The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1864.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The Duty of the Democrats.

While some of the organs of the Administration are insolent and insulting in their expressions of triumph over the late election, others—and we are pleased to add the most respectable of them—are modest and moderate in their jubilations. For ourselves, we are quite content to submit to the late decision of the people, but in doing so, we would admonish our conquerors to enjoy their triumph without endeavoring to wantonly wound the feelings of their vanquished opponents. With brave men the hour of triumph, is always the hour of magnanimity, while none but cowards exult unnecessarily over a defeated opponent.

Among the leading Republican papers, which view their late triumph in a becoming spirit, the New York *Evening Post*, and the *Times* are particularly conspicuous. The former says that if McClellan had been elected it would not offer any "factional opposition" to his Administration, while the *Times*, after inquiring how the Democracy intend taking Lincoln's re-election, goes on to say:

"What they ought to do is plain enough. They should lay to heart the lesson that no public policy, in these times especially, has any chance, which is not thoroughly pervaded with an *intense national spirit*. They should understand that this spirit is utterly incompatible with faction in any form or measure; and that opposition to President Lincoln's Administration on system, without a practical end is faction, pure and simple. By the sovereign decree of the people, Mr. Lincoln will be again President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next. It is now impossible to put another man in his place. He has in charge the most arduous work ever intrusted to mortal hands. He has a right to the sympathetic encouragement, the generous criticism, and the effective material and moral support of all the people, without distinction of party."

When the rebellion broke out, the Democracy in response to an "intense national spirit" forgetting all opposition to the new Administration, were among the first to respond to the call of their country. As a party we remained firm, until the infernal spirit of Radicalism obtained control of Mr. Lincoln's counsels. When he, in pursuance of Abolition teaching, departed from the "national spirit" alluded to, and converted our struggle for national unity into one for partizan Abolitionism, he alone was to blame for alienating the Democracy from his support. As long as he declared his purpose to be the restoration of the Union, the Democracy were with him; but when the blood and treasure of the nation were called for to subjugate entire States, instead of putting down traitors in arms, it was the President who became recreant to the great cause itself, nor can he truthfully charge the Democracy with revolt. If he and his party now desire the support of the entire people, let them act like patriots, and not partizans; but they must not expect us to abandon our convictions, in order to adopt their prejudices. Let them now retreat a little and revoke their edicts against entire commonwealths; let them fight exclusively against traitors and not entire communities, and the Democracy will sustain them. But this the Administration of Mr. Lincoln will not do. The late verdict of the people will make them more exacting in their demands upon the rebel states; and, instead of their becoming liberal and pitious, they will grow the more tyrannical and remorseless.

In this lamentable condition of affairs the Democracy can do nothing to soften the temper of our exultant opponent. Our duty therefore is to offer no factious opposition to the Administration; but in the event of its returning to the original policy of the restoration of the Union, regardless of consequences, our duty and pleasure will be to give it all the aid in our power. The anxiety of the Administration, as it is the prayer of the people, should be to shed as little more blood as possible. Because the people re-elected Mr. Lincoln they did not in that act say that they were not tired of blood and carnage. Let him, therefore, use statesmanship as well as bullets, and give the masses of the Southern States a chance to abandon their leaders and return to their allegiance. If he does this he will not only secure the support of the Democracy, but he will show himself able for the crisis by which he is surrounded. Let him, on the contrary, carry on indicisive war against entire states, in order to suit the hate of Abolitionism, and his next Administration will see the Union rent asunder beyond the possibility of its reunion.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The message of the rebel President to his Congress at Richmond contains a paragraph well worth considering; it is in relation to the arming of slaves, so much talked of in rebel quarters:

He says he cannot see the necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the army. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and fill places of such by detail of negroes from planters and he would give only reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served faithfully with the army in the field.

Davis sees no necessity for making soldiers of negroes, so long as there are so many white men out of the ranks. How does this announcement tally with our Abolition assurance that the South was exhausted, because of its having robbed the "cradle and the grave" to fill its armies? Our people will find to their cost that all the late stories purporting to have come from Grant, regarding the condition of the rebel armies, were just so many Abolition fabrications.

A Chapel has been opened at Liverpool for the relief of rebel prisoners.

THE WAR.

