The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1864.

The Free Functions of the Democratic Press.

Some of the papers whose editors are dependents on the National Administration, appear to have lost all conception of the duty of an opposition journal. We think they tell us that this is no time for party difficulties, while they are all beating the tattoo upon the people according to the time-honored rules of party contentions. But, there are, we are pleased to acknowledge, many profound thinkers among our contemporaries, and the abolitionism of Greeley, Garrison and Jane Grey Swisshelm, who seldom have alluded to it, appears to have opened their eyes to the glorious consistency of their position. Among the latest of these is the N. Y. Times. That paper in a recent number, alluding to the *Journal of Commerce*, remarks as follows:

> It is a time as opportune as it is almost necessary, in a Constitutional State, to see an Administration and the party which constituted an opposition was not that their opposition was of the opposition, but that their opposition was of the kind it was. We do not believe that as long as human nature remains what it is, any body of men can be safely entrusted with power, and at the same time shielded from all criticism upon their manner of using it. Liberty cannot be preserved, nor economy or efficiency secured, without the exercise of a somewhat suspicious watchfulness on the part of some portion of the public. As Mr. Jefferson has left on record, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We cannot be too jealous of our rulers, if we hope to preserve our Republican form of Governments. This the N. Y. Times admits, but it objects to the sort of vigilance the Democracy have exercised.

At the breaking out of hostilities, when there was proclaimed by the Administration to be one simply and solely for the preservation of the Union, a body of men, in any age or country, forgot their partizan predictions, in order to sustain the common cause, with more alacrity than did the Democracy of this county. When the Administration departed from its avowed purpose, it was in struggling that we should object to its proceedings. But after allowing the severest criticism which can be put upon the conduct of the Democratic party in its opposition to the Administration's mode of conducting hostilities against a portion of our own people, it was not half so vindictive and determined as was the opposition to our war against Mexico. Even Mr. Lincoln himself, then a member of Congress, was one of the many who refused to give supplies to our soldiers, and he heartily endorsed Mr. Colwin's memorable saying that, in his opinion, the Mexicans were our best friends, as our soldiers were sent to Mexico to make them free. We do not believe that any people, or any portion of a people, under any form of government, has an inherent right to rebellion. And we have no doubt but that these recorded opinions of Mr. Lincoln will have a great deal to do in deciding the fate of politicians of his party who have taken ground against our government. In a free government, these opinions must be partizan, yet they will be found to be patriotic in the spirit of them, even when the most vindictive opinions opposed to the measures of Mr. Lincoln's Administration were made. It was his duty to sustain his own government when it was waging war against a foreign foe.

Refugees from Georgia.

The accounts from Georgia, since Sherman's successful invasion of that State are absolutely heart rending; the poor misguided people are suffering terribly for the crimes of their guilty leaders. Thousands of refugees have been passing northward through Chattanooga since the departure of Sherman's army. One hundred from Chattanooga left on the train last Sunday morning, and on each train there are some passengers, each loaded with a greater or less number of these poor creatures, some with a remnant of their household goods, but fifty bundles for one, others empty handed, and with nothing but the wretched habiliments which covered their backs. The town is at present thronged with these miserable beings, who came up from Atlanta and the towns north of that city, and awaiting transportation to Nashville, and their stay further north. The depots here are full of them, and hundreds of family groups filling to gain the shelter of a roof. Have squatted down in the ladies' place around the railroad, where they sit with a few cooking utensils, and a quilt or two, gathering around steaming and smoking embers.

And Arrant Knave.

We do not know which to despise most the *Chicago Tribune* or its bigotry. Last year, in order to gain Catholic votes for Curtin, it published articles from the Catholic *Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, going to prove that the Church's teachings from the days of the Apostles, were always against slavery, and not a word to the contrary appeared in its columns until after the late Pennsylvania election. But now, it has the brazen impudence to insult those to whom it is fully indebted by saying the Catholic Church in this country is, and ever has been, a unit on the side of slavery.

Important News.

We were never so forcibly struck with the importance of the telegraphic dispatches which come to the press of this city, as we were a few days after reading the following from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.
>
> Mr. Lincoln's fine sayings and Mr. Seward's predictions of peace in sixty days, were nothing compared to the rumor of Calvin Cushing being invited to Canada. When it takes this, the leader may conclude that "doomsday is near."

