The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1864.

☞ Our readers will find an interesting article on the first page of to-day's paper. It is a full description of the RODMAN GUN.

UNUSUALLY CANDID.

FERNANDO WOOD, the other day, in Congress, was desirous of having a committeee appointed to investigate some sharp transactions of Gen. BEN BUTLER. The General, having heard of FERNANDO'S proceedings wrote to a friend of his in Washington, when he made the following candid, but unexpected admission:

"I will rely on your friendship always to vote in favor of having any official act of mine investigated; such investigations will show mistakes, blunders, and failures of judgment innumerable, and for these I must suffer; but I fear nothing else. I should even be willing for them to be investigated by FERNANDO WOOD, were it not for the maxim, set a thief catch a thief."

This is really creditable to "Pickayune BUTLER;" how much better it is to candidly admit what every one knows, than to attempt to brazen it out as is the custom with the generality of Abolition office-holders. BEN and his interesting brother, when they were in New Orleans, turned many an honest penny; their earnings there are estimated at from one million up to an indefinite sum. REVERDY JOHNSON undertook to investigate how this wealth was so suddenly accumulated; but BEN was too sharp for him. He had covered his tracks too well for the obtuse vision of the Maryland attorney. But FERNANDO WOOD is a man after BUTLER'S own heart; he understands trap as well "as any other man," and BUTLER knows it; hence his opposition to the New York sharps being put upon any committee which Congress may appoint to investigate his carryings on. BUTLER, like many other "loyal men" has not neglected to improve his opportunity; he has followed the war to some purpose, and why not? When Senators and Congressmen are engaged in big contracts, and hire out their services at immense remunerations, why should not BEN BUTLER lay up something to compensate him for his intense "loyalty" to Abolitionism. When in the Charleston Convention he and WOOD did not pull together, BUTLER being in with the proslavery men, while WOOD was the friend of DOUGLAS. It was there where BUTLER first had an opportunity of measuring WOOD'S tact and calibre; [illegible] FERNANDO be appointed to investigate his sharp transactions.

SOMEWHAT CONFUSED.

The *Gazette* of Saturday, returned to the discussion of the Democracy's conduct concerning the Southern rebellion, but its conclusions were no better than those of its previous efforts upon the same subject. Our cotemporary seems somewhat confused, or it surely would not seriously attempt to hold a great party responsible for the utterance, or action of a single member of it. We stated that the Democratic party was the true war party of the country; and we now reiterate it; and, because FERNANDO WOOD, or any other person in the party, chooses to say and do silly things, does not, in the least, weaken our position. The *Gazette* might as well assail the Christian religion, because of the conduct of some of its professors, as to impugn the patriotism of the Democratic party because of the sayings of some of its members.

Our struggle against the rebels was commenced, avowedly for the restoration of the Union. The Administration avowed this to be its purpose, and the Democracy rushed to its assistance; and as long as the Administration conducted hostilities in pursuance of its original declaration, we sustained it, while the Abolitionists opposed it. Our party stands now precisely where it did when the rebellion began. We are for the crushing of armed treason; the *Gazette's* party has no such purpose, unless negro emancipation and Southern subjugation accompanying it. Our party, everywhere, in its county and State conventions openly proclaim this to be its purpose, and to our Conventions' resolves we must look for the sentiments of our party, and not to the crotchets of FERNANDO WOOD. This point we are desirous of impressing upon the attention of our talented neighbor.

Important Case.—In the supreme court now in session in Phildelphia, on Friday last a case of some interest to our readers was argued. The action was against the Penn R R Co for an alleged overcharge for freight on grain and flour carried by the defendants from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, between Nov. 1 1862, and March 3, 1862.

The plaintiffs were commission merchants and dealers in grain and flour, citizens of Pennsylvania and residents in Phildelphia. They owned a flouring mill, in Wheeling, at which they ground grain, purchase by them in Ohio, and the vicinity. They carried the flour and grain from various States of the Union, by water to Pittsbugh, and there delivered it to defendants for transportation to Philadelphia.