There is a report that Gen. Sherman, with the principal part of his army, has left Northern Alabama; returned to Atlanta; evacuated and burned that city and then started eastward across the country to Charleston, South Carolina. That something has happened to Atlanta we do not doubt. That Sherman has made any such absurd movement as this we doubt very much. We have no authentic information from either Sherman or Hood. At last accounts Hood's main body was near Huntsville, Alabama, marching northward. A large force under Forrest, which had captured Johnsonville, was marching east towards Nashville, and was about forty miles distant. Thomas, with a Federal force, garrisoned Nashville.

In the Shenandoah Valley, General Ewell has succeeded Early and Longstreet in command of the Confederates. General Sheridan's troops are encamped at Cedar Creek, four miles north of Strasburg. Strasburg has been abandoned and there are now no Federal soldiers south of Cedar Creek. The Confederates are gradually moving around to the west of Sheridan's camp, and have begun a movement similar to the one made last month. Various towns west and northwest of Cedar Creek are reported to be occupied by the Confederates, and an attack upon Winchester is anticipated. Sheridan is believed to be withdrawing towards Winchester to meet this new advance.

There is a report that the Confederates have made an attack upon Morganza, at the mouth of Red River. General Canby held this post as an intrenched camp, and the Federal troops were protected by several gunboats, which were in the Mississippi River. During the temporary absence of the gunboats, the Confederates made a sudden attack, captured Morganza, and held possession for several hours. The gunboats then returned, and they withdrew. The Confederates carried off nineteen hundred Federal prisoners and all the field artillery. Whilst at Morganza they disabled all the Federal siege guns in the works, and burned a large amount of property.

At Petersburg all is quiet. Some skirmishers between the pickets occurred on Sunday night last, in which forty four Confederates, and thirty-two Federal soldiers, were taken prisoners.

Fruits of "Miscegenation" Teachings.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Several days since a gentleman arrived in this city from Alliance, Ohio, in pursuit of his wife and a little girl about five years of age, who he thought had eloped with a colored man named Henry Suckers. Several of our most experienced detectives were informed of the affair, and at once set about ferreting out the woman referred to. Notwithstanding the fact that they worked diligently they could not for a time discover the least clue to the whereabouts of the fugitives, and the unhappy husband was about to give up the chase in despair. So far as his wife was concerned, he cared but little, since she had left him to take up with one of a different color, and had cohabited with the guilty invader of his domestic happiness. His chief object was to secure his bright eyed little girl.

The latter fact alone gave him additional strength, and he resolved to push his search further. He called upon Officer Port of Windsor who undertook to do the best he could. His efforts proved successful, and on Friday he found the woman and her dusky paramour at a negro boarding house at Windsor. The husband upon being informed of the facts, accompanied the officer to the house referred to, and there beheld his worse than guilty wife in rather mixed company. She claimed his forgiveness, but of course was refused. The father took his child but the mother's entreaties to take her home worked so hard upon his wounded feelings that he offered to take her home to her parents, provided she would agree to remain there. This she promised, and on Friday night they all started for Ohio together.

Suckers, as soon as he learned of the successful pursuit of the husband, made haste to get out of the way; which alone saved his life.

The Atrocities of Gen. Paine.

The Louisville *Journal*, in a late article, says:

A few days ago Gen. Paine come to our office to have an interview with us. When he was a short distance from our door, he met a military gentleman whom he did not recognize, and asked him to accompany him to our room. The General came in, introduced himself to us, and, turning toward the officer behind him, said: "I don't know this gentleman, but I see that he is a United States officer, and I have brought him to be a witness of the conversation between us." The General then took the article from the *Journal* of the 27th ult. out of his pocket, and said: "I have come to ask who authorized this statement."

The other officer who, we believe, is a lieutenant colonel, raised himself to his full hight (and he is a tall man) and said with rather vehement emphasis: "General Paine, you need inquire no further; I authorized everything stated in that article; and everything in it is true, as I am ready to prove." We need not detail the remarks that followed between the two, but the General, after a little while, asked the lieutenant Colonel whether he would give him in writing a declaration that he was the author of the charges: "Certainly, I will," said the Lieutenant Colonel, and, taking a chair, he immediately wrote what was wanted and handed it to the General. The interview ended soon afterward.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A soldier in Sherman's army, with throat cut from ear to ear, was thought to be mortally wounded, by a council of surgeons; but the one under whose immediate care he was, thought he was justified in making an experiment for the good of others, at the same time having great hopes of saving the man. He first commenced his task by cuting through where the two upper ribs meet the sternum, and through this orifice, for forty days, he has been fed five gallons of milk per week, and sometimes his appetite required five per day. He is fat and hearty, and the surgeon thinks, in two weeks, he will have him able, and the inside of his throat so neasly healed, as to allow him to swallow by the natural passage. He at first introduced a stomach pump, and thus fed his patient, and after a few hours would clear his stomach in the same manner, thus producing artificial digestion, till it was no longer necessary. A silver tube is now used to feed him.—*Louisville Journal.*

