DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST OATH.

In Tuesday's *Post* we commented upon Dr. BRONSON's late review of President LINCOLN's mode of restoring the Union, by allowing one-tenth of the people of each rebellious States to rule the remainder, provided that tenth take the oath to become Abolitionists. This Dr. BRONSON, the reader will remember, is an Abolitionist, himself; and a supporter of the Administration; but the late proclamation of the President is so outrageous a blow at self-government, as to arouse his apprehension, and he condemns it accordingly. His dissection of this alarming doctrine of President LINCOLN is perfectly crushing of it in all its aspects. He tears it into a thousand shreds and patches and scatters it to the wind. The idea, indeed, of one-tenth of a community being empowered to govern the remainder, merely means military despotism; because without the aid of a standing army, the thing is impossible. Hence minds of the power and independence of Dr. BRONSON's although partizans of the Administration, cannot but repudiate it.

Our opposition to this scheme the *Gazette* accounts for by what it terms our desire for the restoration of our "old masters." Our neighbor is old enough to know, that the constant repetition of the finest impressions, will lose their power; and it ought to be accordingly admonished of the weakness of a cause which cannot suggest anything stronger to sustain it than the stereotyped and worn out scivility and twaddle about Southern masters. It ought rather to attempt to answer Dr. BRONSON's objections to the President's plan of reconstruction. Such a course would be more becoming, in an Admiristration organ, than the parrot-like repetition of garalous stupidity. Reasonable opposition to a scheme, which is subversive of our entire Republican system, is not to be brushed away by slang about "Southern masters." But such service may, in the estimation of the *Gazette*, be more acceptable at Washington than decorous and serious argumentation. It is partly in the line marked out by the head of the Administration of the Government for his own public performances. The only difference between him and it being that the one is generally smutty while the other is always stupid. Besides a paper like the *Gazette*, which has at the present time, some half dozen attachees living off the bounty of the Government, aught, had its conductors cheeks at all sensible to shame, refrain from allusion to "masters" of any sort. It occupies the position of a pauper, living on alms, being mean enough to applaud every utterance of his benefactor.

The only point in the *Gazette's* observations worthy of serious attention is contained in the following paragraph:

"But will the *Post* tell us why any man in the South except a few officers of high grade need be "excluded by the test oath?" Is there any thing in that oath of which an honest man need be either ashamed or afraid? If so, what is it?"

We might content ourself by answering this silly interrogatory, by asking the *Gazette* what was in the Fugitive Slave Law which caused it and others to violate it? With our own impression of matters we might, perhaps, if living South, not hesitate at taking the oath in question; but our convictions are not those of the great bulk of the Southern people; and it is quite as reasonable to ask the Abolitionists to favor the slave trade as it is to insist upon Southern men becoming Abolitionists, as a test of loyalty to the Constitution. But the President's scheme is not intended to restore the Union; it is but a device to subjugate the Southern people, and perpetuate his power by military organizations.

UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The special Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, makes some awful revelations of the sufferings of Northern soldiers in Richmond. On the evening of the 19th inst., he writes that he was called upon by a gentleman who had recently effected his escape from the prison at Richmond, and who had just succeeded in reaching Washington, after incredible suffering and endurance, such as only an escaped prisoner can undergo. I knew him in former years as a hearty, robust man; and it was difficult to recognize him in the pale emaciated, and wasted being that stood before me. In reply to my expressions of astonishment he said in a hollow voice, broken by a dreadful cough,—the sure indication of settled consumption and speedy death,—"As I am, so are thousands of others, who, a year ago, were as strong and healthy as I was. They are dying there, like rotten sheep. But I am happier than they, for I shall die at home." And for a moment his eye brightened with some of its former fire. Poor fellow! he is at home now, and he will close his eyes in comfort, and surrounded by the ones he loves,—happy even in that fate. Before he left he gave me a roll of paper, in which are recorded the names of those prisoners at Richmond who have died there since the first of October, and whose names he could obtain. He kept the list posted up every day, and his comrades, knowing that he was doing so, brought to him the name and regiment of every man who had been sent to New York.

