The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1864.

PHILLIPS HAS AGAIN SPOKEN.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the very genius and embodiment of Abolitionism, has again, made his appearance in New York, to announce to the Administration what it must do, in order to satisfy his exacting faction. This fierce and talented declaimer, is the pioneer of his party; bold, sagacious and revolutionary, he sees the logical consequences of Abolition teaching, and does not shrink from them, for a moment. He is always six months ahead of his party; but he is sure to pull it after him. Having succeeded in hammering the Administration into the adoption of his opinions, in relation to issuing proclamations of emancipation and confiscation, and in regard to the negro question generally, PHILLIPS, now, looms up to the grand climax of Abolitionism, and demands, not mere equality for Sambo with his white brethren, but a marvelous superiority. After eulogizing, to the very echo, the brains and courage of those of "African descent," PHILLIAS remarks:

> Now there never will be a set of men in Tennessee fit to sit down and legislate on the interest pecuniarily and honorably of the Empire State until ANDY JOHNSON sees JOHN HANCOCK under a black skin. [Applause.] That is my idea of reconstruction. You may not like it. The reason is you have not yet seen JOHN HANCOCK under a black skin. [Laughter.]

This does not mean equality, politically and otherwise, but a superiority for thick lips over the more offemenite caucasian. The Abolition agitation now in such furious progress, must go on until some Tennessee negro becomes the presiding genius of an assemblage, which will announce, not merely the doom of slavery, but the political and natural equality of the races. JOHN HANCOCK, of our revolutionary times, is thus to have a legitimate successor in one of African descent. To this complexion the Abolition agitation is to bring us at last.

PHILLIPS' next step will, doubtless, be in favor of giving his black brethren some special mark of superiority; there is no telling the extremes to which fanaticism will run. These very fanatics who are thus brawling about African superiority, or, its equality with the white race, at least, are generally the bigoted and blinded persecutors of men because of their religion, or the accident of their birth. Where did Know-nothingism spring from but the birth place of Abolitionism. There, in New England, were the descendants of men of revolutionary fame, persecuted and outraged because of their religious convictions. In Boston, the survivors of the only regiment sent by New England to the Mexican war, were made to feel the iron tread of persecution. On many a weir-fought field, from the landing of our forces at Vera Cruz, up to the city of Mexico, these gallant men, showed a devotion to their adopted country, which fanaticism is incapable of appreciating. They struggle side by side with their comrades of native birth; and never was triumph more glorious and greeting more cordial than theirs, when they mingled their tears and salutations with brethren in arms, when after an intrepid and successful assault SANNA ANNA was driven from the heights of Buena Vista. The treatment these men received at the hands of, the now champions of negro superiority, is in store for many of these now struggling to put down rebellion. Even the survivors of the furious Sixty-Ninth, New York—the only regiment which resisted the daring assaults of the rebels at the first battle of Bull Run—are, in the estimation of these crack brain fanatics unworthy to take a seat alongside of the "JOHN HANCOCKS" of Tennessee. The legitimate results of PHILLIPS' teaching and we believe his desire is to elevate the negro, at the expense of certain whites, his party's patronage of the one and its persecution of the other, justifies us in this conclusion.

Those who are desirous of seeing this late effort of PHILLIPS will find it in yesterday's Pittsburgh *Commercial* which paper styles it "a Great Speech," and asks for it "a careful reading."

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Our interesting and spicy cotemporary, the *Dispatch*, yesterday, gave us a sound drubbing, because we are not in love with the conscription act; it seems quite enamored with it, because it is more rigid than its predecessor. Alluding to the former law our talented neighbor remarks that:

> If the mother of the children happened to be living—though bed ridden and helpless—the law claimed the service of the father. In the same way hundreds of men were exempt under the clause favoring the sons of indigent widows, who had never contributed one dollar to the support of their mothers. The fortunate brother of infant children was also exempt, though he might never have given one hour's care for their comfort. No conscription law can be so framed as to avoid hardships or prevent fraud, but experience has shown that the exemption clause affected very little good, while it opened a door to fraud of all kinds.

We can have no objection to the taste of the Abolitionists regarding these remorseless and sweeping acts of conscription; they have a right to be as sanguinary as they like. But we think, now that they having got the war precisely as they want it—a crusade for southern subjugation and not the restoration of the Union—there should be no conscription at all. Abolitionism promised "swarms" of bounding volunteers, if the President would issue his bull against the comet, but the swarming has not yet commenced. On the contrary we have conscriptions and the heavier they are made, the more palatable they are to the Abolitionists—bloody minded individuals who having no stomachs for the fight themselves are still desirous of seeing it going on.