It is said that there are 60,000 believers in Spiritualism now in Paris. Home converted a great number. The French, like other nations, gave in before a successful humbug. There are more Spiritualists in America than in any country. They hail principally from Down East, I guess.

Steamboat Explosion.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Nov. 5.

Yesterday afternoon, at ten minutes to three o'clock, occurred the most heart rending casualty which has ever shocked the people of our community. The boiler of the John Rumsey exploded while that boat was coming into this port, killing five or six persons, and seriously wounding about a dozen more.

The Rumsey was a stern-wheel freight boat owned by the La Crosse Packet (Davidson line) and was at the time of the accident towing two barges loaded with freight, from Lacrosse to St Paul. She had arrived within about half a mile below the levee when the explosion occurred, at a point just opposite the Rotary saw mill. The Albany was coming into port at the same time, also towing a couple of barges of freight. The Rumsey first neared the latter several miles below the city, and gradually gained on her, and when the explosion occurred the two boats were side by side, the Rumsey having the channel, and the Albany running between her and the other shore

The force of the explosion was terrific. Houses two miles distant were sensibly shaken and the jarring of the windows in many buildings caused people to run out into the street to see what had occurred, supposing that a gunpowder accident had happened near by.

The boiler of the Rumsey seemed, as well as those who saw the explosion could describe it, to fly upwards, carrying the cabin with it, tearing it into pieces, and sending the pilot house many feet into the air. All was a complete and instantaneous wreck, and nothing remained of the boat but a heap of rubbish. Even the hull seemed torn apart amidships, and at once commenced to settle, while the fire kindled from the furnace soon consumed all that remained above water.

The Albany at once stopped and rendered what assistance could be given, and, after picking up all the dead and wounded that could be found, came into port, where she was boarded by a large crowd that had by this time collected, and were shocked by the terrible scene exhibited. Dead bodies lay strewed, around their blood and brains scattered, in some cases, over the boxes of merchandise in the barges, while the groans of the wounded were heard from every side. The bodies, and the persons injured were at once removed to the hospital.

The Albany was badly injured by the explosion. The side of her cabin next to the Rumsey was blown in, and not a whole glass or piece of crockery was left on the boat. Her railings and other fixtures were crushed to splinters, and the whole boat covered with debris of the explosion, pieces of iron, brick and wood, as well as drenched with muddy water. Scarcely a man on her escaped injury to some extent, and many had narrow escapes.

But the damage done to the property sinks into insignificance beside the heart-rending loss of life occasioned by the explosion, and the painful injuries of the wounded. As near as could be ascertained at dark last evening, when our reporter left the scene, six persons were known to be killed, and several "missing," some of whom, it is feared, are killed. Ten or more persons were badly injured, including Capt. Mat. W. Harris, of the Rumsey, whose residence is at Farmington, Iowa.

Several on board the Albany were badly bruised but still able to attend to their duties.

The Rumsey is a total wreck. Even her hull seems torn apart. It lies a charred hulk—across the channel in about six feet water. The Rumsey was four years old, and valued at about $8,000. She was a staunch and effective boat, and had been used as a passenger packet a part of this season.

A Military Custom in Russia.

The Temple Bar (Eng.) Magazine gives the following description of one method of recruiting the Russian army: Marriage is warmly encouraged among the Russian soldiers, and every facility is afforded to those who desire to take unto themselves a wife. The State supplies the martial Benedict with lodgings, and undertakes to feed, clothe and educate the young olive-branches that may chance to spring up around the happy trooper's table. All this, of course, is kindly meant, and seems benevolent, but often "things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour." A bounty that appears on the first blush generous in the extreme has its drawbacks. The male children of these Muscovite sons of Mars, called Cantonist, are claimed by the State, and from infancy are reared and trained with a view of being made soldiers, or of being otherwise employed in the public service. They remain at home until they are breeched and coated, when they are summarily sent off to the military depots to be instructed in their military duties. It is estimated that this Levitical class numbers no less than three hundred thousand souls, and from it the non-commissioned officers of regiments are obtained; the discipline they have undergone, and the education they have received, having contributed, it is supposed, to habits of steadiness and industry, as well as rendering them proficient in the rudiments of the Russian field-book.

