The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1864.

Cabinet Changes.

For several months past, the newsmongers at Washington have been amusing the people with rumors of Cabinet changes, especially in regard to the Treasury Department. The present financier at the head of that bureau, is accounted a signal failure, and the anxiety is to secure a far-reaching, sound financial business man to succeed him. Prior to the late election, Robert J. Walker appeared the favorite; but since then there has been brought to bear a pressure upon the President in opposition to his appointment. Walker, the reader will remember, is of Democratic antecedents, and hence the silence of the Abolition press regarding him pending the late election; but now, that the contest is over, they very plainly inform Walker that he will not do. We are glad of this, because of all the trimmers who make the loudest professions of patriotism to attain their ends, he stands among the most unscrupulous and audacious.

Among the objections urged against his selection for the Treasury Department, is one, which a few years ago would have proved insurmountable—we mean his free trade doctrines. It was he who was regarded as being the father of the tariff of 1846, the passage of which threw Pennsylvania into hysterics, defeating the Democracy at the fall election of that year. His paternity of that measure, eighteen years ago, is not forgotten by his old opponents and accordingly we find them speaking out in the following strain, which we clip from yesterday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, it says:

"We join in the protest heartily. In all this broad land there is certainly *some one* who is better fitted for that important place than the author of the ruinous Tariff of 1846. The men are not all dead yet who felt the woeful weight of that disastrous enactment, and the country want no experiments in free trade now."

Unfortunately for Mr. Walker, at the time alluded to, Mr. Lincoln was in Congress and fought on his side of the House against Walker's experiment. He, therefore, remembers all about it, and will require no explanations as to the fierce struggle which preceded its passage through the House of Representatives.

But there is another reason why Walker should receive no consideration from an Abolition Administration, to which we have not yet seen any allusion; it is the part he took in the bringing about the annexation of Texas as engineer, who compassed Martin Van Buren's defeat, by the Baltimore Convention of 1844, because he was opposed to Texas coming in according to Calhoun's programme. Mr. Polk became the nominee, and Mr. Walker was rewarded by the new President by being made Secretary of the Treasury Department. The Abolitionists will remember, and especially that powerful portion of them, the New York Barnburners—headed by the New York *Evening Post*—that the annexation of Texas was regarded by them as a commencement of a series of aggressions upon the part of the South, calculated and intended to give that section dominion upon this continent for all time to come. This was the opinion entertained by the New York followers of Van Buren, who took care to revenge themselves, in 1848 by the inauguration of the Buffalo movement, which resulted in defeating Gen. Cass and in electing Gen. Taylor.

We merely allude to these reminiences, to remind the *Gazette* that, in Abolition estimation, Walker ought to be the last man thought of for Cabinet honors. It is true that he now professes to be a sort of Abolitionist, and so, he will, if necessary, profess high tariff convictions, but mere professions, in the hope of obtaining position thereby, ought not to weigh against positive acts of injury inflicted upon the country. In the estimation of our opponents, the Tariff of 1846 was a blow to the manufacturing interests of the country, and especially to those of Pennsylvania, but the annexation of Texas they regarded as being an act of infamy not to be pardoned in this world or the world to come. We are curious to see how New York Barnburners, the Abolitionists of that State, will act in regard to the talked of appointment of Walker, the man who used the entire power of his position, as Secretary of the Treasury, to break them down in their own great State. Have they forgotten his treatment of the great Silas Wright?

The Weight of the Sword.

The rumors of last week regarding President Lincoln's desire for amnesty and peace were dissipated yesterday by telegrams remaining continued war. The following special from Washington to a New York paper is the latest:

Gen. Grant is expected in Washington on yesterday, having been sent for to consult with the President. This fact in connection with that of the war estimates being based on the large force and active operations, indicate that the Administration is determined to make the rebels feel the full weight of the sword.

It will be great consolation, after four years of unparalleled slaughter to know that the President, instead of desiring peace, is determined to make the enemy feel the "full weight of the sword." But the great drawback to this is that our people have been feeling and will continue to feel "the weight of the sword, too."

