DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

☞ Our leader, yesterday, in reply to our neighbor of the *Gazette*, was so marred with typographical and other errors, as to render portions of it unknown to its author. These mistakes will happen, however, and they are never so offensive to anyone as to the author of the productions in which they occur.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM.

When the Abolition Fanatics succeeded in satisfying their party, that the South could not be "kicked out of the Union;" and when on the other hand, the Southern conspirators "fired the Southern heart," and forced their innocent victims into rebellion, against our Government, neither set had any comprehension of the incalculable and gigantic horrors they were entailing upon our, then, happy and prosperous country. The warnings of the great men of the Nation, from the farewell of WASHINGTON, to the admonitions of WEBSTER and CLAY, were forgotten by those representing opinion in the two extremes of the Union. This produced the irrepressible conflict, which brought upon us our present troubles. These fanatics and traitors had no conception of the dark and bloody ground upon which they were forcing the country; for it is not the province of fanaticism and passion to reflect. Their bloody thoughts, with violent pace, would not pause, but rushed on, blindfold, to the destruction of their country. And see how they have succeeded, and that, too, in so brief a time.

One of the unlooked for phases of the rebellion, is the circumstance of the real rebellious States being governed by representatives, who dare not return to the States they pretend to represent. The Raleigh N. C. *Standard*, discussing this point, in connection, with the rebel proposition to conscript all white males in the Confederacy, between the ages of *sixteen* and *fifty five*,—which it denounces as an attempt to make JEFF DAVIS a dictator—remarks:

"We have a Congress the legislation of which is controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent than upon the people of New York or New England. The chief cause of the Revolutionary war, which sundered the connexion of the colonies from the mother country, was that the English Parliament imposed oppressive laws on the colonies which did not affect the people of England themselves. No conscript law can be enforced upon the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, nor on a large portion of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, or Texas. No tax law, nor tithing, or impressment law can be enforced on them, while those irresponsible members may force from their homes every person in North Carolina able to bear arms, regardless of age or condition, and place them in the army, as is now urged by them in Congress, and leave the helpless women and children to starve. They must put us under a military despotism, and place over us a dictator, and impose taxes and burdens on us which are insupportable, and there is no redress, unless North Carolina will protect her children.

This is a grievous condition of affairs for the people of North Carolina; and we produce it to illustrate the prospective condition of our own State, if the war is to continue much longer. Let the President's plan of reconstructing the Union, by allowing one-tenth of each rebellious State to represent it in Congress, be adopted and we do not see that the condition of North Carolina is in this connection, any worse than that of Pennsylvania would be. Less than two thousand votes would entitle Florida to re-admission into the Union, bringing with her two United States Senators, with voices as potential as those representing New-York. Some of the Abolition papers attempt to get over this objection by pointing us to the little States of New England, having, each, as much power in the Senate as its largest sister; but this apparent inequality was in pursuance of a compact between the States, in forming the Union, and was not brought about by a juggling faction, whose object was merely to retain power, in the general Government. The idea of allowing each State an equal voice in the Senate was to keep them upon terms of equality in that conservative branch of the Government. The purpose of permitting one-tenth of a rebellious State to return to the Union by each taking an oath to become Abolitionists, is but a naked and transparent trick to enable those in power to retain it.

THE SHOE BEGINS TO PINCH.

The German Abolitionists appear to be particularly opposed to the re-nomination of Old ABE. The St. Louis *Republican* says that they were the first to encourage the formation of secret societies to control the elections in this and other States—we have special reference now to the Union Leagues and other midnight societies inaugurated within the last two years. They were fashioned upon the order of the Know Nothings, with oaths, and tests, and grips, and imprecations, all having a political signification and a political object. So long as they operated well, they were an immensely popular institution with the German element, and were called into play by them on all occasions, but more particularly in the last Congressional, and at the more recent Judicial elections.