A Few Practical Questions.

To J. H. Lane.

DEAR SIR:—You said in your speech in St. Louis some time ago, that "every dollar's worth of property taken by us in your famous campaign in Missouri in 1861, was turned over to the government." To whom do you mean? Will you tell us how, a receipt or state anything about that thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of goods, taken by you at Osceola, and boxed up in Westport, Missouri?

Secondly: Will you tell what became of that immense lot of contraband stock brought out of Missouri by the troops, consisting of horses, cows, oxen, mules, and sheep, and turned over by your order, to J. C. Lambain and others, under the pretense that it was to be wintered on the Neosho, and sold by the government in the spring? Whose government hold that property and received the money? Are there any papers to show? J. C. Lambain says that he fed what he collected about one month, and that you sent an order for it, and he turned it over to you. Will you tell when and where the sales were, or what became of that property? You frequently said to us that all the property was regularly turned over to your Quartermaster. Did you turn your Quartermaster over? One item more—When did you turn over the two fine horses brought out of Southern Missouri—I mean the black and gray, worth $500 each—that you left in care of a darkey at Lawrence, when you started to Washington? and the three mules you had tied west of your house when we were on a visit? A satisfactory answer to these questions will be of infinitely more value to you in this canvass than all the speeches you can ever make. And will you tell your friends in your speeches whether the raid upon Lawrence was, or was not the reaction of your raid on Osceola?

ONE OF THE 55 WHO MADE YOU SENATOR
—*Leavenworth Times, Oct. 20th.*

A Remarkable Woman.

Mrs. Peggy Fite died a few days ago in Wilson county, Tennessee, aged one hundred and three years. From Mr. Thomas D. Fite, one of her grandsons, we learn that she was born on the 12th of April, 1761, and was consequently one hundred and three years on the 12th of April last. Her husband, Leonard Fite, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought throughout that struggle as a private, having steadily refused promotion. Mr. and Mrs. Fite emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina, and settled here when this place was known as Nash's Lick. In those days Mrs. Fite often assisted in moulding bullets, while her husband and others belonging to the "settlement" were defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians. Mrs. Fite has lived with her third son Jacob Fite, in Wilson county, for a number of years, her husband having died many years since in Smith county. On the 12th of April, 1861, a large number of her descendants met at the House of Jacob Fite, and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday. At that time she leaved eleven children living, her eldest a man sixty-five years of age, and two great-great-grandchildren; in all, four hundred living descendants. At the time of her death her grandchildren of the fifth generation had increased to twenty-one, and her grandson feels quite certain her living descendants now number over five hundred. Mrs. Fite was a remarkable woman, as were all those who actively participated in the struggles incident to the early settlement of this State. She retained a vivid recollection of the Revolutionary struggles, as well as those which resulted in the establishment of the white settlements in Tennessee. Her memory was clear and her health good almost to the hour of her death.—*Nashville Dispatch.*

From the Washington Union, 17th.

A Harrowing Sight.

Last evening, just before dark, one of the most pitiful scenes ever presented to our notice, passed up the avenue. It was a procession of some seventy of the most fearful looking men we ever saw, guarded by a number of cavalry men armed with carbines and revolvers. These men were chained to each other by the ankles, in threes and fours. They were all dressed, in a measure, like the poorest of Confederate prisoners brought here. Some of them were hatless and coatless, and all of them filthy in the extreme. As they passed up the avenue, at a slow gait, their chains clanked on the pavement, giving us an idea of the chain gang in France going to the galleys, in the days of Vidocq. These men were sent here from Kentucky, under a guard of forty-five Kentucky mounted infantry. They made several ineffectual efforts to escape during the passage. When near New Creek, six of the worst of them sprang from the cars, and one is known to have been killed. Pursuit was made for the other five.

Many of our citizens mistake these men for Confederate prisoners, as they were mostly dressed in gray, or so filled with filth that they looked grey. They are Federal deserters and bounty jumpers, who deserted to the Confederates in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, and again deserted from the Confederates, and banded themselves together for plunder and murder. They were exposed by six escaped Federals, when near Lexington, Ky. We never saw such a graceless looking set of scamps in our life! They really did not look human. The way of the transgressor is hard, and some of these men will find this so before many moons.

