to cook anything, for on the whole route they are no habitations. Until Saturday morning, we were obliged every little way to shovel the stage out of the snow banks: and finally, when we were about fifty-two miles from Fort Larned, we gave up the idea of proceeding any further that way.

Hearing that there was a small Indian camp not far from where we were embarked, I concluded to leave the stage and go on to find it and get some dried buffalo meat, for our supplies were exhausted, as we had only laid in a store for a five-day trip. The Indian camp, however, proved to be further off than we thought, for I walked fifteen miles, with the snow up to my knees nearly all the way, before the huts came in sight. When within a mile or thereabouts of them, one of the drivers overtook me and reported that the mules had given out entirely, and he had started to go to the fort for help. The camp being close by, I told him to go on and get something to eat, and I would be along. I found him there with his hands and feet badly frozen, so I told him to stay there and I would go to the fort myself, 35 miles. I started at 2 o'clock p. m. The mule carried me until sundown, and would not go any farther.

I had with us fortunately, a Buffalo robe; so taking the saddle for my pillow, and tacking the robe close about me, laid down to try and keep awake till morning. I was then twenty-seven miles from the port and the cold so intense that one of the mules had frozen to death the night before. When morning broke I was thankful to the kind Providence which kept me from all harm. I had nothing to eat, but saddled the mule, which had not strayed more than six rods away, and started again. The poor animal, however, would not carry me more than three miles and laid down. Without hesitating one instant I stripped him, piled the saddle and robe together, and in less than five minutes was wading through the snow up to my knees. I knew, probably, I would have to be out another night, but there was no such thing as turning back, for there were left behind six human beings whose lives depended upon my exertions. When within ten miles of the fort I had to cross a stream and leave the Arkansas river striking across a rolling prarie. The snow was here from one to three feet deep, and the track entirely filled.

I had been over the road but once except in a covered stage, and had no particular idea of the direction. I only knew that the fort was on a creek with trees growing along it, and the best that I hoped for was to reach the trees that night. I kept two objects in view so as to make a straight line. I walked all day and just as the sun was two hours high, or so, I saw the trees. Two miles, or about that, beyond me I saw a lone tree, and that was the last object I had made up my mind to reach, but when within half a mile or thereabouts of the tree, I saw what I thought was the fort, and took courage. I walked on at the rate of a mile an hour. Before I reached the tree I knew for a certainty that it was the fort I had seen, and saw that a sleigh had started for me. They were coming on a gallop; I could see them; one or two were standing up looking towards me. They were whipping their horses, and the snow flying in all directions; I knew that I was saved, and my strength gave out; I could go no further and sank down in the snow. When they were almost to me, I saw Lieut. Crocker driving, and heard him say: "Good Lord! it is Dadge!"

Dr. Clark jumped out with a bottle of whisky in one hand and a pie in the other. I was in no mood to refuse either. they had been looking for the Stage with a glass and saw me as I came over the last roll of the prairie, and ordered up a team to go out and help some one, they did not know whom.

In half an hour they had two six-mule teams and one two-mule team going after the stage with refreshments for man and beast. They came back in twenty-four hours and say that I saved their lives. Only two were frozen, one very badly, and will probably have to lose his foot. One man was with us who had been in this country for thirty two years and in all that time says he had never seen a worse storm, and that he had made up his mind I could not possibly live through it. Those who went out after the stage says they never saw a more rejoiced lot than they when they knew of my safety.

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE orders from the trade for all sizes of

Guide, Hoop, Stake, Band and Horse Shoe Iron

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1864. jan8-6md

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker & Insurance Agent,

59 FOURTH ST., (Burke's Building.)

☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale, (on commission exclusively) of Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages and Real Estate. Jan15-tf

Lupton, Oldden & Co.,

GRAVEL ROOFERS,

OFFICE,

Cor. Wood & Fifth sts., Second Story.

Manufactory, BEAVER ST., Manchester.

Repairs to defective roofs laid by other parties promptly attended to. jan20

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

INTENDS RESUMING THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the same house, formerly occupied by him on

Fourth Street, above Smithfield.

no18-3m

New Advertisements.

"The Best are the Cheapest."

Wm. B. Bradbury

AND

Schomacker & Co.'s,

CELEBRATED

PIANOS!

SEVEN FIRST PRIZES, GOLD AND Silver Medals received within a month at State Fairs, and Fair of American Institute, New York, in 1863, by Wm. B. Bradbury, for the

Best Piano Fortes.

SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, received the Crystal Palace Prize Medal at London, besides have numerous Medals, Diplomas and special reports from State Fairs and Institutes.