MR. JENKINS was dining at a very frugal table and a piece of bacon near him was so very small that the lady of the house remarked to Mr. Jenkins, "help yourself to the bacon." "Madam," he replied, "I am afraid of it." "No, indeed! It's as much as twice as large, I'm sure it can't hurt you a bit."

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19th, 1864.

BISHOP SIMPSON, *Revd. Sir:*—The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the consequent enforcement of the principles of his peculiar political creed, are dangerous to the country, which, we as Democrats, have zealously striven to avert. The issue has gone against us, and the threatened dangers are now on the country. As law abiding citizens, we shall lend a cheerful aid to all careful measures which a Constitutionally chosen Administration may deem best for the welfare of our common Country.—As guardians of the liberties of the people, we shall resist any encroachment upon the charts of our freedom, believing ours to be the only principles which can give this nation a safe deliverance from the throes of dissolution, and we are anxious to improve them upon the minds of the people. We believe that such a result can be obtained by securing the service of able representative men, judging by the success which attended your efforts in this city, during the late Presidential contest. When, according to the statement of a leading republican, you "made more votes for Lincoln than any other speaker," we venture to solicit your service to the Democracy during the ensuing campaign. We make an early request because your zeal and talent will place you in high political demand. There are other ministerial stumpers, whose occupation like Othello's may be considered "gone," but such men as Douglas, Prestley, Boyle, Moody, and Rev. Col. Jacques, have been too grossly abusive to effectively influence public opinion. Their fees would be light, but for better talent we will pay a better price. Further, concerning some of them, we hear dark rumors of virtuous test oaths, miscegenated offsprings, incitements to bloodshed and riot, wife whipping, father whipping, and the expulsion of step-children from under the parental roof. Such crimes are too dark even for the page of political licentiousness. We would suggest that you prepare an address on "Democracy the salvation of the country," but as a blind, we will announce it "The present and the future of America." You speak at the Democratic Headquarters, in compliance with a Democratic call. If our opponents raise the cry "partizan," we can refer them to their own action on the occasion of your former visit. Should you be appointed Presiding Bishop of the next Pittsburgh Conference, it would be well to inaugurate your political labours on that occasion. The conference duties would be abridged, or left to a deputy as were the Sabbath Schools last month. We made a great mistake, Bishop, in not securing ministerial co-operation the late campaign. We were too sensitive on the union of the church. As patriots, we see our error, and prefer a union of the County. We intend engaging the service of Read, of the M. E. Book Store, for the insertion of Democratic campaign documents in the book parcels, and for the sale of campaign envelopes. We also propose securing the efficient aid of Dr. Dempsey, to deliver the Biblical argument in favor of slavery before the M. E. Sunday Schools. We are investing at low rates in the Salt River Tickets, which we shall sell at a premium in this spring to Abolitionists fearing, as we see, as a consequence is large, Bishop, lend us a hand? We will pay liberally, organize a grand reception, and secure fandations in the *Daily Press*. But, if other political bodies offer you greater inducements, and you are led to other field of patriotic effort, may we not, at least, expect your prayers?

Yours.

OILDOM.

Extract from a private letter from Oil City, Nov. 18.

* * * * * * *

The wildest excitement still prevails over oildom—operations, speculations, owners, agents, and casual visitors jostle one another in regular Broadway style. Good oil territory is considered much preferable to Government or bank securities and investments are made accordingly. As the basin of oil creek is monopolized, and not for sale, small tributary streams to the Allegheny are sought out and a great number of holes are now being put down. The north bank of the Allegheny is picked up and hundreds of companies are now actually engaged either in seeking or pumping wells. The yield is not so large as oil creek but steady and profitable.

There are a few very fine wells below Franklin, in the vicinity of the Harver property which first gave this section a majority. A Pittsburgh company of substantial capitalists have based the Shirk Farm between Franklin and oil city on which there are four abandoned wells, I notice an engine on the ground and work fairly commenced. This is very desirable territory and promises well. The Nonpareil adjoining the Shirk Farm is also owned by Pittsburghers, is now pumping a superior oil, but a large amount of gas renders it somewhat imaginable this will soon be overcome. New derricks are everywhere in sight on the river on both sides and by spring there should be a large increase in the production of oil. There is a great scarcity of coal and it commands fabulous prices which add to many tribulations of the oil borer. I have the oil fever, heavy on the brain and intend stopping here until I make a fortune or spend all the greenbacks now found about my clothes. Yours.