The Escape from Libby Prison.

In our Thursdays issue we gave some account of the escape and safe arrival at Baltimore of a number of Union prisoners who had been confined in Libby Prison in Richmond. Twenty-seven of these officers arrived in Washington on the 18th instant. They give a most thrilling account of their escape, but for prudential reasons many of the particulars are witheld at present. We condense the following from their statement Seven or eight of them undertook to dig towards the sewer emptying into the basin. They arranged a rope so as to climb up and down the chimney from any of the stories in which they were confined to the cellar, from which they began their tunnel. When the working party had got a considerable distance under ground it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, a spittoon which had been furnished the officers in one of the rooms, was made to serve the purpose of a cart, they had a string attached to it, and was run into the tunnel and drawn out, and the dirt deposited under straw. But after hard work and digging with their finger nails, knives and chisels a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground at least a foot in diameter. After chipping a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnel commenced again, and reached the sewer. Here unexpected obstacles met them.

The stench from the sewards and the flow of filthy water were so great that one of the party fainted and was dragged out and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others, and then the party of seventeen men concluded to tunnel under Carty street. On the opposite side of this street, from the prison, was a sort of carriage house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and a guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handfulls of dirt had been removed, they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterward to be three feet thick. With penknives they commenced operation upon the stone and mortar. After nineteen nights' hard work, they again struck the earth beyond the wall, and pushed their work forward. On the 7th of Feb. the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance and commenced to dig upwards. When near the surface, they heard rebel guards talking about them and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, other in prison were informed. One hundred and nine prisoners decided to make an attempt to get away, others refused, fearing consequences if they were re-captured, and others yet, among whom were Gen Neal Dow, declined to make the attempt, because they said they did not desire to have their government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange. About half past eight o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst., prisoners started out, Col. Rose of New York leading the van, before starting they divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, each squad was to take different routes and after they were out were to push for Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour start of the other prisoners, and consequently the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let through the chimney successfully into the celler. Col. W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee, Capt D. J. Jones, of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, and Lieut R. Y. Bradford of the 2d West Tennessee were detailed to go out last, and from the window Col. K could see the fugitives walk off out of the gate at the other end of the enclosure of the carriage house and fearlessly move off.

The aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions, in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created and the prisoners made a considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments exodus again commenced. Colonel Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation on the movements of the fugitives, as some of them exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the enclosure into the glare of the gas light. Many of them were, however, in citizens dress, and as all the rebel guards wear the United States' uniforms, but little suspicion could be excited even if the fugitives had been accosted by the guard. Between one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and their exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force, and carried to a place of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. Once out they all moved off in different directions, each squad looking out for itself and choosing what it thought the safest and speediest way to some point in the national lines.

The English and American Navies.

Richmond Correspondent of the London Times.

Again I feel tempted to raise a warning voice about the disparity of the armament on board the English and American navies. It is impossible for those who have been many months absent from England to be well informed as to the actual state of public opinion at the present moment upon this vital subject. But judging from the officers of her Majesty's navy, who have at rare intervals brought vessels of war into Confederate ports it appears still to be held, that the 68 pounder of 6-inch smooth-bore is England's best weapon of offense against iron-clad vessels. The experience gained at Charleston enables me confidently to affirm that as well might you pelt one of the Yankee Monitors or the Ironsides with peas as expect them to be in any way damaged by 8-inch shot.

Another disagreeable question forces itself upon an Englishman's attention when he is cognizant of the terrific broadside thrown by the eight eleven-inch guns of the Ironsides—one of the most formidable broadsides, in the opinion of the defenders of Charleston, which has ever been thrown by any vessel upon earth. Have we any ship in existence which could successfully resist such a broadside, and respond to it with any thing like commensurate weight and vigor? I should be faithless to my duty if I did not mention that it is the universal opinion of all the English officers serving in the Confederate army with whom I have conversed, that England is behind America in the weight and power of the guns sent by both nations to sea.