Both have a number of letters of recommendation from the highest musical talent, embracing Gottschalk, Strakosch, Wm. Mason, Grobe and others. Better and cheaper than any other Pianos made, and

Warranted for Five Years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pa., No. 2 St. Clair st., near Suspension Bridge.

jan25

PLAIN AND

FIGURED BLACK SILKS,

Very cheap,

FRENCH MERINOES,

REPPS,

DELAINES,

SHAWLS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

BARRED FLANNELS,

SATINETTS,

CASSIMERES,

And a very full stock of

DOMESTIC and

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

To which the attention of

Wholesale & Retail Buyers

Is respectfully invited, at

William Semple's,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET,

jan25 ALLEGHENY.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.....THOMAS C. LAZEAR

Hopkins & Lazear,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NO. 103 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections and other legal business attended to in Allegheny, Washington, Greene and adjoining counties. jan25-2md

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21, 1864.

DRAYMEN'S NOTICE.—THE DRAYmen of Pittsburgh held a meeting on Thursday night, at the house of Mr. ROBT. STEEL, No. 1 Irwin street, to take into consideration the necessity of raising the present scale of prices for hauling. At the present prices they cannot make an honest living, on account of feed and all the necessaries of life being so high. Therefore it was

Resolved, That the scale of prices on and after MONDAY, Jan. 25th, will be—For all long hauling, 50 cents per load; and all hauling inside of two squares, 40 cents per load; and we trust all of our worthy Merchants who do not feel like paying the above prices will be kind enough to allow their employees a fair price for their horses and drays, and give them a chance to devote their time to some business at which they can procure a decent livelihood.

And be it further

Resolved, That all our worthy Draymen strictly adhere to this scale of prices. All outside hauling Draymen will make their own prices.

jan25-1td

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

John B. Gough,

The Eminent Orator, will deliver his second and positively last lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association,

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25th,

AT CONCERT HALL,

Subject—ELOQUENCE and ORATORS.

☞ Tickets 25 cents. No reserved seats. Lecture will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Schwartz's and Kelly's Drug Stores, and at Cochrane's Book Store, Allegheny; and at the Music, Book and Drug Stores, Pittsburgh, and at the Library Rooms.

W. H. KINCAID, SAMUEL A. LONG, WILLIAM W. WARD, GEORGE W. WEYMAN, THOS. BAKEWELL, JR., HENRY M. ATWOOD, Lecture Committee.

jan25-1d

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

Insco Williams' Celebrated

PANORAMA of the BIBLE,

AT MASONIC HALL,

LAST WEEK, commencing on MONDAY, January 25th, 1864. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. Tickets 25 cents. Children under ten years old 15 cents. jan25-tf

GRAND FESTIVAL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26th, 27th and 28th,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Tickets 50 cents. Dinner from 12 to 2 each day. ☞ The Oyster, Refreshment and Fancy Tables will be well supplied. jan25-3t

CRUCIBLES.—3 CASES, 50 LBS. Taunton manufacture, STEEL MELTERS POTS, in original packages, for sale at a bargain if applied for soon. Address,

CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO.,
jan25-2td 122 Main st., Cincinnati.

COCOA NUTS—

5000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts, received this day and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
jan25 126 and 128 Wood st.

M'COLLISTER & BAER,

Cigar Manufacturers,

And wholesale dealers in

TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,

108 WOOD STREET

☞ A large stock of PIPES always on hand.

jan13-y

ONLY 1—100,000 ROLLS OF CHEAP WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., to be sold before spring, at "old prices."

W. P. MARSHALL,
jan23 87 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

3 WEEKS FOR

We hall offer greater induce

THAN EVER

In all kinds of superior

BOOTS & SHOES.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,

And repaired free. Remembe

62 FIFTH STREET,

The celebrated

Concert Hall Shoe Store

☞ Making room for spring Goods and now the time for great bargains.

jan19

50 KINDS OF

Photograph Albums,

200 KINDS OF

Pocket Books

and Wallets,

1000 KINDS OF

Card Photograps,

100 KINDS OF

Diaries for 1864;

AT

Pittock's

Book,

Stationery and

News Depot,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

jan8

IT IS A

WELL-KNOWN FACT

THAT

M'CLELLAND

IS SELLING

BOOTS & SHOES

OF THE

BEST QUALITY

AT

LOW PRICES

Look for 55 Fifth Street.

Boy's Cassimeres,
Misses' Balmorals,
Childrens' Balmorals.

Boy's Cassimeres,
Misses' Balmorals,
Childrens' Balmorals.

Boy's Cassimeres,
Misses' Balmorals,
Childrens' Balmorals.

Opened this Day,

AT

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

jan22

BARGAINS.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING Goods we offer at

Wholesale or Retail,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

HOODS, SONTAGS,

LADIES' WOOL VESTS,

A large quantity of

HEAVY WOOL SOCKS,

TRAVELING or

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

UNDERGARMENTS,

In short all WINTER GOODS.

We continue to keep a well assorted stock of

TRIMMINGS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHEIFS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

NOTIONS and NICK-NACKS,

In great variety. Also, a very large supply of KNITTING YARNS, of most any color.

☞ ZEPHYR WORSTED of any shades.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

78 MARKET STREET.

MACRUM & GLYDE.

jan23

BUTTERFIELD & CO.,

Malsters and Hop Dealers,

WATER STREET,

dal5lyd WHEELING, VA.