"Gen. McClellan."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "Gentlemen who have visited Gen. McClellan since the election report that he bears up under his defeat with becoming resignation, indulging in no reflections upon the Administration or its friends, but expressing the earnest hope that the choice which the people have made will, by the blessing of Providence, inure to the welfare and prosperity of the Republic. Every thing, however, depends upon the blessing of Providence, he is said to have remarked, for man, and man's passions, threaten now to make common shipwreck of us all. If the General's resignation is accepted by the President he will probably go on a visit to Europe."

AGAINST LAW IN VERMONT.—The law just passed by the Vermont Legislature relative to tagrants, provides that all the persons who, not having visible means to maintain themselves, who live abroad promiscuously and are not able to give a good account of themselves, shall be deemed vagrants; that all persons who shall have their faces painted or otherwise disguised in a manner calculated to prevent identification, and who shall wander in any town or inclosure shall be deemed vagrants, that after warning and conviction shall be punished as vagrants whether or not they have committed any other offence against the laws; that such persons shall be sent to the House of Correction for a term not exceeding six months imprisonment in jail, &c.

Under the Knife.

And now the critical moment had arrived, so having undressed myself, I take a last look all round and mount the table, where I am at once seized on, and arranged for the convenience of carving by the two sides de camp. Mr. C——, who with sleeves tucked up, had been standing in such a position as to screen the little whatnot and its glittering load from my sight, takes a last look at the wound, evidently determining in his own mind the precise spot where he will make the first gash, and then, retiring a pace or two, nods to Dr. S——, who has placed himself behind me. He at once steps forward, and applies the chloroform. The instrument he uses for this purpose appears to me to partake very much of the form of a meerschaum pipe, in the bowl of which is placed a sponge containing the fluid, a cover fitting tightly over the top of the bowl.

The long pipe stem terminates in a cup intended to cover the nose and the mouth of the patient. At the upper end of the stem is a small valve or stopcock, which regulates the amount of vapor to be inhaled. I am told to draw long, deep inspirations as steadily and as slowly as possible, and for two or three seconds the only effect I perceived is a slight choking sensation, which makes me gasp for breath. Then however, I see him turn on the stopcock a little fuller, and immediately I feel myself becoming giddy, the sensation of choking increases, and I find more and more difficulty in drawing my breath. The objects in the room become blurred and dance before my eyes, my brain begins to throb and whirl in my heart And now my blood begins to surge violently through my veins, and beats like a sledge hammer on my temples; every nerve in my body tingles; it grows faster and faster, wilder and wilder—the room rushes round and round—I cannot bear it—I cannot breathe—I try to struggle, and I feel that I can just raise my arm, which, even in my state of semi-consciousness, I perceive is at once held down by one of those abominable students, who is doubtless enjoying the spectacle amazingly, and gloating over my distress. A roaring sound fills my ear, I strive to raise myself to struggle, but I cannot move. I try to scream—I try to breathe—I gasp widly—I am suffocating—I shall die—I——. A pause, a long, sensible pause, at the end of which I feel that I have been asleep; then I am gradually awoke by hearing the gentle splash of water dropping on my pillow. I hear it quite distinctly, and I know at once what it is; but for a king's ransom I could not open my eyes, or stir hand or foot. I am conscious but motionless.

I hear the murmur of voices, but I cannot distinguish what is said. Presently there is another splash, and I somehow know they are sprinkling my face; but though I hear it fall on the pillow, I cannot feel it; and now I hear the voices once more. This time I can distinguish what is said. It is Dr. S—— speaking, and he says: "He is coming round fast." Another moment, and I can open my eyes. Dr. S—— is standing over me with a basin of water, from which he is sprinkling my face and bathing my temples, though, oddly enough, I cannot feel either his touch or the water. Mr. C—— is standing with his back to me, washing his hands, and one of his pupils is packing up the mahogany box, while the other is watching me with a look which seems very much like one of regret that it is all over and that there is no more to be seen. The nurse is carrying away the two buckets, and I can see that the water is very red