It is still a matter of the greatest surprise to those who are cognizant of the endless experiments in guns and projectiles which are every day made by the Federal and Consederate States that England has not thought it worth her while to attach to the armies of both nations such a commission as McClellan had in the Crimean War, with a view to their gaining such scientific information with regard to ordnance and projectiles as at this moment can be gained nowhere else on earth. It is my conviction that from both sections such commissioners would receive nothing but courteous and unreserved information upon all that it imported them to know. It is scarcely creditable to our Government that they should be blind to the opportunities for gaining information which this gigantic conflict affords, or that from Old World pride they should refuse to avail themselves of the experience to be derived from a continent destined henceforth and evermore to play no secondary part in the drama of the world.

The Murder Out.

There can no longer be any reasonable doubt that the very large army which has been called for by the President is intended, not to put down the rebellion but to reelect himself. We surmised when we heard of the raising of the siege of Charleston and the sending of the army under General Gilmore to Florida that the movement was not military but political; that the object was to make it a rotten borough state under the amnesty proclamation, so that it could throw its electoral vote for Mr. Lincoln. The *Tribune* admits that this is the true solution of the transfer of General Gilmore's army in the following remarkable article, which we take from its issue of yesterday:

The following orders recently issued in the Department of the South, explain the transfer of troops to Florida under General Gilmore, about which, since the news of the movement reached here, there has been a good deal of speculation:

HEAD Q'RS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 31 } General Orders No. 16.

In accordance with the provision of the Presidential Proclamation of Pardon and Amnesty, given at Washington on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in pursuance of instructions received from the President of the United States Major John Hay, assistant adjutant general, will proceed to Fernandina, Florida, and other convenient points in that state for the purpose of extending to the citizens of the State of Florida an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of that proclamation, by offering for their signature the oath of allegiance therein prescribed, and by issuing to all those subscribing to said oath certificates entitling them to the benefits of the proclamation. Fugitive citizens of the State of Florida within the limits of this department, will have an opportunity to subscribe to the same oath and secure certificates in the office of the post commander at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

By command of
Maj. General Q. A. GILMORE.
Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

General Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to hasten her back into the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the revolted states, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the administration to judge whether the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the forces necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out. It is quite possible that the administration may desire the return of a loyal state to the Union without reference to the next presidential election, and equally possible that journals whose sympathies are with the rebels should wish there should be no such return unless it be by some compromise whereby the pro-slavery rule of the rebels shall still be maintained. If Florida shall become a loyal state, her people will probably vote for such candidate for next President as pleases them best, and neither General Gilmore nor General Gilmore's soldiers will interfere in the matter. In the meanwhile, as the rebels are largely dependent upon that peninsula for beef cattle, which it produces in great abundance, it may be quite as well to use a few regiments of soldiers to cut them off from this supply as to send them to a central point of attack. On the whole, the movement of General Gilmore seems quite explicable without resorting either to the copperhead explanation, or the wise strategic talk on the "scatteration policy," and "inter or inner."

To understand the above the reader must bear in mind that the *Tribune* is bitterly, but secretly, opposed to the aspirations of Mr. Lincoln to become his own presidential successor; hence its thinly veiled sarcasm. While pretending to defend the movement and the administration for ordering it, the *Tribune* manages to state all the obvious considerations which condemn it as a waste of military power.

To insure the right kind of management in Florida, it will be noticed that the President does not commit the enterprise to the charge of General Gilmore or any other army officer, but to John Hay, one of his own private Secretaries, whom he has made assistant Adjutant General for that purpose. As Florida at the last Presidential election polled only ten thousand three hundred and fifty-nine votes, it follows that under the terms of the amnesty proclamation but 1,656 votes in that State will give its three electoral ballots to Mr. Lincoln next November.

From this it will be seen that the "scatteration policy," as the *Times* well termed it, is not without an object. True, it will not help to destroy the armed power of the rebellion; but then it will serve Mr Lincoln's ambitious purpose.—*World*

Legal Tender Nullified.