The defendants toll sheet, or what they called local freights, carried from Piitsbuigh to Phildelphia, at that time stipulated for 36 cents per 100 lbs. on grain and flour, and any person who owned grain in Pittsburgh, which had come there from whatever quarter, if he declared that it had change hands there, or had been brought there by himself or any one else, without the design of sending it over the road, was entitled to ship it from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia at 36 cents per 100 lbs. The plantiff insisted that they were entitled to have their goods carried between the same places at the same rates.

The Judge charged against this view and held that this regulation of the Company was not an illegal discrimination; and also held that the act of April 1861, applaid to goods of the growth and manufacture of the State. To this ruling the plantiffs excepted, and the case came to the Supreme Court, where it was argued and held under advisemens.

22D FEBRUARY.

The following letter written by Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER thirteen years ago possesses a peculiar interest at this time:

To the New York Committee for the Celebration of the Birth-Day of Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—It is a source of deep regret to me, that my public duties absolutely prohibit me from having the pleasure of accepting your invitation, in behalf of the Union Safety Committee, to attend a public dinner on the twenty-second, in honor of that auspicious day. Auspicious indeed! All good influences, all omens of independence, liberty, free government, the creation of a nation, its prosperity, happiness, and glory, hang over the hour when the eyes of Washington first opened to light.

You say truly, Gentlemen, that the present moment admonishes us to rally in support of his principles, to express anew our admiration of his character, and our gratitude for his parting lessons of patriotism and wisdom.

You say truly, Gentlemen, that the great duty devolving on us is that of regarding the Union as the foundation of our peace and happiness, and the Constitution as the cement of that Union. So Washington regarded them; so he conjured his fellow-citizens, in all generations, to regard them; and whenever his Farewell Address to his country shall be forgotten, and its admonitions rejected by the people of America, from that time it will become a farewell address to all the bright hopes of human liberty on earth.

Gentlemen, the character of Washington is among the most cherished contemplations of my life. It is a fixed star in the firmament of great names, shining, without twinkling or obscuration, with clear, steady, benificent light. It is associated and blended with all our reflections on those things which are near and dear to us. If we think of the independence of our country, we think of him whose efforts were so prominent in achieving it; if we think of the Constitution which is over us, we think of him who did so much to establish it, and whose administration of its powers is acknowledged to be a mod l for his successors. If we think of glory in the field, of wisdom in the cabinet, of the purest patriotism, of the highest integrity, public and private, of morals without a stain, of religious feelings without intolerance and without extravagance, the august figure of Washington presents itself as the personation of all these ideas.

You do well, Gentlemen, at this interesting hour, to invoke his example, to spread over all the land a knowledge of his principles among the rising generation, and fervently to pray Heaven that the spirit which was in him may also be in us.

When Washington, in behalf of the convention, presented to the old Congress and to country that Constitution which was the production of their patriotic and assiduous labors, he made this most important declaration: "In all our deliberations upon this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interests of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that of mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

And when his public career was drawing to a close, he left to his country, as his last, best gift, his most earnest and affectionate exhortation, to uphold that Union as the main pillar of independence, and to frown indignantly upon the first drawing of any attempt to dissolve it.

The advice is heeded now, and will be heeded hereafter. But, nevertheless, there are some among us on whom it is no injustice that those frowns of indignation should fall. There are those who are altogether for abandoning the Union, and alienating one portion of the country from the rest. They avow their wishes, they disclose their purposes. They open their hearts, and in those hearts there is found no pulsation for that Union which makes all Americans our people. All is but the ebbing and the flowing of the dark, unwholesome troubled current of secession, chasms and separation.

We have seen propositions for secession formally brought forward, and solemnly discussed in the legislatures and conventions of several of the States. Other conventions are soon to be holden, under regular legislative provisions, to consider the same subject. In one important State, recent elections show that there prevails among the people almost an entire unanimity of sentiment in favor of breaking up the Union; and this dissolution of the Union, it is supposed, may not take place without conflict in arms. Munitions of war are therefore provided, schools of instruction in military tactics established, and an armed air and attitude assumed. These apprehensions of conflict, in case secession be attempted, are not only well founded, but, in my judgment, certain to be realized. Secession cannot be accomplished but by war. I do not believe those who profess to expect any other result. Their hope is, that their cause and its objects may spread; and that other States, by the sympathies or a supposed interest, may be induced to contribute for its success.