I see all this at a glance; I am perfectly conscious, and can feel nothing. Not only am I free from pain, but there is scarcely any touch—I have no sensation whatever. In this state I am lifted into bed and placed into a comfortable position, not even the movement causing any sensation. Gradually, however, a slight tingling comes on somewhat similar to that which takes place when a hand or foot has what is commonly called gone to sleep. This is succeeded by a smarting pain at the seat of the wound, which increases in intensity until after some minutes it becomes very severe. Sensation has returned to my body, and with it comes the sense pain of the operation. This, of course, is all the more severe because I have been spared the torture of the operation itself. It does not, however, last very long, and within half an hour has entirely ceased.—*British Army and Navy Review.*

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 17.

Further Disaster on the Lakes.

Additional details of the disasters by the recent storm came to hand yesterday from various quarters, but the particulars are yet very incomplete. As was anticipated, those on the Canada shore of Lake Huron accumulated, and it is now known that no less than nine vessels are ashore along that coast, and are a total loss. The schooner G. G. Alwood, laden with corn and oats, is ashore, and partly full of water. The captain of the last named vessel has arrived here, and reports the schooner Fortune, of Detroit, ashore and gone to pieces some thirty miles above the Pigeon Islands. The Alvord is ashore at the last named point. The names of the other vessels ashore in that locality, were not ascertained, as our informant passed along down that coast in an open boat, and was unable to approach near enough to ascertain names. The tug Matamora and steamer Magnet will leave immediately for the above points.

From Lake Superior there are reports of numerous disasters to the shipping on that lake, but full particulars have not come to hand. The schooner Queen City, it is stated, is ashore, and the schooner George Foote will doubtless prove a total loss. The schooner Straight is reported to have sustained more or less damage, but not of a serious character. Full and complete particulars from that quarter may be expected by the next steamer—which is looked for to-day.

Large Seizure of Flour in Newark.

Deputy Sheriff Dunning, under writs of *replevin*, yesterday, seized between three and four hundred barrels of flour, of various brands, stored in one of the warehouses at Commercial Dock, which were consigned to two parties in this city—one of them a well-known picture-frame dealer and the other a minister. It is alleged that a son of the minister, who had been doing business in New York, purchased heavily in flour within the past few days of several dealers there, shipped it to Newark, and just previous to the maturity of the bills, made an assignment of all his effects to other interested parties. Several flour dealers came out here yesterday, and accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, identified their goods; They believe it to have been the intention of the operator to swindle. The affair has created a sensation in commercial circles.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal, November* 18.

CORN HUSK PAPER USED FOR POSTAL CURRENCY.—We observe by foreign advices that paper from corn husks is made in Austria by a Government establishment. The ten cent notes of the Government are printed on that kind of paper, and large quantities of it have been purchased by private parties. Very beautiful specimens of that species of paper can be seen at the Agricultural Department. The discovery of the invention is one of immense interest and importance.

THE HON. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Minister at London, has express his desire to return home.

The Right and Duties of the States.

The *National Intelligencer* remarks that during nay years of a pretty close attention to it debates of Congress we think we may safely say that not less than one half of the whole time consumed in discussion was devoted to "platitudinal" harangues on the *rights* of the States," but upon a word on State *duties*; and every boy sees to his sorrow what the constant, irritating, and long continued pressing of that one-side view of our political system has led to. As by one section, deft, if not alone, this narrow and mischevous view of constitutional rights maintained and incessantly agitated that section at last was the doctrine carried out to its practical consequent of secession and civil war; and the ostion has now to be arbitrated by for of arms, and by the capacity of either for endurance of the calamities of war in its sternest forms. To utter an any thing in the shape of argument the merits of the direful contest, or the causelessness and wickedness of inception, would be the merest wastof labor. It was the mission of this jrnal, during the many years that thmischievous doctrine was agitated, to pose a steady, if feeble, opposition to as of pernicious tendency, if not fraut with ultimate ruin. All efforts, hower, to stay the progress of the irronal disaffection proved abortive, untiveutually it culminated in open rebeon. But, though the province of argumt is at an end, a voice has reached us from a far away recess of the Rockyfountains, in the shape of the subjoine communication, to which, for the soumess of its principles, the force of i logic, and the brief space within wh the writer condenses a comprehensi legal argument, we give a place.