The people of California says the *World* have practically and universally, nullified the legal tender green-back invention of Mr. Chase. Gold and silver are at par for all commercial transactions, while green-backs are quoted at a discount to agree with the premium on gold in New York. The few scamps who attempt to cheat their creditors by taking advantage of the law, making green-backs a legal tender, are made social outlaws, and are promptly advertised as scoundrels in all the papers. Advertisements like the following are very common in the California papers:

CAUTION TO ALL BUTCHERS, BAKERS, GROCERS, AND WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN.—I, the undersigned, have leased a brick house, four stories and basement, containing about 48 or 50 rooms, besides a large saloon and basement each about 20x60 feet, for a term of four years, at a monthly rent of $200, United State lawful money (before green-backs were thought of), to Edward Palm, on Broadway street, between Stockton and Dupont streets, who has for more than two years paid his rent in gold and silver. Said Edward Palm now pays his rent in green-backs, thereby taking advantage of more than $60 every, month, as green-backs now stand, which I actually lose, as the house is well worth $200 in gold. Now I ask the public, is that honest? is that honorable?—especially when said Edward Palm will not allow his boarders and tenants to do so, for they are monthly tenants.

JACOB SPECHT,
By his Agent, A. OLDRECHT.

This is the true view to take of the legal-tender act of Congress. It is nothing less than Government robbery of creditors for the benefit of debtors.

Remarkable Hold on Life.—Major Geo. N. Lewis, of the 12th regiment, is in town. His remarkable wound promises to heal, and his life will be saved. Not one man in ten thousand would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his collar bone and his shoulder blade and splintering his spine. It did not displace the vertebræ, which would probably have ended his life suddently, but it has left a hole through him, and it is said that even now a stick can be passed through it. A number of pieces of bone have been taken out.—*Hartford Times.*

Meeting of the Democratic Co. Committee of Indiana Co.—Nomination of James Douglas, Esq., of Kittanning Borough, Armstrong Co., as a Candidate for State Senator.—The Delegates to the State Convention Instructed to Vote for Gen. McClellan!!

Upon the call of the Chairman, the Democratic County Committee of Indiana County, met in Grand Jury room in Indiana on Monday last, the 15th inst., and was called to order by the Chairman. The districts were nearly all represented, and the best of feeling prevailed. After the object of the meeting had been stated, the Committee proceeded to select a delagate to the State Convention, when Major S. Jamison, of Saltsburg, was nominated and unanimously elected.

On motion, the nomination of James Douglas, esq., of Kittanning borough, who had been recommended by the Democracy of Armstrong County, as a candidate for State Senator, was concurred in unanimously.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in and endorse the nomination of James Douglas, esq., of Armstrong County, as a candidate for State Senator, knowing him to be an honest and worthy citizen—an ardent and pure patriot, and an incorruptible Democrat. We heartily recommend him to the support of the Democratic masses of this county, and also to the confidence and support of all men who desire to see this Senatorial district represented by a man of integrity.

Resolved, That the first choice of the Democracy of Indiana County for the Presidency is Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan, and the Representative Delegate of this county is therefore hereby instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination by the State Convention which meets on the 24th of March, and that the Delegate to the State Convention be also instructed to vote for and advocate such measures as will lead to an honorable settlement of the present difficulties between the several States of the Union.

Affecting Anecdote.

On one of the many bridges in Ghent, stand two brazen images of father and son who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incident:

Both the father and the son were, for some offence against the State, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence under certain provisions; in short, he was offered a pardon, on the cruel and barbarous condition that he would become the executioner of his father!

He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable. This is not to be wondered at, for let us hope, for the honor of our nature, that there are very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence life sustained on a condition so honorable and unnatural. The son, though long inflexible, yielded at length to the entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him that his (the father's) life was forfeited, and it would be the greatest possible consolation for him to know that he was an instrument of his son's preservation.

The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty; he lifted the axe—but, as it was about to fall, his arm sank nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand. Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again conceive, much less perpetrate such an act. Life, liberty, everything vanished before the dearer interests of filial affection, he fell upon his father's neck, and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfil the sentence of the law.

Hard must the hearts be—bereft of every sensation of humanity—which could stand insensible spectators of the scene. A sudden appeal of involuntary applause, mingled with groans and signs, rent the air. The execution was suspended, and on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the son, and finally those two admirable images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to human nature.

Terible Occurrence.—On Sunday evening 7th inst, the dwelling of Mr. Gottschalk in Perkiomen township, Montgomery county, Pa, was destroyed by fire, while he and his wife were absent at church, some distance from home. Three children were in the house when the conflagration occurred. When a neighbor arrived, the oldest one was standing down stairs and was rescued. The second was also gotten down stairs but died almost immediately thereafter, and the youngest could not be rescued, the flames and smoke preventing further access to the room up stairs in which the fire originated, and it was entirely consumed in the fire.—Not a trace of it could be discovered after the fire was over. It was left lying in the crib. It is supposed that the explosion of a coal oil lamb caused the conflagration. This terrible catastrophe should be another warning to parents not to leave small children alone in the house.