GEN. JOHN WILSON, a well known citizen of California, who has arrived at San Francisco, from Sonora, Mexico, has with him a few curious relics which deserve the attention of archæologists. They consist of a human foot, with pieces of the wrapping which enclosed a large number of mummies found in a cave in Chihuahua, near the line of Sonora and Chihuahua. The cave is a large one, which the mummies appear to fill to the depth of nearly forty feet, and though in the neighborhood, among the Indians, and traditions extending back some five hundred years, there is nothing that explains the filling of the cave with these bodies, which appear to have been preserved by the presence of a large amount of saltpeter.

MARIPOSA must be a hard place for people of nervous temperament. The *Gazette* says that last Saturday week, in Mariposa, Wm. Acko was shot and severely wounded by Hiram Calyle. On the same day, John Northrop was shot and severely wounded by Joseph Hill. On Thursday, two Mexicans got into a fight and one killed the other. On Wednesday a man named Edward Timely had his leg broken below the knee at the Princeton mine, by the caving in of earth.

Milledgeville.

The capital of Georgia is situated on the western bank of the Oconee river, and was once the head of navigation for small steamers until railroad facilities rendered that means of conveyance preferable to the uncertainty of the depth of water in the river. It is a station on the Eatonton branch railroad, which runs southward to Gordon, distant thirty-eight miles which is a depot twenty miles east of Mason, on the Georgia Central Railroad. It will be seen, by reference to a map, that the occupation of Milledgeville would be an important acquisition to General Sherman, taking in view Macon as a primary object point. It is not only the capital of Georgia, but it, in a measure, flanks Macon, or enables it to be flanked by a rapid movement. It is east of the Ocmulgee river, a stream which the army must cross at Macon, and the passage of which can be better accomplished above than at that point. A city of such manifest importance as Milledgeville must necessarily have been made a manufacturing place of value, since the onward march of General Sherman deprived the enemy of Atlanta. In view of all the circumstances of the march of the Union army which have yet come to hand, we are under the impression that Milledgeville will be speedily attacked and captured, probably by a somewhat independent movement of a portion of the force under command of General Slocum. In view of its strategic importance, as relates to Macon, General Kilpatrick may have been diverted from his course in order to effect its reduction.

The rebels have long considered Macon as one of their most important points in the Northwest. Even when Atlanta was under siege attention was given to the importance of its manufacturing facilities, in view of its being eventually made a grand depot. Shortly before the fall of Atlanta, and when its loss become a foregone conclusion, the machinery and vast material which had been in use there were moved to Macon, and buildings for its use seized, so that, in a very short time the place became a manufacturing arsenal quite as extensive and valuable as Atlanta ever had been. At the same time the city naturally strong, was made doubly formidable by works erected on the heights surrounding it, and it was made a base for Hood's army. Indeed, he is supposed to have occupied it immediately after falling back from Atlanta. It is well known that the place has been garrisoned by militia since the withdrawal of Hood's army upon its career after Sherman, and late revelations have shown that Howell Cobb has been in command. Gustavus Smith has also been mentioned in this connection. It will be remembered that after Smith's retirement, subsequent to his loss of New Orleans, he was sent to Georgia to assist Governor Brown in the organization of the state militia. It is not impossible that Cobb commands the rebel forces in the field, while Smith is in charge of the immediate defenses of the city. Such is the importance of Macon to the rebels that it will not be surprising if the strongest fortifications are found here. It is now the only grand depot for the rebel army in the Northwest, and commanding, as it does, the grand trunk or railway communication will naturally be defended to the last.

Denmark Despoiled.

The Schleswig Holstein affair is announced to be definitely settled, and Great Britain can now congratulate itself upon the great moral results of its policy. Denmark has been shorn of its territories, and England, which stimulated that power to resistance and then left it in the lurch, enjoys its immunity from the terrors and expenses of war. Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to the victors, and pays to the duchies a fixed sum for their claims to the common property of the former Danish monarchy. Schleswig and Holstein will be held by the Prussian and Austrians until the German Diet shall have decided the rival claims of the Prince of Augustenburg and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to succession in the two duchies. The decision will undoubtedly be respected by Prussia, Austria and the European powers generally. The little duchy of Lauenburg, to which neither of the two German sovereigns just named says any claim, is likely to be annexed to Prussia in accordance with the vote of the Diet of the Duchy.