[illegible] it will be a fearful [illegible] LINCOLN, "Honest [illegible] STANTON to contem[illegible] at, in the short space [illegible] ne hundred and sixty [illegible] have died at Richmond. [illegible] e poor men lies at the [illegible] LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON would have been exchanged, [illegible] ave been at their homes [illegible] if it had not been for the ob[illegible] LINCOLN and STANTON on the [illegible] soldiers.

[illegible] immense crinoline-knock [illegible] ortunate gentleman, in [illegible] le sweep of her skirts, [illegible] the curbstone, and the [illegible] ere that he died in a [illegible] is deserts—why did he [illegible] middle of the street on [illegible] ach.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Desperation of the People—How the Rebels Treat Union Sympathisers—Augusta the Last Ditch of the Confederacy.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the narration of two ladies born in the North, but for several years residents of central Georgia, who have lately reached Boston.

The stories they tell of the suffering at the South confirm the reports of other refugees. They came to escape from starvation. Provisions are not only high but they are scarce, and at times cannot be obtained at any price. At Augusta a sufficient supply of corn meal can generally be obtained, but occasionally, when soldiers are passing through in large numbers, the mills prove insufficient to grind what is wanted, and the supply runs short.

At night the whole South is in darkness. The supply of kerosene at Augusta has long since become exhausted. A resident invented an oil similar to burning fluid, using turpentine in its manufacture, and the citizens congratulated themselves that they were to have lights for their houses at a moderate price, when the man was conscripted and sent to the army, taking his secret with him. Tallow candles, the only resource left, are worth one dollar each.

There are in Middle Georgia large numbers of refugees from Charleston and Savannah, and from Tennessee. These are hospitably received by the residents, who look upon them as martyrs, and spare no pains to make them comfortable.

The people seem willing to make any sacrifice in behalf of the army. When troops arrive the wealthy families bake bread and send to them. Many have sent all their spare quilts and blankets to the soldiers, and have cut up their carpets to be used as a protection against storms and cold. It is anticipated that the Government will seize such of these articles as are not freely contributed.

The citizens talk freely of the Confederacy as "the Land of Starvation," but still refuse to hear one word about yielding, and say they will die rather than submit. They generally talk confidently of success, but at times their faith seems to be shaken. The papers talk about suffering at the North, of business prostrated, the citizens voting at the point of the bayonet, and the Government seizing horses and supplies wherever they can find them. The people implicitly believe this, and our informant, although much better informed of affairs here than her neighbors, was surprised to find these statements altogether false.

Although the soldiers were all tired of the war, and do not hesitate to say so, there are but few signs of Union sentiment in that portion of Georgia. But one citizen of Augusta, and he a native of the South, was suspected of being a friend of the North, and this he denies. In the early part of the rebellion he remarked that he did not know what the South could do without the North, on account of the number of indispensable articles manufactured here and sold at the South. For uttering this "treasonable sentiment," he was fined $500, and forced to sign a permit that his son, a mere boy, should be enlisted in the rebel army. The son had been killed, and since that time he has been regarded as a Union man.

In consequence of the crowded State of the hospitals, cases of gangrene were frequent. Medicines were scarcer than ever before. The apothecaries could not supply their customers much longer at any price. Our informant paid $10 for what quinine she took in two days, and the doses were very small. Homeopathic physicians are the most popular, because they furnish their own medicine. The ladies do all in their power to give aid and comfort to the soldiers in the hospitals, visiting them daily, and supplying them with soups and such other delicacies as their scanty means will allow.

The rebel Government keeps back the intelligence of bad news as long as possible. [illegible] burg by seeing an account of it in a Northern paper, which had been smuggled through the lines, and was handed to her in secret. The next day the news was published in the local papers.

The importance to the South of the supplies received by the blockade runners, can hardly be estimated. Without them the rebellion would have been crushed long ago.

There have been no outbreaks among the slaves, but fears are entertained that there will be trouble with them before spring. Complaints are heard that the domestics are getting uneasy, and do not work willingly as formerly.

They are not allowed to visit from family to family as heretofore. No festivals are allowed them, and they were at all times watched with suspicion. There was a decided repugnance to arming the slaves to fight for the Confederacy.