But, Providence has not forsaken us. This object, I believe, has been defeated by the measures of adjustment adopted by Congress at the last session, and by the spirit, ability and success with which the friends of the Union have resisted it in the South. Nor have the efforts of your association, Gentlemen, been either unimportant or unavailing. Your voices have been heard throughout the whole land, and no man can doubt how the great commercial metropolis of the country feels and acts, or hereafter will feel and act, on questions involving public interests of such indescribable magnitude.

We have recently been informed, Gentlemen, of an open act of resistance to law, in the city of Boston; and if the accounts be correct of the circumstances of this occurrence, it is, strictly speaking, a case, of treason. If men combine and confederate together, and by force of arms or force of numbers effectually resist the operation of an act of Congress, in its application to a particular individual, with the avowed purpose of making the same resistance to the same act in its application to all other individuals, this is levying war against the United States, and is nothing less than treason. Now, I understand that the persons concerned in this outrage in Boston avow openly their full purpose of preventing, by arms, or by the power of the multitude, the execution of process for the arrest of an alleged fugitive slave in any and all cases whatever. I am sure, Gentlemen, that shame will burn the cheeks and indignation fill the hearts, of nineteen twentieths of the people of Boston, at the avowal of principles and the commissions of outrages so abominable. Depend upon it, that, if the people of that city had been informed of any such purpose or design as was carried into effect in the court house in Boston, on Saturday last, they would have rushed to the spot, and crushed such a nefarious project into the dust. The vast majority of the people of Boston must necessarily suffer in their feelings, but ought not to suffer at all in their character or reputation for loyalty to the Constitution, from the acts of such persons as composed the mob. I venture to say, that when you hear of them next, you will learn that, personally and collectively, as individuals, and also as represented in the city councils, they will give full evidence of their fixed purpose to wipe away, and obliterate to the full extent of their power, this foul blot on the good name of their city.

And now, Gentlemen, when projects of dissolution have taken so much of form and pressure in public bodies in the South, when lawless violence, trampling on the public authorities, stalks forth so boldly in the North, you will see that your work, highly prosperous thus far, is nevertheless not yet concluded. It is wise and patriotic, therefore, that you commemorate your love of country, strengthen your resolution to maintain the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, by uniting to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the great Father of his country. You do well to call to memory his services, to revive in your own bosoms his love of liberty and order, and to draw in patriotic inspiration from his principles and his example. For these principles and this example, there will be found respect and admiration every where, where there is a true love for the institutions of the country. And every American may well doubt the patriotism of his own heart, when he finds that in that heart veneration for Washington begins to be languishing and dying away.

Gentlemen, the path of duty before you, and before me, is plain and broad; it is to do our duty, and our whole duty, thoroughly and fearlessly; it is to embrace the free institutions of our country, and to hold them up, with all our might, as if it were our last struggle upon earth. And then, if the blood of civil war shall flow, it will not stain our garments. If disgraceful outrages, gaining strength by indulgence and temporary success, shall proceed from stage to stage, till they destroy the lives of men, women, and children, pull down and demolish the temples of justice, and even wrap cities in flames, you and I, and our character and memory, both now and with posterity, will at least escape consuming conflagration of reproach.

I am, Gentlemen, your much obliged servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Amendatory Enrollment bill Saturday passed both Houses of Congress and now awaits the President's signature. It provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service as the public exigencies may repuire. The quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct or election district of a county where the county is not thus divided shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. In ascertaining and filling the quota there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General. If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President the Provost Marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient, but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered and before it shall be actually made shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct or election district or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the law to which this is an amendment, further drafts shall be made, and like proceedings had until the quota of such district shall be filled. Persons enrolled may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, and such person thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

The following persons are exempted from the enrollment and draft, namely—such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged, and no person but such as are herein exempted, shall be exempt.