But the game has been carried a little too far, so far as they are concerned, just as interested demagogues used the power of the Know Nothings to advance their interests. The Jacobins of the FREMONT-CHASE school begin to find that the Lincolnites in the Union Leagues are prostituting the organization to the production of Radicalism, and they are greatly incensed thereat. They think these Leagues no better than Copperhead concerns, and are denouncing them accordingly. They had their impress in Germany, and contributed greatly to the election of LINCOLN, but now that they are to be turned against them by Yankee shrewdness, they can scarcely find words to express their contempt for secret societies. Such organizations should never be tolerated in the United States, but having been introduced by Germandom, as a peculiarity of German political strategy, it is to be hoped they will get a full dose of it.

REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

In the Senate of Penn'a, Jan. 20, 1864.

We have heard, sir, with no little pleasure, the learned argument and the admirable piece of mosaic which our friend, the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. Connell,) has elaborated at our expense. If, sir, he means to say that we are the revolutionists of this chamer, we deny and repudiate it. If, sir, he means to assert that in standing behind the ramparts of the Constitution, in placing ourselves upon the "musty" precedents of seventy years and upon the landmarks of the past marked out by the men who framed the Constitution of 1790, and who administered it for thirty years; if, sir, he means to say that in this we are guilty of using red tape, sirs, we glory in the red tape; and I, as one of the sixteen Democratic Senators upon this floor, (and I speak not alone for myself, but for each and all of us,) will ever stand behind these ramparts and upon these "musty" precedents, sustaining this doctrine of red tape. Sirs, you are in revolution, and you know it not. Sirs, the "musty records" of the past are those that preserve to this people their liberty, their property, their ancient birth-right; and are these the "musty precedents" of the past and this Constitution, formed by the fathers of the Revolution, to be swept out of existence, to be abrogated, and new precedents and new doctrines to be initiated here, because, forsooth, to-day we have learned that they are red tape? Sirs, although younger in years than the Senator from Philadelphia, I am one of those old-fashioned men who believe in sustaining the doctrines of the Constitution; who believe in standing by the teachings of the past; who believe there, and there alone, are we to find safety now and in the future. And, sirs, as I read this Constitution, we are right and you are wrong. If you desire an organization of this Senate, why in Heaven's name do you not organize it? If the rebels were thundering at the gates; if his cannon were pointed at the Capitol, and we had no organization by which to vote men and means to save the Commonwealth, is it at *our* doors the responsibility is to rest? Sirs, *we* rest upon the history of the past, upon the letter of the Constitution. *You* rest upon the precents of to-day. We say to you, Republican Senators, if such were the case, it is upon *your* heads rests the responsibility, it is in *your* hands to organize this body, and *you* fail to do it.

I will state the legal propositions that I believe conclusive upon this question—bear with me whilst I state them. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—and I cite it, however "musty and antiquated" the proceedings may be—the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides, in section 10, that "the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday in January of every year unless sooner convened by the Governor." What is the General Assembly? What is defined in the first section of the same article? The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Thus we have what the words "General Assembly" mean: a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Now we pass to section 11. "Each house shall choose its Speaker and other officers. The Senate shall also choose a Speaker *pro tempore* when the Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor." Now, the first query is, what do these words "each house" as used in the eleventh section mean? The interpretation given to them by the first section of article 1, shows that they mean a Senate and a House of Representatives. "Each house," then means a Senate or a House of Representatives.

There is in addition to this obvious meaning, another meaning. They have reference *to the duration of existence of those* two bodies. These words "each house" measure the time during which those two bodies are [illegible] to the words "General Assembly" mean a House and a Senate—the words "each house" mean each Senate and each House of Representatives—and thus we have *each Senate shall chose its Speaker and other officers.* There is no evading this construction. It is clearly and distinctly laid down by the words of the document itself. Now, is *this Senate* the Senate that existed last year or the Senate that exists this year? Thus I say that the plain and obvious meaning of these two sections of the Constitution as bearing upon the duration of the existence of this body, is, that *each Senate* shall choose its Speaker and other officers. The words here are plain and they limit and control the construction. We have these words "each house" used no less than six times in article first. Let us see how they are used. We take the section immediately following section second:

"Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members."