Augusta is regarded as the "last ditch" of the Confederacy. There the Confederate Government has stored immense supplies of cotton, brought from Charleston and Savannah, from Alabama, and even from Tennessee. Important factories and an immense arsenal are also located there, and the people declare that if Charleston and Atlanta are taken, their armies will concentrate there for the final struggle.

At Augusta, the exchange of Confederate money for greebacks is not permitted. At Atlanta, one dollar in greenbacks was worth ten in Confederate notes, and a gold dollar was worth thirteen of the Confederate rags. A gentleman at Augusta paid $100 for a slouched hat, and the poorest negro shoes were worth about the same.

The Shakspearean Ter-Centenary.

It appears by the late news from England that, notwithstanding all the talk and writing about it, no definite arrangements have yet been made for the celebration of Shakspeare's three hundredth birthday, on the 23d of April next. The Stratford people wished to have the celebration there, but the literary men who undertook to arrange matters decided to have it in London. The people of the provinces, however, insisted that Stratford should be the place; and a seperate committee was formed in accordance with these latter views. This committee is trying to raise money first, for the endowment of one or more scholarships to the English Universities, open to competition among the pupils of the school of King Edward VI., at which Shakspeare received his education; and next, the erection of a monumental memorial at Stratford. The entertainments proposed are a banquet on the birthday itself, Saturday, the 23d of April, presided over by Lord Carlisle and attended by many men of mark in literature and art, and by ladies; and in the next week, excursions among Shakspeare's haunts, reading of his plays, a concert and a fancy ball of Shakspearean characters. In none of this, however, will the London committee participate; and by this absence of concerted action it is doubtful whether there will ever any really permament memorial of the event. Shakspeare died in 1564. In 1664 the English were too busy with the restored king and the down-fallen Puritans to think much of their great dramatist; in 1764 Wilkes, Clive and Lord Bute distracted public attention; and the first centenary occasion which can be duly improved to Shakspeare's honor is in danger of being frittered away by local jealousies. The sympathies of the world at large will be with the Stratford scheme; for the Avon and not the Thames, Stratford and not London, is identified with the name and memories of Shakspeare.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The democratic county convention of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, met on the 16th inst., and unanimously nominated Gen. Geo. B. McClellan as the first choice of the democracy of that county for their Presidential candidate.

Our Territorial Wealth.

Few persons in this section of the country interest themselves sufficiently in our territories to comprehend or appreciate their extent and boundless resources of mineral and agricultural wealth. They do not realize that, starting from the point where all railroads to the westward terminate, one can travel by coach in a due westerly line, for sixteen days, at the rate of over one hundred miles a day; before he reaches the western limit of our great domain.

If we look at the most westerly of our railroad-traveled States—Missouri—we find an amount of mineral, agricultural, and domestic resources unequalled in variety and richness in any State in the Union. Kansas, commencing where Missouri leaves off, also, possesses fine lands for agricultural purposes; and although some of the country beyond, known as the Plains, has the reputation of a desert, yet the bottom lands are rich and fertile.

The discovery of gold near Pike's Peak (one of the Rocky mountain range) first drew many away from comfortable homes; many, disappointed, retraced their steps homeward; but they failed, not for lack of gold, but because it was chiefly found in such conditions as to require machinery to work it successfully, and furthermore, it required capital, which the poor emigrants of 1867 did not possess. The tide of emigration still flow steadily and increasingly thither; capital has been sent out there, machinery introduced, and great improvements have recently been made for extracting the gold from the solid rock, so that one may now find a flourishing city situated in the heart of Colorado Territory, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, at a distance of more than six hundred miles from a railroad or navigable river. Here is a settlement or city (as they style it) of five or six thousand people, with more than one hundred steam mills in active operation, busily engaged in crushing the gold-bearing quartz. From this region alone nearly $20,000,000 of gold has been exported east to fill the gap created by foreign export. Nevada has furnished about $12,000,000 more, and there is every reason to believe that this will be largely increased during the present year.

We can see by these facts that the Territories are not unworthy our attention and study, especially as Congress will, doubtless, convert those mentioned into States either at this session or at an early date, judging from the rapid increase of their wealth and population. The Pacific Railroad, too, will aid materially in opening up this interesting country, and those who have been the pioneers towards the western mountains will soon witness the evidences of the highest civilization, where all a short time since was but a "howling wilderness."