The Danes who reside in the territory ceded to Germany lose their nationality, and are henceforth subjects of a foreign power. They may not like it, but what are they to do? The "solidarity of the people," as Kossuth used to say, is of little importance to the great Powers of Europe. They are eager to increase their own strength by the addition of races of men differing in language, customs and religion. And when they can do so by robbing their neighbors of solid slices of territory the acquisition becomes a matter of congratulation among those philosophers who believe that might is right. Denmark has suffered severely, but the cause of absolute monarchy gains by the prestige accorded to Austria and Prussia. This European difficulty is settled. What subject of controversy is to be the next upon the programme?

The Continent an Iceberg.

Prof. Agassiz in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier worn on the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level at which glacier marks come to an end, tell us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for, wherever the mountains are much below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the peaks rising on the heights are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to the last before the advent of this earth.

THE Savannah river exchange of prisoners has been most successfully prosecuted by our Exchange Commissioner, Colonel Mulford, and the rebel officers, over twelve hundred of our released soldiers, who had suffered all the privations and horrors of Southern prisons, arrived at Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, in the steam ships Atlantic and Blackstone, and thence reached Annapolis, Md., yesterday. This announcement will cause unbounded joy in many Northern homes.

Particulars of the Late Powder Mill Explosion near Newburg.

From the Poughkeepsie Paper, Nov. 22.

Our citizens were startled a little before seven o'clock yesterday morning by a heavy rumbling sound, accompanied with a shock that rattled windows violently and caused perceptible trembling in the houses. Late in the day we received from a gentleman who visited the scene the following particulars:

The explosion took place in the packing house of Roger's Powder Mill, about four miles west of Newburg, and standing just south of the Newburg and Ellenville plank road. he man in charge of this house, named John Smith, started from his dwelling standing about one hundred and fifty set distant, for the packing house at a usual time for beginning work, and d been gone, it is stated, about long ough to reach it when the explosion ok place. It is supposed that it occuid on his opening the door. The lding contained several hundred poun of powder. It was utterly demolishe the foundation being torn out, anche earth itself ploughed up for someistance. Pieces of boards and timber re found a mile and a half distant, anstones weighing two hundred to threeundred pounds were carried a half a ie by the terrific force of the powder.Dr. Smith was literally blown to ms, the largest piece of his body fourbeing the left arm and a piece of thesoulder, which was picked up abo three hundred yards off. He was thly person killed or injured so far as could learn.

About two hundredt distant stood a frame store house, taining several tons of powder. This shaken completely to pieces, notoard or shingle being left on the fran By good fortune, however, the pier was not ignited, or the destrun would have been immense. Theelling house of Mr. Smith was also sen down, and the furniture broken he concussion.

Considerable damawas done by the breakage of windowsat those within a considerable distanceing shattered by the violence of theack, including many in the village ofburg.

The noise was disly heard for some thirty miles or n causing windows to rattle and hoto tremble as far distant as Warton Hollow, twelve miles east of tity, where, as elsewhere, much inqu was awakened as to the cause of the d.

News from Wngton.

WASHINGTOCovember 25.

As intimated in hier to a New York Lincoln and Jon Club, Attorney General Bate tendered his resignation to the Prat, to take effect soon after the mg of Congress and the Supreme Corhich is one week from Monday It is thought that Mr. Bates has tcontemplating this step for some time has advertised his residence hsale, and will return to Missouri. ctor Whiting and Wm. M. Evartsew York, are spoken of as his succs but it is not probable that an apment will be made from any statepresented in the cabinet.

Twelve hundred recently exchanged prisoners arto day at Annapolis from Savanfhis lot were confined at Andersand are in a very poor condition

The Baltimore an Railroad company will open thedouble track from Washington tomore on the day Congress conveNotwithstanding the scarcity of and the fact that the company hen repeatedly compelled to take trial selected for this new track hir the main stem when it has beroyed by the enemy, this new portant work has been completedarly day.

One hundred andix rebel deserters from Lee's ark the oath of

A dispatch receiyes day from City Point says thall deserters who came within ines yesterday declare that Generalhen occupied Macon on last Tuey, t report that the place was burn

How the Poonvy London.