So much of the enrollment act as provides for two classes of enrollment is prepealed, and they are now consolidated.

If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute such payment shall operate only to relieve that person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional Surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons, and he is authorized to permit or require boards of examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts to be determined by him.

Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, or any members thereof, have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and to enforce their attendance.

Members of religious denominations who shall, by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from voting, so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denominations shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to do duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of $300 to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

No person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrollment or draft who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or territory or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws or any of them, but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held or shall vote or hold office shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage. Any person drafted and liable to render military service who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representation is to be deemed a deserter, to be published as such and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted.

Any person who shall procure or attempt to procure a false report from the Surgeon of the Board of enrollment concerning the physical condition of any drafted person or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

The Public Domain.

Another Letter from Mr. Weed to Senator Morgan.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The letter which I took the liberty of addressing to you on the 29th ultimo, is eliciting discussion. Some regard the estimate of our war debt as excessive; others doubt the insufficiency of the proceeds of the public lands as an available source of revenues while very few question the justice and wisdom of devoting the national domain to the uses of the national treasury.

The war debt estimate, unhappily, was too small. Should the war end with the passing year, we shall find ourselves called upon to provide for a debt of more than THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The value of the public domain depends upon its management. Protected and husbanded with vigilance and economy, its constantly increasing value would become a basis upon which the financial policy of the Government could be firmly established.

In the past, this domain has been, by lavish legislation, fearfully impaired. Congress has exemplified the prodigal, impatient only to squander his inheritance. Nearly or quite one hundred and fifty millions of acres have been given away. But the Government still holds between fourteen and fifteen hundred millions of acrns, which are distributed among the States and Territories as follows:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
In Ohio	742,000	Wisconsin	26,421,000
Indiana	9,561,000	Minnesota	56,000,000
Illinois	14,000,000	N. W. Terry	276,000,000
Missouri	29,216,000	Oregon Terry	248,626,000
Alabama	17,225,000	Nebraska Terry	57,485,000
Mississippi	11,836,000	Indian Terry	119,765,000
Louisana	22,884,000	Utah & Utah Ter	297,162,000
Michigan	1,936,000	New Mexico	49,525,000
Arkansas	27,402,000		

All of which now which has been said about swamp and refuse lands; but I know that after all such deductions, if the domain is protected, the lands now possess an intrinsic value of one dollar per acre. It, however, we assume half a dollar as the average present value, we fortify the Federal Treasury with seven hundred millions of dollars. Such this, at the outset of our *new* financial career, will be regarded with marked satisfaction as a security. But estimated, as they may be, if cared for, at one dollar per acre, we have on hand the means of extinguishing one-half of the national debt. It is, however, in the *prospective* value of the domain that we are to look for glowing pecuniary results. First, stop giving away the lands. Second, fence them with protective laws. Third, sell them under such a system that the lands will increase in value as they diminish in acres; until, within five years, the available sections will sell for sums sufficient to pay, not only the interest on the debt, but to ultimately retire the debt itself, as other war debts were, by the proceeds of the public lands, retired.

Journals approving the suggestion which devotes the public domain to the public Treasury, underestimate its value. Of this class, the New York *World* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in well considered articles, fail to discover in these lands, what Dr. Johnson, speaking of another element, described as "the potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

Fortunately, I am able to fortify this position by "facts and figures." In 1850, Congress granted 2,595,000 acres of land to aid the construction of the "Illinois Central Railroad." That company commenced operations in 1853. In December, 1862, the company had sold 1,312,373 acres of its land, on which $6,749,814,88 in cash had been received; while $9,914,008,44 in good and available securities remained due. The whole amount paid and payable, therefore, is $16,663,823 44.

Of their land grant, 1,282,626 acres remain unsold. These unsold lands are now estimated to be worth at least $17,000,000—making a total of nearly $34,000,000.

It is thus shown that public lands given to a single railroad company, properly managed, have in value risen to a sum equal to the payment of interest at six per cent. on nearly $700,000,000 of our public debt! Similar grants have been made for railways in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and other States.