Now, how absurd it would be to say that the house that sat last year shall judge of the qualifications of the Senators who met here this year. It is contrary to practice; it is contrary to common sense; it is contrary to every rule of construction, so that by the plain words of section 12, the words "each house" apply to the duration of the existence of the body. Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members, "*this Senate shall judge of the qualifications of its members.*"

Again, we have in section 18 this language: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings." Now, shall it be said that the Senate of last year is to determine the rules of the proceedings of this body. If that be the true construction, then we have the rules of last session in full force and governing us. Such a construction has never been attempted to be set up, and it is contrary to good sense; the section continues: * * * "punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

Can it be said that these words "each house mean that the Senate that sat here last year has the right to expel a member of this body? Certainly not. No man will contend for such a construction. Then if these words in sections 12 and 13 limit the construction they do the same in section 11, and the words "each house" have special reference to the duration of the existence of each body; that is, the sessions of each house commence on the first Tuesday of January and last until the first Tuesday of January of each succeeding year.

We have, then, the words and the context to sustaining our position. What next have we to sustain our position? I go back again to the "musty records" that are cited with disapprobation by the Senator from Philadelphia. Here on the statute book, I find a law of 1804, that prescribes the mode of administering the oath to the Speaker of this Senate. What are its words? "That when either branch of the Legislature shall have made choice of a Speaker, the oaths and affirmations prescribed in the Constitution of this Commonwealth and in the Constitution of the United States, shall be administered to the Speaker elect by a member appointed for the purpose by a majority of members present; and the Speaker so sworn or affirmed shall administer the oath to the Senators elect."

We have here the law for the precedent that was cited with disapprobation by the Senator from Susquehanna, (Mr. Turrell.) He said that it was a custom that ought to be abolished, that the custom of administering the oath of office after the election was a bad custom.

Mr. Turrell. I said that the practice of allowing men to act officially without the sanction of an oath was a practice that ought to be abanded.

Mr. Wallace. Then, Mr. Speaker, I say that the answer of the argument of the Senator from Susquehanna is found in another of these "musty precedents" that has been upon the statute books of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for sixty years. It is to-day the law of the land, that the Speaker of the Senate is to be sworn before entering upon his office, and when sworn, he is to administer the oath to the incoming Senators. We have thus the law nearly cotemporaneous with the provision in the Constitution. We have, then, the cootinued practice, without a single precedent to break the continuous chain from 1794 to this day.

Thus we have the obvious meaning of the words, the context, the law, and the practice, all according with our position. But there is another thing upon which it appears to me Senators err—and I refer as well to Senators on our side of the house as to Senators on the other side of the house. It is this, that no Speaker was ever elected at the close of a session unless the Speaker who vacated the chair was an out-going Senator. That has been the practice, I assert, from the commencement of the Government. Now, if that be true, there is no law and no precedent for the election of a Speaker at the close of a session when the Senator in the chair is not an out going Senator. And I refer to the very last cases upon record—the case of Mr. Matthias, in 1851, and Mr. Darsie, in 1849. They held over—there was no election at the close of the session. Every Speaker in the chair since 1851 has been an out-going Senator. Go back, then, to these "musty records," and you find at the commencement of the session of 1863, for example, a Speaker is elected; that Speaker remains in the chair as the Speaker of the Senate until the meeting of the General Assembly in the succeeding January. That is the consistent practice of this Government. Now, if this be true, the election of a Speaker at the end of a prior session amounts to nothing. Each Senate elects its Speaker at the commencement of the session, and only because the out-going Senator's term expires at the October election is a new Speaker elected.

There is another point to which I ask the attention of the Senate. How and where do we find the expiration of the term of each house? Sirs, the Constitution provides that the people at the polls shall end your existence. Your co-ordinate branch, the House, met the people annually at the October election and there they surrender their powers to them. And, sirs, we here too have our powers defined and our time limited. Two thirds of the members of the Senate hold over, while the term of office of the remaining third of the Senators expire on the second Tuesday of October, and the Speaker that is elected by the preceding Senate, being a Senator who holds over comes to the chair at the incoming session. Then comes with the records of his office the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and he brings to the bar of the Senate and to the man in the chair, the official notification that the people have said his duties are at an end. Sir, when the Secretary of the Commonwealth comes to the bar of the Senate with the certificates of the election of eleven new Senators, there is a new element in this body, and the man in the chair has official notification under the Constitution of the Commonwealth, that his duties are ended; and practice, precedent and law require that he should leave the chair. In the past, he has alway left it, but now we find a Speaker attempting to retain it, sustained by the Senator from Philadelphia, and the name of usurper given to him with congratulation.