The large part ch women in London get a liing charing and laundry work. Twages of the husband will not pa six shillings to one pound. per a laborer the same sum. The yeat a small surplus for clothes, I ayon, if any at all, after the rent is and the food consumed at the ek week. I know as a fact thd wives who are too delicate, or unbl other reasons to go out to work neat meat themselves, and they ad children mainly subsist on bred treacle-water and tea. Sometimes xury is improvised in the ways herring, or an ounce or two ofbutter and a herring. This I ka the fare of a poor family, whoof one pound five shillings p r week, six shillings and sixpence rent to and to support five young childrenhe poor man, must eat or his healthil decline for proper nourishmend his work would flag woefully insequence. On the return of the from the wash tub or charing, thave only time to wash thir chil and put them to bed. All day some children have been at the ragged ational schools; perhaps one boy been carrying about newspapers, sarcels, and doctor's medicines, foee shillings and sixpence per weanother has had the care of the t as well as a small child, and hast his time on different doorstepposed to the temptation of marbles, p and tops, and countless perils tmself and charges in street affrays quarrels of different kinds throug the day.—*Once a Week.*

Legal Tecalities in Canada.

There seem be considerable difficulty in Cadabout making a legal arrest of anson charged with a violation of thenrality of that province. We be that in nearly every case where of the rebel pirates or thieves who operated against the United States been arrested, there has been ses technical difficulties about the for the warrant. The Canadian States must either be very dumb ory unwilling to exercise their legal ledge against any enemy of the Ul States. The last case in which thict appears, is that of a peason calfe Captain Bell, who is charged witsing the leader of the gang of meno seized two American steamers onie Erie, with the intention of goinon an expedition against the United ites gunboat Michigan. When he wrought before the Magistrate the vant was found to be defective and al, a *habeas corpus* was taken out ahe man was brought before the Cont Queen's bench. This tribunal isala new warrant, but the discussion o the validity of the old warrant wcontinued. After a long debate the gn decided that it was invalid, anne man was ordered to be discharged.le was re-arrested upon the new wat however, upon coming out of Cou He was committed for hearing neday. Whether there will be another impt to set this warrant aside we al soon learn. It is rather strange, hover, that in an affair of so touch impance care had not been taken to pure the issuing of warrants, the vlity of which was beyond dispute.

EIGHTEEN clergymen were elected to the Legislature of Vermont at the late election. ntical salaries in Vermont cannot be very high.

A Remarkable Steam Boiler.

Yesterday the boilers of the U. S. "double-ender," Algonquini building by the Providence Steam Engine Company were tested, and exhibited such results as to astonish all practical men who witnessed the trial. The boilers stand on the dock without any chimney whatever, so that the draft was that which was produced inside of the boilers themselves, which usually could not serve to make steam in less than two or three hours firing. In these boilers, however, steam was produced in seventeen minutes from the time the fire was lighted, and in less than half an hour the steam was above seventy pounds to the inch. The safety-valve was then opened and the steam blown off at a pressure varying from 70 to 80 pounds to the inch. At the pressure of thirty pounds the safety-valve was blocked open, but the steam could not be blown down below that point.—The safety-valve is about twice as large in proportion of the gate surface as is usual, and the fire was made of ordinary cord-wood burning without a chimney. Instead of blowing off water from the open valve, as boilers usually do, nothing but pure steam could be seen, thus showing that no heat is lost by working water; and the products of combustion as they pass from the boiler tubes are so cooled that persons were walking on the perforated plate through which the hot gases were escaping, without burning shoes or clothing, and the hand could be held at the aperture of the tube without any inconvenience whatever. Before the boilers were fired up they were subject to a cold water pressure of more than one hundred pounds to the inch, which they endured without complaining.

The boilers are less than half the usual size, and yet they make pure steam without any "steam chimney," in less than quarter of the time usually required, and in far greater quantities, from the same weight of fuel, than any other boiler ever constructed. They are the invention of Edward M. Dickerson, of New York, who has patented them here and abroad. The entire machinery of the Algonquini is building his plans, and the boilers are the first part tested.—*Providence Journal.*

A Coon Under the Crinoline.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We witnessed an amusing incident on one of our suburban streets, last Saturday. A fashionable young lady, got up in the highest style of the milliner's art, and arrayed in all the glory of five dollar a yard silk, a twenty dollar bonnet, and a three hundred dollar shawl was majestically sweeping along in the direction of the Fair Ground, while just behind a little boy was leading a pet coon.