Of the lands granted to the Illinois Central Road, several hundred thousand acres were classified as refuse, and had been offered for several years at 12½ cents per acre. The company has sold the "refuse" lands for $3, $4 $5 per acre. Over 50,000 acres have been sold for $12 per acre!

The value of the public lands, I repeat, depends entirely upon their management. They can be made valuable or worthless, as the Government choose. We have seen what they are worth in the hands of the Illinois Railroad Company. If the lands that were a drug in the market at twelve cents an acre, by a change of policy, sell for as many dollars per acre, can we doubt the intrinsic value of a domain which, early in our history, paid our National Debt? If two millions and a half acres produced $34,000,000 what, under proper management, will fourteen hundred thousand millions of acres be worth?

It is known and admitted that when the rebellion is ended Europe will add millions to our population. The character of emigrants attracted by the public lands will be determined by the policy of our Government. If the lands are to be given away, the Old World will send its refuse population to us. But if the lands are offered for sale, at reasonable prices, those who come will bring money to purchase and improve them. We can draw from the other side of the Atlantic either the idle and vicious, from poorhouses and penitentiaries, or the industrious and thrifty, from farms and manufactories.

We shall need, when the war is over, all the financial strength the country possesses. Every element should be developed, cherished and concentrated. My estimate of three thousand millions as the Federal debt was intentionally moderate, for I am not a croaker, and would "crush out" the rebellion whatever it costs. But while that is being accomplished by the army and navy, statesmen should be preparing the government for a financial crisis, emergency or shock more formidable than has been encountered by any other nation.

In the meantime, while contemplating the debt of the nation, thoughtful minds will not forget that States, counties and towns have made and sold their bonds for money to pay bounties to soldiers. If, when the prodigal expenditure that always prevails during wars, ends with the war, and the people are again required to *earn* the money the tax gatherer demands, it shall appear that rulers and representatives failed either in wisdom or fidelity to ease, as far as possible, their burdens, they will cease to be rulers and representatives.

In fastening the public domain to the public treasury we shall have cast an anchor at which the national ship will ride through an approaching financial gale in safety. That domain belongs to the people, and should be preserved and managed for their benefit. Congress has the arbitrary, but not the moral right to give it away. A Congress that devotes this domain, irrevocably, to the payment of the national debt will signalize its wisdom and patriotism. A Congress that fails to do it will mistake its duty and regret its error.

Truly yours,

THURLOW WEED

Hon E. D. MORGAN.

Amendments of the Constitution.

We have already alluded to the propositions pending in the Senate with regard to an amendment of the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery throughout the United States, and have given at some length our reasons for questioning the timeliness of such a discussion, at a period when ten States, destined to be affected by that amendment, are not represented at all in either branch of Congress, and when the State of Virgidia is nominally represented by only a single Senator. On this point it seems to us that the true rule of duty, in a republican country, and under a republican Constitution, is propounded by the New York *Journal* of Commerce when it says:

"If the Constitution needs amendment, this is no time to do it. The right to compel the submission of rebellious populations to the Government as it existed, as they helped us to make it, as they consented to have it, is a right that it is difficult for any man to deny. The right, while millions of the population are in rebellion, to change the Constitution, making in fact a new Government, especially to change it with reference to the population of rebellious districts, and then to compel that population to submit to the amended Government, is, if a right at all, one purely of force, and not of moral or political truth. The danger of all Governments has been the tendency to substitute the right of strength for the right of law. 'Might makes right' is the broadest enunciation of the principle. In the present instance it is claimed that a rebel population has no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. But, even if that were true, which it is not, it is just possible that loyal men may give to rebels clear and indisputable rights, by making their own demands and exactions arbitrary and illegal. So long as the loyal population maintain themselves on the law and Constitution to which they are loyal, so long they are the administrators of law in the opportunity of a rebellion to violate the fundamental charter of the Government, and then demand that the rebels shall submit to the new and arbitrary principles which have been engrafted on the charter, it is at least questionable whether they do not cease to be the administrators of law, an become, equally with the rebels, appellants to force as the arbitrators of right between two parties, each contending for a new and hitherto unknown form of Government.