Letter from Governor Bramlette to a Negro Recruiting Officer.

His Excellency, Governor Bramlette, having been addressed by a certain person who either is a negro recruiting officer or would be one, responds to the individual as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF KY., EXECUTIVE DEPT., FRANKFORT, December 14, 1863.

Captain Edward Cahill, Recruiting Colored Troops—Sir: Yours of the 10th inst., informing me that you have been ordered to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the Army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men." I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, not have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that in deference to our peculiar position, and to avoid unnecessarily aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky, the authorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizens of Kentucky. We will unhesitatingly comply with the requisition for men to defend our Government. We claim the right to furnish from citizens, whose duty it is to make that defense, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defense devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our Government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that while men who owe the duties of allegiance to the Government will be accepted for its defense. We will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit "colored men" for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you came to recruit for the benefit of another State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right, under any law or order, to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored men." We do not intermeddle with any State that chooses to recruit "colored men" within its limits. But no State that is not willing to meet the measures of duty by contributing its quota from its own population shall be permitted to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Kentucky.

We shall meet the call upon us without enlisting colored men, and your State must meet its call from its own white or "colored" men, as it may best suit its people, and not assume to recruit either white or black in Kentucky.

Yours, &c.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

THE LATE COL. WM. MCNEIR.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer*, noticing the death of this gentleman, says:

The deceased was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1798, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1822 he established a newspaper in Annapolis, entitled "The *Carrollonian* named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton then the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and conducted it with ability for some time; was elected printer of the Senate of Maryland in 1823, and re-elected for twenty-six successive years. In 1856 he received an appointment in the Interior Department and removed to Washington, which position he held through the administration of Mr. Buchanan and for some time after, until from age and infirmity, he was compelled to relinquish all business. In politics, Colonel McNeir was a Whig of the old school.

HOW A SAILOR LOST A LEG, BOTH OF HIS ARMS AND HIS HEAD BY A SHARK.—A letter from Aspinwall gives the following account of the death of a seaman belonging to the West India R. M. steamship Solent, at that port:

A sailor going ashore on a hawser from the bow of the R. M. steam packet Solent, was seized by a shark, which took off one of the sailor's legs at the first bite. The next attack the man lost his left arm near the shoulder; then the right arm at the shoulder, and last his head was taken clean off. The trunk, with one leg attached, floated, was recovered and buried on the 7th by the ship's company.

AN INTERESTING FAMILY.—A New Bedford (Mass.) paper, in referring to a family in that place, says:

The old patriarch, Peter, and his oldest daughter, Margaret are dead; Tom is in the Suffolk jail, awaiting trial for forgery; Kate is in our house of correction for keeping a disorderly house; Tom's wife and Isabella were sent to the work-house on Thursday last, on a charge of being idle and disorderly; on Friday the overseers of the poor took charge of the old lady, Kate's daughter "Pot-pie," and the Morrison baby; and Elizabeth has eloped.

General Scott on the War.

A New York letter to the *Boston Journal*, gives the particulars of a recent interview with Gen. Scott. He did not (says the writer) 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 anywhere before this one, without throwing to the surface men of marked military genius and marked virtue. But this war has been fruitful of no such result 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 were 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 Gen. 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 had never seen any explanation or reason why it was not done. Confident of that result, he sent to 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 Gen. Scott is confident that when the war is over, the plan will form substantially the basis of a final settlement.

DIED.

SACKETT—On Monday, 25th inst., near Warrenton Junction, Virginia, Capt. J. B. SACKETT, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Paxton's,) at two o'clock this afternoon. The friends are invited to attend.

☞ THE BEST

No. 1 White Carbon Oil,

Is still retailing at

50 CENTS PER GALLON,

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Also, may be obtained a large and superior assortment of Liquors for medicinal purposes, consisting of the finest OLD BRANDIES, a superior article of HOLLAND GIN, PORT and CHERRY WINES of the finest descriptions. Those having use for these articles will consult their own interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Pearlash and Soda Ash that cannot be excelled in quality, always on hand. Patent medicines and all the new Perfumeries and Hair Preparations of the day always on hand. Also, Dr. Murdoch's Burn Ointment, a most excellent article for Burns of Frosted Limbs.

for anything in the Drug line, remember the place,

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

jan14-m&t

☞ 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 usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree, and certainly, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

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

A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st., N. Y.