Independence of the South.

The Southern States were parties to the Constitution of th United States, and they cannot above themselves therefrom except by cosent of a majority of the people of th United States, or by revolution, with jstifiable cause.

Territories do not necessarily include inhabitants.

The constitution ints Congress with authority to legisla in respect to the Territories and otherroperty of the United States.

Congress has a direct ght to legislate for the Territories in ll cases whatsoever.

Congress might legislte upon the subject of slavery in the territory, or it might prescribe that te people of the Territories might legislte upon the subject, and that it would in its discretion, adopt the acts of the people.

The people of the Unted States through Congress, have the igth to legislate for the Territories wit out regard to the laws of any particular State or States.

The fact is, Congress has a constitutional right either to prohibit or protect slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Slavery is a political evil, and if Congress prohibits it in the Territories, it does what it justly and constitutionally has a right to do, and no part of the country can either justly or constitutionally complain.

The idea that a State can, without justifiable cause, fight its way clear of its constitutional compacts, is not consistant with just and sound law.

Southern States may continue the war for fifty years, and get their independence acknowledged by every Power of Europe, and by duress of imprisonment or force of arms compel the people and Government of the United States to acknowledge their independence, but all such acts will not extinguish the compacts. The people of a State of the Union, appealing to the ballot-box, voluntarily express a desire to withdraw from the Union, we will vote to release them, if considering all the circumstances of the case, we consider it just and right to release them; but the idea that a State can at pleasure take up arms and fight its way clear of its constitutional compacts is not consistent with just and sound law, and should not be received.

No State of the Union can become *de jure* independent of the Union without the consent of a majority of the people of the Union, or by revolution with justifiable cause.

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Dacotah October 1.

The Oil Well at Jackson—A Depth of 2,020 Feet Reached.

From the Detroit Free Press

Much credit is due the enterprising company engaged in boring for salt and oil at Jackson. They have contended against every obstacle, and if pluck and enterprise avail anything they will yet succeed beyond question. They have already reached a depth of 2,020 feet, and are now in the lime rock. They have found this species of rock to exist at a greater depth from the surface than was ever before known to exist in this country. They propose to continue boring to a depth of 3,000 feet, if the object of the "reconnoissance" is not previously accomplished. This will exceed by 400 feet the depth of any well yet sunk on this continent. The well at Columbus, Ohio, sunk by the state, reached a depth of 2,000 feet. After the stratum of lime rock in which boring is now being prosecuted is penetrated, there can be no doubt that the salt bearing rock will be reached, which, it is confidently expected, will yield an abundance of brine of uncommon strength. The well has been rimmed out from three to four inches to the depth of 605 feet. During the last three days, pumping has been prosecuted vigorously, bringing up oil and gas in considerable quantity. The bubbles of gas burn readily upon being lighted with a match. An immense volume of water has been reached, which requires the removing of the tubing, and rimming is to be used upwards of 1,800 feet from the surface.

Soldier Killed by a negro—Retaliation.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Republican.

On Saturday night last, the negroes had another grand torch-light procession, and, after marching through the streets, repaired to the front of the capitol, where speeches were made by Gov. Johnson, and Col. Muzzy. While the latter gentleman was addressing the negroes, a soldier passing along the street, shouted for McClellan, when a large crowd of negroes rushed upon him, and commenced firing. The soldier, who belonged to the 13th regulars, fell, his body being perfectly riddled with bullets, as many as twenty or twenty-five balls having pierced his person. After being shot down, several bayonet wounds were inflicted. During the melee, we understand that three negroes were shot, one named Green, a barber, mortally.

After the above occurrence, we understand that a soldier belonging to the 4th regulars met a negro in the alley in the rear of the Maxwell house, and deliberately shot and killed him.

RUMORS of cabinet changes continue. It is reported that Butler has been offered the Secretaryship of War, and has declined it for the present; that Admiral Farragut is to have the Secretaryship of the Navy; and that Attorney General Bates is to retire. Judge Logan, of Springfield, Ill. is mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship.