Sirs, the doctrine of a perpetual organization is contrary to the genius of our institutions. Sirs, that "the king never dies" is not the doctrine of a Republican Government; and, sirs, that the creature of the people made under the forms of law lasts forever is not the doctrine of a Republican Government. I ask gentlemen if they know whither they are tending; I ask them whether they are not becoming aristocratic in their tendencies, whether this doctrine that the Speaker never dies is not very nearly parallel with the doctrine that the king never dies. Sirs, we have always a Senate composed of at least two thirds of the entire number: and whether the chair be vacant by reason of the death of the Governor and of the Speaker of the Senate, or because of a failure on the part of the Senate to elect, amounts to nothing. The right of Sovereignty in this Government rests not in the creatures of the Constitution, but rests in the people. They have here a body chosen for the purpose and vested with full power to fill the place.

The precedent of 1838 that was cited the other day by the Senator from Lycoming, if of any value to Senators, they are welcome to it. Sirs, when you set up the attempt of one branch of this Legislature to hold its position against the expressed will of the people at the ballot box as a precedent, you sustain the assertion that you are for revolution; you assume that the "Buckshot war" gives to you a precedent. Sirs, if you take anything by the precedent of 1838, we concede it. We deny the value of the precedent. It was at a time when designing men had worked revolution in the State, it was at a time when the party in power sought to hold it against the will of the people; and only after continued, determined and energetic action on the part of the regularly elected representatives of the people were they compelled to yield to that will. Sirs, the Speaker of the Senate does not live forever. He lives under the Constitution from January, 1863, to January, 1864. Then official notice comes to him that his duties have ceased, that there are in this body eleven men who were not in it before, and who under the Constitution of Pennsylvania are entitled to vote for the Speaker of their choice.

This is our position, and by it we will stand. If, in sustaining these doctrines, we shall incur odium, as is said in God's name let it come. If in standing firmly erect in support of the right and in defence of the principles of law and of order, odium do come, we will gladly receive it. We are standing upon the battlements of the Constitution, entrenched by principle and precedent, and feel, that we do but perform our duty and preserve our official oaths inviolate.

Mr. Connell. I desire to ask the Senator from Clearfield a question—whether any act passed by the present Legislature, and attested by John P. Penney, the Speaker of the Senate, and approved by the Governor, would not be held a valid law in any court in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Wallace. What may be the rights of parties who obtain legislation at the hands of this Legislature, conceding it to be organized, is one thing. Whether we have an organized body is another thing. You may be the Speaker *de facto*, and not the Speaker *dejure*. We know that you are not the Speaker in accordance with the law and the Constitution. Whilst your acts may be sustained as those of the Speaker *de facto*, that does not prove anything in the argument. The question here is whether we are to have a Speaker that is to live forever—or whether we are to stand by the "musty records of the past," and have a right to elect a Speaker at the commencement of a session. If you are for usurpation—if you choose to call it so—these are your words, not mine—if you are for usurpation, and congratulate yourselve upon the name of usurper, you are welcome to it.

A LADY at Baden-Baden, of 35 years, pretended to bet on her age, but placed her money on No. 27. Fortune, however, played her a malicious prank, for the number that won was 35!

WHO BELIEVES IT?—There is said to be an old maid in New Orleans with such a sharp face, that she uses it to pare apples.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—HARBISON—At the residence of the bride's father, in Union township, by Rev. David Kerr, Mr. HENRY MARSHALL to Miss SARAH HARBISON, daughter of Mathew Harbison.

☞ 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. Pt.tash 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. Matthews 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.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, 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. 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.

se12-1yd-o

☞ 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

☞ JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM Europe, a new supply of

RUSSIAN PEBBLES,

Also, a fine assortment of

OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD GLASSES,
MICROSCOPES,
TELLESCOPES,
PERSPECTIVES,

Pocket Compasses, for army use, Reading Glasses, Linen Detectors, Hand Glasses, &c., for sale by

J. DIAMOND,
Practical Optician,
no23-1yd-w&s 39 Fifth st., Post Building.

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

☞ CORNWELL & KERR.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

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

mh4 PITTSBURGH.