THE undertone of the swell in favor of the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the republican party seems prodigiously strong. It was felt in the Missouri House of Representatives the other day when a resolution formally re-nominating him was tabled by ayes 45, noes 37. It is still more strongly felt in the action of the German radicals all over the country, many assemblages of whom have declared that they will not support him if he be re-nominated. The conflict, altogther, seems to be "irrepressible." As Mr. Clay said on a memorable occasion, we have not only no personal objections to it but are glad to see it.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.—THE subscriber has on hand a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store, together with Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; Patent Medicines of all kinds; Toilet Soap and Perfumery; Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces in great variety; Mineral Waters of all kinds; Superior Rappee Snuff and Tobacco; Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon; Prime Potash and Soda Ash, every pound of which is warranted; Pure Liquors, purchased exclusively for medicinal purposes; Thos. Bell & Co's Pure Rye Whisky, constantly on hand, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
feb15-m&t

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—
The Griffin Homestead
Gas Apparatus Manufacturing Company,
Organized under the Act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines, for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.
The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used; there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.
Our terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.
Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & COMPANY, Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.
jan3-1awd3meW

LONDON AND INTERIOR ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S
Celebrated Remedies.
Blood Powder and Bone Ointment,
A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.
BLOOD POWDER.
A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, polevil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.
London and Interior Royal Mail Company's
CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.
A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, chips, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.
Blood Powder 60c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
FORBENCH & McGAIR,
Pittsburgh Drug House,
Corner Fourth and Market st.
jan8-lyd

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,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
jan7-2m PITTSBURGH.

A FACT.
Is it a Dye.
In the year 1855 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. T. 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

THE GREAT SECRET.—IT IS admitted by all physicians that the grand secret of health and long life lies in keeping the blood and various fluids of the body in a high degree of fluidity. When you feel continued pain in the head or bowels, or any continued uneasiness in any organ or parts of the body, you can prevent serious sickness by taking
Brandreth's Pills.
Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood, and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life, and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding by only taking away what it can well spare, and THEY NEVER BLEED.
Mrs. Hooper, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus' Dance, General Debility, poorness of blood, and costiveness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the pamphlets.
Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
feb4-lyd&w

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for pains and aches, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night, before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. feb4-lyd&w

A GREAT REBELLION.
Triumph of a Great Discovery.
The public has long felt the need of a reliable Hair Dye. Eastman has rewarded them. A sagacious community has adopted in their stead,
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
Which is, then in every. It colors no skin and blackens the hair, not the skin. It is a clean, quick, and a beautiful dye. It does not burlesque nature with "charming metallic tints," but produces her own tints again. Its cooling effect is soothing. It is perfect in every respect. Its results are enchanting. It never fails. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
feb4-lyd&w

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.
By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq.,
Bedford, Kings co., N. Y.
feb5-3md&w

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers,
And manufacturers of
Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge.)
jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

DENTISTRY.—TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by the use of Dr. Cudry's apparatus.
J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.
All work warranted
134 Smithfield Street,
jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth Street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
feb-tf No. 39 Fifth street.

COUNTRY BLANKETS.
JUST RECEIVED—A SPLENDID lot of COUNTRY BLANKETS, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
feb17 No. 96 Market street, and No. 1 Market Alley.

KNABE'S UNRIVALED PIANOS, Haines' Bros. New York Pianos, Groveseen & Co's New York Pianos, and Prince's Melodeons and School Organs—a splendid assortment of the above well known instruments just received.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
feb13 43 Fifth street,
Sole agent for manufacturers.

CHOICE STOCK OF NEW PIANOS of Chickering's, Kazelton's, Jardine's and Emerson's make from $225 to $850, just received. Every instrument warranted.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
feb13 81 Wood st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE SECOND-HAND
MELODEONS
FOR SALE CHEAP.
CHARLES C. MELLOR,
feb20 81 Wood st.