Also, manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. Jan16-1yd

☞ 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.
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☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE

Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy

FOR

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections,

Together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Cor. of Market st., and the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
jan7-2md

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAM'L. KEER

☞ CORNWELL & KEER.

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. Cudry's apparatus.

J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.
All work warranted.
134 Smithfield Street,
jn5-d1y PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL

122 Wood Street, } TO { 121 Wood Street.

Our present location on Fifth street having, of late become more and more undesirable for our business we beg to announce that we will remove our MUSIC STORE, on the 18T OF APRIL next, to

122 Wood Street,

Four Doors Above 5th st.,

Nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

☞ The exclusive agency for

STEINWAY'S PIANOS

Will remain in our possession as before.

H. KLEBER & BRO.

jan26.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT private sale a large and valuable

FARM AND DROVE STAND,

situate and lying on the National Road, in Henry Clay tp., Fayette co., Pa. known as the

"MOUNT AUGUSTA PROPERTY,"

eighteen miles East of Uniontown, Pa., and four miles West of Somerfield, Pa., until

MONDAY FEBRUARY 22D 1864,

when, if it shall not have been disposed of, it will be offered at public sale or out cry, on the premises at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day. Said tract contains upwards of

1,000 Acres!

all adjoining, about three hundred acres of which are cleared and about fifty acres in meadow. The improvements consist of a large two story

BRICK DWELLING!

well calculated for a Public House, large and commodious stabling, sheds and necessary outbuildings; also a good two story

FRAME TENANT HOUSE, BLACKSMITH SHOP, &c.

There is also on said land a young Orchard of grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit. There is an abundance

OF COAL AND LIMESTONE.

Two never failing fountains of

GOOD WATER,

near the house and stables, and plenty of never failing springs and streams in the fields.

This is a rare opportunity for a safe investment. Any information concerning the property can be had by calling on me at the Sheriff's office, in Uniontown, or by calling on John Oldwine, on the premises, Albert G. Black, Somerset, Pa., or Nicholas McCartney, in Wharton Tp.

☞ Title good. Terms moderate. Possession given 1st of April next.

THOMAS BROWNFIELD.

jan28.3td

W. D. PATTERSON.....ADAM AMMON.

PATTERSON & AMMON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Flour and Grain, and General Produce Dealers, No. 6 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We take pleasure in referring to the following Pittsburgh Houses: Chess, Smyth & Co., Zug & Painter, A. Bradley, R. Edmundson & Co., R. H. Davis, J. P. Woodwell, Jas. M'Cully & Co., J. W. Spencer, C. H. Love & Co., R. H. Jack & Co.

N. B.—Will open February 15th, 1864.
jan29-tf

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

PROF. LOUIS AGASSIZ,

Of Harvard College the eminent Scientific Scholar, will deliver the Eighth and Ninth Lectures of the course, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association,

AT CONCERT HALL,

On Monday and Tuesday Evenings,

FEBRUARY 1ST AND 2D.

SUBJECT—"THE COAL FORMATION."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½.

Single Tickets 50 cents.

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, GEORGE W. WEYMAN,
SAMUEL A. LONG, THOS. BARNWELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM W. WARD, HENRY M. AYWOOD,
jan29-1d Lecture Committee.

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated four miles from Allegheny city, on the New Brighton Road, a good dwelling house of sixteen rooms, well arranged with hall in centre, two porticos in front and porch in rear, good cellar, large stable, barn, carriage house and other out-houses, tenant house, cistern, well and excellent springs, all in complete order. For price and terms apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jan29 Commercial Brokers, 51 Market st.

FLOUR—100 BBLS. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
jan29 corner Market and First streets.

CORN—300 SACKS PRIME EAR CORN—in store and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
Jan29 corner Market and First sts.

BEANS—10 BARRELS OF PRIME BEANS—Just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
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VENISON—6 SADDLES VENISON—just rec'd and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
jan29 corner Market and First streets.

NEW SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

NEW! NEW!