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

J. F. HOFFMAN,

DENTIST.

All work warranted.

134 Smithfield Street,

jn5-dly PITTSBURGH.

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,

we are prepared to offer a great many goods at less than we could replace the same ourselves. We have a very full line of PLAIN BLACK and BLACK MESTICS and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS which we are offering at very low rates. We also have a very fine line of FIGURED SILKS, purchased some time since, which we can sell for in any other house in the city. Our stock of MOURNING GOODS is second to none in the city. Call and examine our stock.

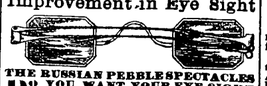
Before the late advance, and we are prepared to show that we could replace the same ourselves.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

jan23

GREAT

Improvement in Eye Sight



THE RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

DO YOU WANT YOUR EYE SIGHT improved? Try the Russian Pebbles. They are warranted to STRENGTHEN and IMPROVE THE SIGHT—this fact has proved already to hundreds of people what was suffering from defective sight. They are

Imported direct from Russia,

Which can be seen at my office with satisfaction. Purchasers are entitled to be supplied in future if the first should fail, free of charge, with those which will always GIVE SATISFACTION.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,

39 Fifth street, Bank Block.

☞ Beware of imposters and counterfeiters.

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 refering 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

BEANS—10 BARRELS OF PRIME BEANS—Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First sts.

jan29

MARKET STREET.

LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SEASONABLE

AND

Spring Dry Goods,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

Successors to

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92

MARKET STREET.

New Spring Shawls;

New styles Dress Goods;

New Black Silks;

New Plain Lustarines;

New Traveling Goods,

AT

25 PER CENT. LESS

Than any stock of old Dry Goods in the city

BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2,75.

Largest size.

SPRING STYLE PRINTS, at 18¾c,

SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 20 and 25c,

HEAVY RUSSIA CRASH, at 12c,

Superior make of

PARIS KID GLOVES,

In new colors, Stitched Backs, at $1 25,

LINEN GOODS, Cheap,

CLOAKING CLOTHS, Cheap,

FANCY CASSIMERES, Cheap.

jan30

A SERVICE FOR DEAF MUTES will be held at ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Grant street, Pittsburgh, on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. It will be conducted by Rev. F. D. EAGAN, assistant to Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, New York.

Deaf mutes, and all interested in promoting their welfare, are invited to be present.

A collection will be taken up to defray expenses. jan30-1t

FOR SALE—40 BRLS BOSTON AND Wine Crackers; 10 do Ginger Snaps and any quantity of Butter, Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers, made every day at the

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

No. 64 Fourth street,

jan30 S. S. MARVIN.

WALL PAPER AT OLD PRICES—Gilt Papers at 25c,

Light colored cheap papers at 15c,

for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,

jan30 87 Wood street.

EGGS—5 BARRELS FRESH EGGS—Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First street.

jan30

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 Sumerfield, Pa., until

MONDAY FEBRUARY 22D 1864.

when, if it shall not have been disposed of, it will be offered at public sale or cut dry, 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, as the property will be sold at a great bargain. 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

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

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

Fourth Street, above Smithfield.

ho18-3m

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

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

jan29

BOOTS, CHEAP.
SHOES, CHEAP,
GAITERS, CHEAP,
BALMORALS, CHEAP,
SLIPPERS, CHEAP,

Everything a Bargain,

AT

M'Clelland's Auction House,

55 FIFTH STREET.

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

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 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

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.

REFERENCES—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

T. 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

FORMSBY 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

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

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

jan29

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

Pittook'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.

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

NEW SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

NEW! NEW!

FIGURED SILKS,

NEW! NEW!

BLACK SILKS,

AT

BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street.

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

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 is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six 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 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 depot.

For terms, inquire of B. M. BOLES,

jan27-tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

REFINED SUGARS—200 bbls "A" and "B" Coffee Sugars, 50 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated—now in store and for sale by REYMER & BRO., 126 and 128 Wood st

jan15