ALL CITIZENS SHOULD ATTEND THE
MEETING
—AT THE—
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
feb20
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
An unusual full assortment of everything in the Trimming and Hosiery line just opening. We would call the particular attention of the
Ladies
to a large and beautiful stock of Bead Buttons, Dress Ornaments, Bugle, Gimp and novelties of the season in Hair Dresses and Nets. Also a large supply of
EMBROIDERED EDGING,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN,
EMBROIDERED FLOUNCING.
Gentlemen
will find a full line of Furnishing Goods, Fine Shirts, Neckties, Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Paper, Linen, and Patent Steel Collars and Traveling Shirts of the newest styles and superior quality at our usually low prices.
Merchants and all who buy to sell again will be supplied at Eastern prices.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
feb20 78 Market st.

NEW GOODS IMPORTED
—AT—
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.S'.
Prints, De Laines, Ginghams.
HOUSE-FURNISHING AND MOURNING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
ALSO COTTON AND LINEN DECK FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS.
—AT—
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 & 76 Market St.

CARPETS.
NEW STOCK.
THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED
OF
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
AND EVERY ORDER OF
INGRAIN CARPET.
WE OFFER AT
THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
W. D. & H. CALLUM,
Fourth Street Carpet Store,
No. 87 Fourth Street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY.—A meeting of the Block Committees and Enrolled Men will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, at the house of R. F. A. Faulhaber, Chestnut st. A full attendance is earnestly requested. feb20

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OUR FALL and Winter Goods to make room for Spring stock. Call soon and secure a pair of well-made, serviceable shoes at a very low price. Felt Overshoes always on hand.
JOS. H. BOELAND,
98 Market st., 2d door from Fifth.
Shoe Boxes for sale. feb20

DALDRETH & SONS'S NEW CROP OF GARDEN SEEDS just received and for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
feb20d&w No. 127 Liberty st., Pittsburg, Pa.

BECKHAM & LONG, NO. 127 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agents for the Quaker, Buckeye, Russel, Wood, Farmer, Cayuga Chief, and all other standard Mowers and reapers. Also dealers in Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds.
feb20d&w

LOOK AT 43 LOGAN STREET.—A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING house and lot of ground for sale, situated near Wylie street, all, parlor, five chamber rooms, dining room, kitchen, cellar and yard, gas and water fixtures, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
feb20 51 Market st.

FOR RENT.—FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, of twenty-two rooms, suitable for a boarding house, situated on Fourth street. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
feb20. 51 Market st.

"The best is the Cheapest."
W. B. BRADBURY'S
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. F. 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, Strackosch, 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

WALL PAPERS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, FANCY GOODS Wall Papers from 8c to $3 per roll; Window Shades from 10c to $5; Oil Cloths from 70c to $1,50 per yard; Fancy Good in all varieties, at the
New Wall Paper & Fancy Goods House
of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
feb13 164 Smithfield street.

NEW LOT OF MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—Just received
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
feb13 81 Wood st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE WEST,
THE CELEBRATED
HALL SHOE STORE,
62 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
CONCERT HALL
The largest and most complete Boot and Shoe Establishment in the City of Pittsburgh. Establishment West of the Mountains. We STAND ALONE. Best of Goods and Lowest Prices.

55 55 55 55
GO TO
55 55 55 55
FIFTH STREET,
FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.

New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
New Goods | New Goods
AT BARKER & CO.'S,
69 MARKET ST.
feb10

NEW DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Black Silks, $1,00 per Yard.
New Spring Chintzes
Balmoral Skirts, at $2,75,
New Spring Shawls.
Dress Goods, at 31 and 37 1-2c.
New Spring Dress Goods.
Russia Crash, at 12 1-2c.
Best Kid Gloves, at $1,25.
feb10

CARPETS.
WE ARE JUST OPENING OUR Spring Stock, comprising a most
Extensive & Complete Assortment,
Of every description of
English and American Goods,
Including many entirely new styles never before in this market.
Having purchased our Goods just previous to late advance in prices, we now offer a great part of our assortment AT WHOLESALE,
AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
And retail at a very small advance.
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NEW CARPET STORE,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Over Miner's Book Store. feb15

"Call and See Them,"
"Call and See Them,"
"Call and See Them,"
VALENTINES,
VALENTINES,
VALENTINES,
Comic and Sentimental.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
2000 New Cards.
ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
50 Different Styles,
AT
AT
AT
PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
feb4

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

CLOVERSEED—100 BUSH PRIME CLOVERSEED—Just received and for sale by
PETZER & ARMSTRONG,
feb13 corner Market and First sts.