Condensed Apple Juice.

The juice of apples, or sweet cider, before it has undergone any fermentation, is boiled down *in vocuo*, being reduced to one-seventh of its original bulk, without losing its flavor or any good quality. It has no taste of boiled cider, but is a beautiful amber colored jelly, pleasant to eat in its simple state, particularly as a tart sauce, with poultry, game or other meats. It makes excellent pies and tarts, and may, in fact, be applied to all those uses for which dried apples or boiled cider are employed, and is much superior. Beside this, by the addition of six times its bulk of water, (the quantity originally withdrawn,) we may have sweet cider again, which will undergo fermentation, as it would have done at first, but more slowly, and like other cider go through all the changes, until it ultimately becomes hard cider. This apple jelly is not affected by exposure to the air, whether dry or moist, and neither sours, nor moulds, nor dries, nor absorbs water. Such an article, of course, bears transportation in barrels or other vessels to any part of the world. This condensed apple juice sells at thirty cents per pound this year. The cider making and condensing commence as soon as the apples ripen, and continue into the winter. Sweet apples yield a delicious fruity syrup, better for some purposes than the sour apple jelly.

OIL OR GAS WELLS IN CHINA.—In the districts of Young Hian and of Melsonng Hian, in China, there exists a large number of salt water wells extending over a space of about six leagues, which are actively explored by the neighboring population. From the mouth of these wells arise columns of inflammable air; so that if a torch be applied to the opening, globules of fire of from twenty to thirty feet high are seen to arise, shining with a brilliant light. The Chinese arch over these sources of gas with long bamboo tubes, and the gas communicated through these tubes serves to iluminate the machinery by which the salt wells and places where they are situated are explored. It thus appears that gas, so much admired in Europe and America, was known to the Chinese centuries ago.

A LADY in Jersey City, the other day, strangled her infant and then hung herself. The poor woman had been long in a state of mental aberration.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Reconstruction.

From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 22.1

"That Mr. Boyce is a true Southern, an earnest patriot and a most disinterested man, we do not question for a single moment. But the fact that he is all these, and that in addition to his being all these, he is also the possessor of no ordinary abilities, makes us regard him as scarcely less dangerous than—no, we will not utter the name that was about to slip from our pen in connection with one, whom we must oppose, but to whom we cannot deny respect. It will suffice our purpose to declare that we believe the representative of this Congressional district has sufficiently identified himself by his late letter and speech with the genuine reconstructionist to render him no true exponent of the principles of his constituents."

We take this from the South Carolinian, and gladly hail it as an emen that, so far as the editorial conduct of that journal is concerned, the best standard of respect and courtesy and decency will be maintained. We expected nothing less—and would be grieved to see anything less or lower in a journal bearing that name or published in our capital. We regret that other journals have not observed this wholesome and proper rule, and we are surprised that a journal usually so decently conducted as the Petersburg *Express*, should, without publishing Mr. Boyce's letter, apply to it and the indications it gives of the author's mind, the terms "mental imbecility and old fogyism." If there is an adjective or epithet in Webster not applicable to Mr. Boyce it is imbecile and imbecility—or if he is adjudged imbecile by any competent tribunal, we may expect soon to hear of a general committal of members of Congress to lunatic retreats, for there is not now in the Confederate Congress a declaration in which Mr. Boyce could not assert a high place as a tinker and writer, although not perhaps as voluble and forceful in speech as some.

We thank God that our convictions and our estimate of our cause and its permanent merits do not induce or require us to use such epithets, objectionable even when well applied, and in this case most injuriously misapplied.

Mr. Boyce's letter is open and amenable of course to editorial censure, and has been censured fairly by many journals after or with its republication. However much we may differ from some of these comments, or from the inferences drawn as to Mr. Boyce's course and motives, we beg leave to say once for all, that we disclaim all desire or attempts towards any opposition to legitimate discussion, and the fullest freedom, of the press regulated and restrained only as it should be by the deliberate and responsible control of its independent conductors.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 7.)