A countryman in a brown slouched hat and a linsey woolsey "warmus," came along, followed by a "yallah" dog, whose nose was scarred diagonally transversely and latterly with the scars of many a fiercely contested battle with members of the raccoon family. Tiger no sooner saw the ring tailed representative of his ancient enemy, than he made a frantic dive for him, accompanied by a furious bark. Cooney comprehended the situation at a glance, bolted incontinently and sought a sanctuary beneath the ample circumference of the young lady's crinoline.

The young lady screamed, while the dog made rapid circles, snuffing the air, and evidently bewildered to know what had become of the coon. The situation of the young lady was critical and embarassing. She was afraid to move for fear the coon would bite, and the coon declined to leave his retreat until the dog retired. Finally the dog was stoned off, the boy dragged the coon from his hiding place, and the young lady went her way with the lively consciousness of having experienced a new sensation.

THE papers of Nassau, in the Bahamas, dated to the 10th inst., gives the following movements at that port of rebel blockade runners.—On the 31st ult., the steamers Chicora and Syren, from Charleston, and the Armstrong, from Wilmington, arrived; on the 7th inst., the Coquette and Druid, from Charleston, and the little Hattie, from Wilmington, arrived; on the 10th the General Clinch arrived from Charleston. The Will o the Wisp returned to port on the 7th, and the Wild Rover on the 12th, the latter having been chased by a federal cruiser. The Owl and Stormy Petrel, from Bermuda, and the Ptarmigan, from Halifax, has also arrived, having been chased off Wilmington. The Bertha, Julia, Armstrong, Ptarmigan, Little Hattie, Owl and Beatrice had sailed to run the blockade.

THE examination in the police court at Toronto, on last Tuesday and Wednesday, of Captain Bell, the alleged Lake Erie rebel pirate, charged with having been concerned in the seizure a short time ago of the American steamers Island Queen and Philo Parsons, was quite interesting. Bell, who denies his identity, was fully recognized by witnesses. He is about thirty years of age. On the conclusion of the two days preliminary investigation, Bell was committed to jail to await a regular trial, which will be commenced some time next week.

CAPTAIN SEMMES received the crew of his new Alabama, the Sea King, on board that vessel off Maderia. The men were shipped in Liverpool. On their joining the Sea King, Semmes made an address, explaining the nature of the duties expected of them by the rebel government. At the conclusion of his remarks a row ensued on deck, after thirty-six men out of one hundred refused to go with him, and returned to Liverpool in the Laurel.

MRS. SARAH HUTCHINGS has been convicted by a military commission in Baltimore of having been extensively engaged in sending arms from the North to the Maryland rebel guerilla chief Harry Gilmore, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years. Her case attracts much attention and interest to the Monumental city, and strong efforts are being made by her friends to procure a mitigation of her punishment.

THE sword of Captain Morris, of the Florida, has been received at the Navy Department. It is of English make, crowned with a lion's head, and bearing the rose, thistle and shamrock in its hilt and blade, with a Confederate flag.

WITH twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen more families than Philadelphia, New York had, in 1860, twenty-three thousand six hundred and one fewer dwellings to shelter them in.

☞ 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.
sep20:2m1&4

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints, and Fevers, they are a perfect sa'eguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists 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 pills and make 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot.

BORING TOOLS FOR OIL WELLS. Manufactured in the most modern style, at short notice, by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

☞ MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. The Ricord family, for years of earnest solicitation, have at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed the Agent in New York, for the sale of his valued and highly esteemed Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitution 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

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.

The price of concentrated Lye and of the materials for making Soda having advanced so much, attention is now turned to the old standbye.

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, Soda Ash of the best quality, Paints, White Lead, Oils and Varnish, at the lowest rates.

Superior 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

W. J. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers,

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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, expel from 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.
no14-1ydsww

☞ 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.

Christadoro'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.
no14-1ydsww

☞ DR. TOBIAS' 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 coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but 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.

☞ A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1858 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 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, smoke or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.
A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st., N. Y.

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

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

NATURE'S UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSENTERY,
—AND—
DIARRHŒA.

Dixon's Aromatic
BLACKBERRY
CARMINATIVE

Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no opium or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is as efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

Prepared only by
W. F. DAVIDSON,
Sole Proprietor,
CINCINNATI

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, (old style 35 cents,) 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per Bottle.