WILLIAM DENNIS, one of the oldest, best known, and most widely respected builders of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday last.

The Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad Disaster.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

On Saturday last, November 12, as an upward-bound train from Chattanooga to Nashville reached Whiteside Station on Bridge, loaded with officers and United States troops, mostly from the front on leave of absence, and furlough, an accident occurred which came near being the most appalling in its results of any that has ever occurred in the railroad history of this country. The following is the statement of a gentleman who was on board the train:

"A short distance from the point on this road, known as Whiteside Station, Tenn. fifteen miles from Chattanooga, there is a very high bridge, or trestle-work, across a stream called "Falling Water," running through a valley in the spurs of the Cumberland mountains. This bridge, at its greatest altitude, is about one hundred and fifty feet high. One can scarcely look from this giddy height to the abyss beneath without a shudder. The train consisted of twelve box cars, filled with troops and their baggage, government property, &c.; behind these a passenger car filled with officers, and a hospital car full of sick and wounded soldiers for Nashville—the whole train consisting of about one thousand five hundred passengers.

"The whole train, with the exception of the two last-named cars, was upon the bridge, when the truck wheels of the hospital car jumped from the track. This threw off the passenger car just in advance, containing about one hundred officers, and some civilians who had been appointed commissioners from Ohio and Missouri to take the votes of the troops in the field. Among the latter was Captain J. W. Blackman, of St. Louis, for the State of Missouri.

"The passenger car was thus dragged down upon the track, and went blunging and surging at a fearful rate along the bridge. The noise of the grinding timbers, as the wrecked car went crashing on its way, thrusting and jamming the cross ties and rails before it, was terrific, and it seemed that nothing could save its ill-fated inmates from swift destruction.

"Fortunately the engineer, whose name I regret being unable to give, became instantly aware of the accident, promptly shut off steam and applied the brakes. The hospital car became detached by the giving way of its connecting link, just as it struck the bridge, and thus its wounded and helpless inmates were rescued from the most imminent peril. The passenger car still held on, though all who witnessed the scene were expecting to behold its fearful plunge into the valley beneath. When the train was finally checked up, this car was found lying careened over on its edge, and partially over-hanging the giddy height. The escape of its inmates, and that of the whole train, seems little short of a miraculous dispensation of Providence. Two persons only were injured, and they but slightly, to wit Captain Blackman, and one other passenger whose name we did not learn."

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The "stupendous fraud" story telegraphed from Washington to Boston, and thence to this city, implicating the integrity of the three largest breweries of this city, is making a great noise; but on inquiry it is pretty certain that the whole thing is a gross exaggeration. Neither the United States Marshall, nor the Provost Marshal, nor any other Government official, was aware of any arrests up to three o'clock this afternoon. The only ground that some sort of a fraud on the revenue has been discovered by the officers of the Ninth District, but in dimensions are not by any means "stupendous" aspect imparted to it by the sensation dispatch alluded to.

THE Washington *Cronicle* says "The quarto volume on agriculture, being the second volume of the regular series of the Census publications, is in the press, and will be presented to Congress early in the coming session. In addition to the tables of agricultural productions, the work will contain a full review of the progress of agriculture up to the present time, and present an exhibit of the improvements in agricultural machinery, as of the advance in agricultural science, and its results on our productions. It will also contain a history of the grain trade of the United States, domestic as well as foreign, and present much general information of interest to the farmer and invaluable to the Statesman."

WE find the following in Harper's *Weekly*: "It is said that Alexandre Dumas' autographs sold at immense prices at a Pittsburg fancy fair, as much as 6,000 francs having been paid for one hundred of them. We have heard of Alexandre getting extravagant prices for his "spaat, so much per line, and even per letter, but this pay exceeds all as he has yet received. About forty-four francs each letter of his name is a price any man may sign at all day long."

Pittsburgh declines the honor. She pays liberally, but is seldom guilty of so great a folly as this. Please locate the fancy fair somewhere else, for certainly it was not held here.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.—A dispatch from New York of the 19th says: English advices announce that the recent bazaar, held in Liverpool, for the relief of rebel prisoners in our hands, realized the large sum of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in American currency. The result was unlooked for, and the committee were about to appoint a commission to proceed to this countrny and make a suitable distribution of the funds. It may not be generally known to your readers that the authorities at this point have allowed the friends of rebel prisoners the privileage of sending them such supplies from abroad as would be deemed advisable.