The Eric Railroad Earnings.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the past six years have been as follows:

1858	$5,011,992
1859	4,671,041
1860	6,305,424
1861	6,234,194
1862	3,868,531
1863	10,111,000

During the present year the gross earnings will probably reach thirteen million of dollars, and the net income of the present stock, after paying interest and expenses will not be less than thirty per cent.

Preparations for celebrating in a becoming manner the Birth Day of Washington have been made in nearly all the principle cities in the North, and in some of the Southern cities.

REMOVAL

122 Wood Street, } TO { 122 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 1ST OF APRIL next, to

122 WOOD STREET,

Four Doors Above 5th St.,

Nearly opposite Pittsburgh Trust Company.

☞ The exclusive agency for

STEINWAY'S PIANOS

Will remain in our possession as before.

H. KLEBER & BRO.

jan25

☞ HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.—A very large assortment of these articles just received. Also, a fine assortment of Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Flesh Brushes. PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, of the finest quality, consisting of fine old Cognac Brandy, a splendid article of Holland Gin, Port and Sherry Wines of the finest description. Those wishing these articles for medicinal purposes will consult their interests by examining my stock.

Pure White Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon,
Pure White Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon,
Pure White Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon,
Pure White Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon,

Potash at 10 cents per pound,
Potash at 10 cents per pound,

Soda Ash at 5 cents per pound,
Soda Ash at 5 cents per pound.

That for excellence cannot be excelled.

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store.

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

feb22-m&t

☞ 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.

feb16-m&t

☞ STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

TORRENCE & McGARR,

APOTHECARIES,

Corner Fourth and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Drugs, Drugs,
Medicines, Medicines,
Chemicals, Chemicals,
Dyes, Dyes,
Paints, Paints,
Oils, Oils,
Spices, Spices,
Soda, Soda,

Cream Tartar, English Mustard, &c.

French, English and American Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Brushes, Trusses. Patent Medicines and all Druggists articles. Strictly pure articles at low prices.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only.

jun8-1yd

☞ 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,

jy17-2m PITTSBURGH.

☞ A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 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 market. 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, but one that is permanent as the fabric itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATHEWS,

General Agent, 42 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of CHICKS' AMERICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

janto-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 organs or parts of the body, you can prevent serious sickness

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 without actually taking away what it can well spare, and THEY NEVER HURT.

Mrs. Hooper of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of a Vital Disease, Chronical debility, poverty of blood, and a variety of other ills, of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the pamphlets.

Sold by HOBAS B. DEPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

feb-1-1yd&we

☞ BLOOM OF VENETIAN LINIACHES, 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 B. DEPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

feb-1-1yd&we

☞ A GREAT REBELLION.

Triumph of a Great Discovery.

The public has rebelled against *cauterizing hair dyes*. Fashion has foresworn them. A sagacious community has adopted in their stead.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

And for *three reasons*: It embrowns and blackens the *hair*, not the skin. It is a *vegetable emollient*, not a *burning fluid*. It does not burlesque nature with *blooming mottled tints*, but produces her own *living hues*. Its coloring effect is *lasting*. It *defies detection*. Its results are *uniform*. It never fails. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

feb4-1yd&we

☞ 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.,

feb5-1m&w Bedford, Kings co., N. Y.

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.)

jun5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

☞ DENTISTRY.—TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by the use of Dr. Chudry's apparatus.

J. F. HOFFMAN,

DENTIST.

All work warranted

134 Smithfield Street,

jun5-1yd 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.

NEW GOODS IMPORTED

—AT—

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.S'.

Prints, De Laines, Ginghams.

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND MOURNING GOODS VERY CHEAP.

ALSO COTTON AND LINEN DUCK FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS.

—AT—

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 & 76 Market St.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

HEADQ'RS DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS:

BUT nine days now remain in which Government bounties are to be paid for recruits to fill up the wasted ranks of the gallant regiments now facing the enemy from the seaboard to the Rio Grande. The work has gone on well for the past ten days, but still greater exertions are needed to save the reputation of the State and avoid the draft otherwise inevitable.