USE IT,
And be Convinced
OF THE
SUPERIOR EFFICACY
OF
RANKIN'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Sold by all Druggists, at One Dollar.
no29

SLIDING GUAGES—BARRETT'S and Sheet Iron Sliding Guages, just received. JAMES BOWN
no17 136 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Facts are Stubborn Things,

It is an old adage, but it applies with force to the case of Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life, which has been

PROVED BY THE THOUSANDS

That have called from time to time as the celebrated

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

Where they found elegant

BOOTS AND SHOES

Selling at half the price asked for rubbish elsewhere.

Elegant Christmas Boots,

For Boys. Call early and make

A GOOD SELECTION

NO. 62 FIFTH STREET,
no29

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

110 Water and 104 First Streets,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS' GOODS, OIL WELL TUBING of all kinds, Pumps, Valves, Rods, Clamps, Tongs, &c. BRASS CASTINGS of all kinds, SOFT IRON CASTINGS for Machinists, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Brass and Iron Globe Valves, Steam Whistles, Gong Bells, Steam Waterproof Vacuum Gauges, Steam and Gas Cocks, and all kinds of

FINISHED BRASS WORK.

Babbitt and Anti-Attrition Metals, dealers in Woodward, Worthington, and other Steam Pumps. A general assortment of Pumps always on hand. Attention paid to repairing Steam Pumps.

Steam, Gas Fitting and Plumbing,

For Refineries, Steamboats, Public Buildings and Private Dwellings.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Street.
no29:1m

CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,

New styles and superior quality, for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.
No. 25 Fifth Street.
no29:1td

$20,000 WORTH OF TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, VARIETIES, VARIETIES, GIL CLOPES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER.

Have just been received, and are offered at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT FORESTER & SCHWARZ'S, 164 Smithfield street.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. I have a splendid stock of FRENCH MERINOS, of all colors. New Style PLAINS, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c. The Best COUNTRY BLANKETS, plain and twilled. BARED FLANNELS, QUILTS AND SACQUES of the latest styles. Ladies and Children's FURS. LONG AND SQUARE PLAID SHAWLS. All will be sold cheap for Cash. Call and examine for yourselves.
H. J. LYNGRIS,
No. 96 Market street,
Between Fifth and Diamond.
no22

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Hundreds of young men are ruined beyond redemption, by not calling on Dr. Brown at first. He has for twenty-two years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and sure, no matter how much poisoned by improper treatment. Dr. Brown is in constant attendance at his office, No. 10 Smithfield street, from 8 to 9 in the morning until 9 at night. Dr. Brown is a regular resident of Pittsburgh and needs no references. Charges moderate. no29:1m

Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Petroleum Co.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE CHERRY RUN AND PITT HOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, which will be held on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organization, election of President, Directors, and other officers, &c., at the office of Capt. J. T. Stockdale, No. 2 Duquesne Way.
H. McKEAVY,
President pro tem.
no28:dtf

SPLENDID PIANOS JUST RECEIVED BY CHARLOTTE HUME, 64 Fifth Street. One splendid Full Grand "KRAME CONCERT PIANO," elaborately carved. One superior 6-octave Piano, finished back and front, with rosewood mouldings and carved legs. One 7-octave Parlor or Cottage Piano, front corner, carved legs and lyre. One large 7-octave plain Piano, front round. One 6½ octave, same as above. Also, four 6½ and 6-octave Pianos, made by Haines' Bros., New York. Call before purchasing elsewhere. no21

NOTICE.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
November 16th, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, by a resolution passed this day, have ordered a call of a General Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of considering the expediency of accepting the recent Act of the Legislature renewing the Charter of the Bank. In conformity therewith, the said Meeting will be holden at the Banking House, on the 16th of December proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HARPER,
no16-1wd&4tw Cashier.

$125 PER MONTH!

WANTED.—SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, everywhere, to introduce the new SHAW & CLARK SIXTEEN DOLLAR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the lowest price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, by Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each, are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address,
SHAW & CLARK,
no18:2md&w Biddeford, Maine.

TO TAX-PAYERS, PITT TOWNSHIP.—You are hereby notified that on the 1st of December next, the discount of 5 per cent. will cease on the County Taxes now due, levied under the last call of the President. All persons desiring to avail themselves of the discount, will call on the undersigned, on or before the 1st prox., and settle their taxes.
W. M.