ELDER.—The leaves of the elder if strewd among corn or other grain, when it is put in the bin, will, it is said, effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bedbugs and maggots. "Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of elder scattered over cabbage, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches, and among them, bunches of the leaves."

MARRIED.

SILL—SEARS.—In Charlton, Saratoga Co., New York, on Thursday morning, 17th instant, by the Hev. James Crocker, Mr. THOMAS R. SILL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss SUSAN G. SEARS, daughter of Dr. Isaac Sears, deceased, of the former place.

DIED.

HARRISON.—November 20th, at his residence, No. 919 Penn street, 9th Ward, HUGH HARRISON, in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock, p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system, incident to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and Exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. 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 on them as other persons make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1.00 per box or pot.

PRIME POTASH. PRIME POTASH. PRIME POTASH.

The price of consumers Lye, all of the materials for making soap having advanced so much, attention is now turned to the old standby.

POTASH, POTASH, POTASH.

A most excellent article which can be had at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

Where also may be had, Sidds, one of the best quality Paints, White Lead, Oil and Varnish, at the lowest rates.

Wolpole's Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.

Remember the place to procure anything in the Drug and Perfumery line is!

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Market street. no17

MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, (of Paris,) after years of secret solicitation, has at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed an Agent in New York, for the sale of his valued and highly-prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks; and if used according to printed instructions, failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Success in every case, is certain.

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent. Circular sent free on receipt of four stamps. PHILIP ROLAND, 447 Broome st., one door west of Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agent for United States. sep20:3md

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending your address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y. sep20:3mdkw

W. T. 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.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE WEAK, the Consumptive, Rheumatic, Costive, Bilious and Delicate, after some days' use, will find renewed strength and life pervade every organ of their frames.

Every dose makes the blood purer The nerves commence in the arteries and terminate in the veins. These pills, as a first effect, act upon the arterial blood, increasing the circulation, by which impurities are deposited in the veins, and they throw off such collections into the bowels, which organs, by the energy derived from Brandreth's Pills, expel them from the system. When first used, the Pills may occasion griping, and even make the patient feel worse. This is an excellent sign, and shows the disease will soon be cured. No great good is often achieved without some trouble in its attainment, and this rule applies to the recovery of health.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. no14-1ydkw

REVOLUTION IN THE DRESSING ROOM! by the almost unanimous action of the parties interested.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Has replaced the old worn-out inventions for coloring the hair, which the better experience of years had proved to be defective and deleterious. Unlike the compounds that MAKE WAR upon the health of the hair, and dry up and consume the juices which sustain it, this mild, genial and perfect dye is found to be a vitalizing as well as a coloring agent.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

A valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone—a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay, under all circumstances and under all climes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. no14-1ydkw

DR. TOMIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for Pains in Limbs and Back, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read Read!! Read!!!

LIVONIA, Wayne Co., Mich., June 16, 1863.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and laughed violently. I used your Liniment, and have the perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that for the Liniment she would have lost her life. JOHN H. HARLAN.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh. no12-1ydkw

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1858 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN DYE, and it is since that time it has been tried 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. L. MATHEWS,

General Agent, 13 Gold st., N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jeal5-1yd

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, sold at JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

To Wounded Soldiers.

ALL SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN Discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the

$100 BOUNTY,

can now receive the same

AT ONCE,

By applying to us either in person or by letter. Pay for the Wives, the Mothers (when widows), and the children of

PRISONERS OF WAR

Now in the South promptly collected.

Special and personal attention given to claims for HORSES KILLED IN BATTLE, or captured by the enemy.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

808 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

BRANCH OFFICE:—98 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,

JOS. M. GAZZAM, Attorneys at Law. no2:dtf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Alexander Holstein and Ephraim Smith, trading under the firm of HOLSTEIN & CO., at No. 132 Wood street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the late firm, as well as those who are indebted, will present the same to Ephraim Smith, who is alone authorized to settle for the late firm of Holstein & Co., at the old stand.