FIGURED SILKS,

NEW! NEW!

BLACK SILKS,

AT

BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street.

jan23

DRY GOODS AT BARGAINS IN

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

HAVING PURCHASED LARGELY IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy, Staple, Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

Before the late advance, and we are prepared to offer a great many goods at less than we could replace the same for at present prices. We have a very large stock of DOMESTICS and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, which we are selling at very low prices. Also, a very full line of PLAIN BLACK and FIGURED SILKS, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Our stock of MOURNING GOODS is second to none in the city. Call and examine our stock.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

jan23

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

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

ONLY 1—100,000 ROLLS OF CHEAP WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., to be sold before spring, at "old price."
W. P. MARSHALL,
jan23 87 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

Cloaks, Shawls,

AND

CLOTHS

FROM NEW YORK, AT

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 55 Fifth Street.

THIS LARGE AND IMMENSE stock of Cloaks, shawls and Cloths, must be sold in TEN DAYS for the Benefit of of the Creditors and will be

Sold Regardless of Cost.

Ladies wishing to purchase a Cloak at Half Price will do well to call early.

N. B.—Sales now going on. jan29-2t

GRAND MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS AT CONCERT HALL, TO PROMOTE VOLUNTEERING.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Meeting of Citizens held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Thursday afternoon, we invite the people of Allegheny county to assemble in Mass Meeting at CONCERT HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING January 29th, at 7½ o'clock, to forward measures to raise Volunteers to fill the quota of Allegheny county under the late call of the President, and thus avoid the draft. Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brooks are expected to be present and address the meeting. There is no time to be lost if the County is to be saved from a draft, and we urge every good citizen to be present and by his influence strengthen the movement.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,
Hon. WM. A. JOHNSTON,
F. R. BRUNOT,
WM. M. LYON,
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
WM. K. NIMICK.
jan29-1t

1000 lbs

OF

OLD TYPE

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

jan28-tf

"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 Dutrochik, Straakosch, 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

R. F. BARRY,
(Late Cashier of the Merchants' Bank,)
Commission Merchant,
No. 11 SOUTH MAIN ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID filling orders for the purchase of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

REFER to—Banks, Bankers, and Merchants of St. Louis generally; John D. Scully, esq., Cashier, Pittsburgh.

Orders and consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt returns made. jan21-1m

P. J. KEENAN.....J. D. HANCOCK

KEENAN & HANCOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

Are prepared to attend promptly to all business in their profession which may be entrusted to their care. jan26-1w

HORMSBY IRON WORKS.

Wharton Brothers & Co.,

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. 7, 1864. jan8-6md

CHINTZES, CHINTZES,
CHINTZES, CHINTZES,
CHINTZES, CHINTZES,

PRINTS, PRINTS,
PRINTS, PRINTS,
PRINTS, PRINTS,

DELAINES, DELAINES,
DELAINES, DELAINES,
DELAINES, DELAINES,

COL'D ALAPACCA, POPLINS,
COL'D ALAPACCA, POPLINS,
COL'D ALAPACCA, POPLINS,

Just received at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

COR. FIFTH & MARKET STS.

jan27

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue. First ward, Allegheny. The lot 42½ feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains 8 rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, with filled shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty-seven acres of ground. There is a new two-storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kinds of fruit. There is a good barn, out-houses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester Station.

For terms, inquire of

R. M. BOLES,
jan27-tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

New Advertisements.

REMEMBER

THIS WEEK

AND

NEXT WEEK!

THE

Greatest Bargains

EVER SEEN

IN THE CITY

Are to be found at

CONCERT HALL

SHOE STORE,

62 FIFTH STREET,

Boots and Shoes of every description, at the most astonishing prices to clear the Fall and Winter stock. jan29

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

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

Look for 55 Fifth Street.

NEW DRY GOODS;

New Black Silks;

New Dress Goods;

New Spring Shawls;

New Cassimeres;

Linen Tabling,

AND

Domestic Goods,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

Successors to

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92

MARKET STREET.

jan23

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

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

M'COLLISTER & BAER,
Cigar Manufacturers,
And wholesale dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,
108 WOOD STREET
A large stock of PIPES always on hand.
jan15-y

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