Our latest intelligence from below, says the Petersburg *Express*, represents everything as quiet there. A few days since a force of about fifty cavalry made a raid through Nansemond, and crossed the Blackwater at South Quay, meeting only a few pickets at that point to resist them. They went up to Murfee's depot, the present terminus of the Seaboard railroad, and burned all the buildings, including a lot of salt and cotton, owned by private individuals, and three bales of cotton cloth for the agent of Nansemond county. Capt. Willis, of the 18th Va. cavalry, with two men, kept just before them, and fired upon them a number of times, killing and wounding several of them. On their return to Suffolk they carried off seventy or eighty fat cattle, belonging to the government. We believe this is the second time the enemy have ever set foot on the town of Southampton, and this advance was only three or four miles from the river.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov 1.)

We learn from the Tallahassee *Journal*, of the 29th, that one day last week the enemy landed on Marsh's Island, (about thirty-six miles from that city) and surprised and captured a party of fishermen, two pickets and two citizens—in all eighteen persons—with their seines, boats, &c. The fishermen are detailed men, engaged in fishing for the government. The enemy's force consisted of about fifty men, who divided, one half going round one side of the Island and the other half on the other side, completely surrounding the party, who were unarmed and could offer no resistance. The captured men, when at home, lived in Wakulla county.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 7.

Private advices from Kentucky state that General Lyon is now in command of the Department of Kentucky. The Confederate forces occupy all that portion of the State south of Christian county to the Mississippi river, except Columbus and Paducah, at which places there are strong garrisons. The federals have drafted a large number of Kentuckians, and they are deserting daily, and either coming to our army or forming guerilla parties. Partisan bands are springing up all over the State, to the great annoyance of the federals, who say they are determned that Kentucky shall again win for herself the title of "the dark and bloody ground," rather than she shall be free to choose for herself.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 7.

Captain Henry T. Owen, of Prince Edward, has been up from Picket's Division, charged with uttering treasonable and seditious language. We have not learned the specifications of the charge, except this it is alleged Captain Owen, on the occasion of a man deserting to the enemy, declared he did not blame the deserter. Captain Owen is an officer of acknowledged gallantry, and has been in the army since the breaking out of hostilities it is believed if he used the language attributed to him that he did it in a momentary fit of disgust, caused by some circumstance the particulars of which have not transpired

From the Charleston Courier, Oct. 7;

In publishing what purports to have been the resolutions of the General Assembly of Alabama in relation to peace, many editors, without intending it have done great injustice to that body. Sundry resolutions of the subject of peace were introduced in the House of Representatives, but none of them passed that body. No peace resolutions were considered in the Senate at all. In the discussion that occurred in the House, no gentleman avowed any reconstruction sentiments on the contrary, every purpose of that sort was most unqualifiedly disavowed by every member who participated in the discussion. Several gentlemen expressed a desire to negotiate for peace, but in so far as their declarations go, none were willing to make peace upon the basis of reconstruction.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Specimens of a new style of fractional currency, to supersede that now in circulation, have been prepared at the Treasury Department, and every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issue. It is probable that the new currency will be of different sizes—graduated according to the several denominations.

GREAT WINE YEAR IN FRANCE.—Foreign papers say that nothing can be more magnificent than the vintage this year in all parts of France. In the wine districts there is a superabundance of grapes. The proprietors of vineyards are actually puzzled to know what to do, their usual supply of casks having long been filled.

The Capture of the Florida.

The Kearsarge, which arrived at Boston on Monday night, has as passenger. W. W. Williams, assistant paymaster of the Wachusett, bearer of despatches of the circumstances attending the capture of the Florida in the port of Bahia. She also brings as prisoners of war the chief engineer and boatswain of the Alabama, and the surgeon and sixteen men of the Florida.

The Kearsarge left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ult. The Wachusett was in port waiting for coal, The Florida was outside. She also left there the ship Jas. Cheston, and the bark Adeline C. Adams. The Cheston, 133 days from Rangoon, put into port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was supplied with 19 men from the Kearsarge, and would sail in a day or two for New York.

The bark Mondamion, from Rio, was captured by the Florida off Pernambuco, about Sept. 28, and burned. This was the only American vessel captured by the Florida since her departure from Teneriffe.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate:

The Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Captain Collins having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly, at about three o'clock, the cables were slipped, and Wachusett steered for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter without doing her great injury. Capt. Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant that, "under the circumstances, he surrendered."