A. HOLSTEIN

E. SMITH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me in the Saddle, Harness & Trunk Business, Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, and intend to continue the above business at the old stand. We thank our friends for the measure of patronage we have enjoyed, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. The new firm style will be BRADLEY & SMITH.

NOTICE.—IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF HOLSTEIN & CO., I tender my sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal favors received, and as I know Messrs. BRADLEY & SMITH to be faithful, energetic and competent business men, and thorough mechanics, it affords me great pleasure to recommend them to my late patrons as every way worthy of confidence.

A. HOLSTEIN.

WANTED.—SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, everywhere, to introduce the new SHAW & CLARK FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other Machines sold for less than forty dollars each, are infringments, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address,

SHAW & CLARK,

no18:3mdaw Biddeford, Maine.

FOR SALE.—253 ACRES COAL AND surface, together with the improvements, situate near Larimer's Station, 9 miles West of Greensburgh, and 25 miles East of Pittsburgh. Title good, and price low.

J. H. CASSIDY,

Real Estate Broker, No. 61 Fourth st., Pittsburgh. jn8

SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS and Hosiery at CLEMANS'. 69 Fifth street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

The Greatest Panic OF THE WAR.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheaper Than Ever Before.

MANUFACTURERS EXCITED WITHOUT CAUSE.

And Goods selling less than it cost to manufacture them. Now is the time for bargains at

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

DON'T DELAY! for these low prices cannot possibly exist longer than the present month.

We Sell Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Next door to Express Office.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. no22

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER To Our Soldiers,

Can be sent to

CITY HALL,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

FROM 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Persons sending Fowls or Meats, are requested to send them on TUESDAY, if possible. no22-3td

USE IT,

And be Convinced

OF THE SUPERIOR EFFICACY OF

BANKIN'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Sold by all Druggists, at One Dollar. no22

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

I have a splendid stock of FRENCH MERINOS, of all colors, new style PLAIDS, Best COUNTRY FLANNELS, plain and twilled, BARRED FLANNELS, CLOAKS AND SACQUES of the latest styles, Ladies and Children's FURS, LONG AND SQUARE PLAID SHAWLS. All will be sold cheap. Call and examine for yourselves, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market street, Between Fifth and Diamond. no22

MINNESOTA LAND FOR SALE

120 ACRES, BETWEEN DAKOTA and Goodhue Counties, three miles from the Mississippi river, and five miles from the flourishing town of Hastings.

J. R. CASIDAY,

Real Estate Broker, no22 No. 61 Fourth street.

CREAM CRACKERS AT MARVIN'S

No. 64 Fourth Street.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Hundreds of young men are ruined beyond redemption by not calling on Dr. Brown at first. He has for twenty-two years paid strict attention to diseases of a certain class which he has cured in less time than any other and at less expense than any other. Interruption of business if applied for in the early stage. Dr. Brown is in constant attendance at his office, No. 50 Smithfield street, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night. Dr. Brown is an old resident of Pittsburgh and needs no references. Charges moderate. no22-1d

BECKEHAM & LONG, 197 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agents for Russell Mower and Reaper, Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Quaker Mower and Reaper, Dayton Mower and Reaper, Farmer Mower, Wood Mower, and also, Hoes, Rakes, Hay Elevators and Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds. no22-1d

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "OHIO CREEK AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY," held Nov. 17th, 1864, at the Board of Trade Rooms, the following Officers were duly elected:

DIRECTORS:

L. MORGANSTERN, President.

S. BETMER, Vice President.

D. McDONALD, ROBERT ASHWORTH,

J. HAWORTH, H. ROSENBAUM,

M. MOYER, T. S. SERRILL,

WM. G. JOHNSON,

TREASURER.

R. O. LOOMIS.

CLERK.

A. T. FARNESTOCK.

The subscribers to the above stock are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions to L. MORGANSTERN, Treasurer pro tem., before THURSDAY, Nov. 24th, 1864. Any stock remaining unpaid after that date, will be forfeited. By order of the Board,

A. T. FARNESTOCK, Clerk. no21:4td

GUMS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, B