By recent orders all men enlisted by recruiting officers in this vicinity can be mustered into service by Capt. Moorhead, at the Girard House. Every citizen, non-commissioned officer and private is made a special recruiting officer, and will be paid the premiums of $15 and $25 for every recruit they may present and get mustered into service.

Officers of the regular army on recruiting service, are authorized to enlist men for the regular service for three years, to be credited on the quota of the respective districts, with the usual bounties.

Here is work for the various classes, trades, professions, &c., who have heretofore responded so nobly to every appeal of the Government for aid, and who have demonstrated oft-times, and especially in the call that was made on them to work on the fortifications last summer, that nothing but the occasion is wanting to secure their every effort in the cause of patriotism. Let every man again lend a helping hand and the work will be done. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BROOKS.

THEODORE READ, A. A. G. feb-3t

$600. Recruits Wanted. $500.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN detailed by the War Department to recruit for the

46th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers,

Or any other Pennsylvania Regiment.

BOUNTIES:

Government, to veterans	$4,00
" " new recruits	3,00
Local Bounty, additional	2,00

Office, "Commercial Building," THIRD STORY, opposite Postoffice, Fifth street.

W. L. FOULK,

Lt. Col. 46th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Recruiting Officer. feb22-1t

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES OF LAND IN TIONESTA township, Forest county, Pa., unimproved and adjoining the lands of Thos. Patterson's farm. The land is well timbered with poplar, lynn, sugar, ash, hemlock, maple, pine, &c., situated near the oil regions, south of Tideout and some six miles west of the Sunbury and Erie R. R., and five miles north of Marion, the county seat of Forest co. Title good. Terms—one-half cash in hand, and the other half in six months with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.

ALSO, 400 ACRES

Of land in Jenks township, Forest county, Pa., bounded on the east by the lands of Robt. Phillips, esq., on the west by that of K. L. Blood and others, being part of the large tract, warrant No. 3165, and adjoins the tract on which is located the county seat of Forest co. The soil is of the best quality and is well timbered with cherry, poplar, ash, hemlock, sugar, curled maple, linn, &c. The late survey of the Great Level R. R. passes through this tract. Terms the same as the 500 acre tract. Refer to James Painter, esq., Col. Jno. D. Hunt, G. W. Rose.

Inquire of B. M'LAIN & CO.,

feb22 No. 102 Fourth street.

WHITE GOODS.—CAMBRIC, JACONET, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins, checked, striped and plain. Also, India Twills, Dimity, etc., for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

feb22-1t No. 25 Fifth Street.

POLICE NOTICE.—WHEREAS, FOR some time past the public pavements have been greatly obstructed by idle persons who are in the habit of assembling at the corners of the streets, and in front of the more public places; all such persons are hereby notified to desist from such idle practice, as the law will hereafter be strictly enforced. By order of the Mayor,

SAMUEL LONG,

feb22-3td Chief of Police.

City papers, (including German) please insert 3 times.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of November last, Chas. A. R. Benney retiring from the firm. The style of the firm and the business will be as formerly.

FRAS. SELLERS,
REESE OWENS,
CHAS. A. R. BENNEY.

feb22-6td

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a Co-partnership as Brokers and Dealers in CRUDE, PETROLEUM & BENNEY, dating from January 6th.

W. HAMPTON,

feb22-6td C. A. R. BENNEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREas, letters testamentary to the estate of Alexander Miller, late of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedend, to make known the same without delay, to

ROBT. M'AYEAL, Executor,

feb22-1td&6tw Clinton, Findley township.

THREE SECOND-HAND

MELODEONS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

feb20 81 Wood st.

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 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. M'CALLUM,

Fourth Street Carpet Store,

No. 87 Fourth Street.

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.

D. LANDRETH & SONS'S NEW CROP OF GARDEN SEEDS just received and for sale by BECKHAM & LONG,

feb20d&w No. 127 Liberty st., Pittsburg, Pa.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.