A hawser was now made fast, the chain shipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally, two guns from the Wachusett. Capt. Morris and half the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were asleep and half intoxicated. The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett carried away the mizzen mast and main yard, which fell on the swaying, preventing any one from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachusett's captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care!" at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the Florida were captured. The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d instant, for New York.

The Test of a Christian.

The test of the indwelling of the Eternal Spirit, is, that a man regards his life as a pilgrimage to worlds unseen, and estimates events and appliances according to their bearings on the success of his journey toward that Invisible Home.

Those who have not the Spirit of God; and who consequently believe in no home in God beyond, necessarily look upon the present as the only real world, and do their uttermost to settle themselves on the earth's foundations. They are constantly dreaming of a rest at the end of earthly labor. But rest there is none for sinful men. All here is quicksand, uncertainty, and rapid decay. There is no rest for the soul in the world of sense. He only who has "made the Most High his habitation" is superior to the changes and chances of time,

He only who thinks of his dwelling as a "tent" may look forward to a "building of God eternal in the heavens." He only who has been cured of leprosy and blindness and mortality, by washing in the "fountain of living waters," can set foot within the shades of death with firmness, or "know in himself that he has in heaven a better and enduring substance." And when he has achieved this independence of the visible creation, he sees around him a world "walking in a vain show," "disquietnde in vain," and ceases to desire any longer to form part of the gay phantom procession to the grave.

If poor, he knows that he yet "possesses all things;" and if rich in this world he "rejoices as though he rejoiced not," because the fashion of it is passed away.

Earth Not Our Abiding Place.

Bulwer eloquently say: I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness! Else why is that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, and forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come ever with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their fairs and loveliness?

Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.

A BIG STRIKE.—Eighteen thousand coal miners are on a strike in the district of England, known as the "Black Country." The strike was occasioned by a fall in the price of iron, which obliged the coal men to lower their prices. The strikers contend that the iron manufacturers should bear this reduction, and not the coal miners. But as the iron manufactrners could not manufacture with material at its former price the strikers have done for them what they would have had to do for themselves, compelled them to shut up.

DIED.

CONNELL.—Died Nov. 11th, at 12½ a. m., MRS. SARAH CONNELL, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which takes place at three o'clock, Saturday afternoon, from her residence, No. 11 Spring Alley.

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☞ TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We [illegible] slight, thin, shaky cohorous matter [illegible] nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now attention must be given to this state of [illegible], or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death may be with us before we are aware.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
Say two, four, or six, according to age, sex and Constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely; drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa, but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on, and by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow.
Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
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☞ VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS.—For the Derangement of the System, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. octi5-1wd

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sep20-2md

☞ 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.
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Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.
jan16-1yd

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Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sep14-1yd&ws

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No other is recognized in the world of fashion but this. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor of caustic ingredients, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity.
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sep14-1yd&we

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the first day of November, A. D., 1864, signed by twelve freeholders of the Borough of Manchester, praying the Court to grant a rule to show cause why so much of Nixon street, in said Borough, as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where said Company's tracks cross said Nixon street and Sedgwick street, should not be closed up, and vacated; and also, why so much of an alley in said Borough, (parallel with said Nixon street, and between said Nixon street and Adams street, and running to and at right angles with said Sedgwick street,) should not be vacated and closed up from the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the tracks of said Company cross said alley to Sedgwick; and also, why so much of Adams street in said Borough, as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where said Company's tracks cross said Adams street and Sedgwick street, should not be vacated and closed up; and also, why so much of an alley in said Borough, (running parallel with Adams street and situate between said Adams street and Washington street,) should not be vacated and closed up from the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the track of said Company cross said alley to Sedgwick street; and also, why so much of Fulton street as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the tracks of said Company cross said Fulton street and Nixon street, should not be closed up and vacated.

That the Court ordered said petition to be filed on record, and granted the rule prayed for, and directed notice of the same to be given according to law. WILLIAM F. DILL,
For himself and the other Petitioners.
nov3-4w 2taw

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As the 15th of December, 1864,
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Cost of 6 Original Lottery Tickets.....£5 sterling.
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Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Or to H. SCHLESINGER & CO.,
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All orders will be promptly and punctually attended; and the prospectuses and authorized lists of numbers drawn will be forwarded immediately after the drawings. The prizes will be paid either by remittances direct from us, or through our agents in all the larger towns of America. nov3-tu

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