The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1864.

False Prophets.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward has since, his connection with the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, been singularly unfortunate; his diplomatic encounters with foreign ministers, have been weak and halting, while his predictions, regarding our own domestic relations have been ridiculous.

In his Auburn speech, the evening prior to the late Presidential election, Mr. Seward made a speech to his townsmen, in which he ventured the following prediction; he said:

"You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion. *Those evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.*

We do not quote these lines because we rejoice in Mr. Sewards being mistaken; we would far rather see the rebels exhausted than invigorated, because we would than begin took for the end of the rebellion; we quote them merely to show how, the ablest man connected with the Administration, is willing to trifle with even his nearest neighbors and friends.. Instead of the South being exhausted, she is still powerful and defient; so much so as to compel the *N. Y. Times*, Seward's organ to call for more men, in the most frantic manner. It says:

"And there should not be a Northern man, in whose veins courses a patriotic freeman's blood, but should be willing to shoulder his musket and step to the front. Of such stuff was begotten the independance of our country; such alone can make it eternally free.

To end the war we still want men; to procure them there should be prompt measures taken. Operations can go on effectively during the Winter; the Spring we shall present such a power to the enemy that, if not already disorganized and crumbled by inherent weakness, but a few steady blows will be needed to give a lasting peace to the land, that will be far more joyfully accepted by the South than by the Norte

High Life Above Stairs,

The present winter promises to be the gayest in the history of the Republic. Washington city is the centre and head of this fashionable dissipation, while New York is determined to contest for the palm of magnificence and display. Some few old sober-sides—men who have grown old and gouty, and who are, consequently, opposed to all enjoyments in which they cannot participate, are loud in their denunciations of the approaching festivities. But their complaints are lost amid the general rejoicing of the crowd, who answer them by saying with the good crier in the play "Think you because you have grown virtuous We shall have no more cakes and ale?"

We have not seen any particular programme of the entertainments which are to come off at the White House; it is understood, however, that the season there will surpass all former ones, in all that is brilliant, gallant and gay. In fact our "era of good feeling" is to be inaugurated in the social, as well as in the political circles of our national metropolis.

The large popular and electoral majorities given Mr. Lincoln it is said endorsed, not only his administration of the country, but that also of the White House. His jokes are now national property, to be carefully stowed away with the archives of the nation; while his interesting and amiable lady, who presides so gracefully in the Presidential mansion, has also the nation's endorsement of her fashionable proceedings, with an emphatic invitation for her to proceed with her "carryings on." She, accordingly, with the assistance of the Chevalier Wykoff, will give a series of entertainments during the winter, which for grandeur and magnificence promise to eclipse all their former efforts. Dancing, it is said, will be excluded at the request of some Pecksniff and Uriah Heap individuals, whose piety will permit them to indulge in no amusements—except in counting the profits of Government contracts. Besides these strict constructionists, like Amanidab Sleek, contend that, polkaing is not only an abomination, but contrary to law, because the last Congress laid a tax upon *hops*. So, considering the pressure brought to bear upon "the wife of the Government," we infer that she will have to abandon the gallopades and quadrilles, and entertain her guests in a more rational manner. There is a great deal to be done yet, in improving the condition of the "Freedmen," and if she desires to blend pleasure with duty, she can turn her entertainments to a useful philanthropic purpose. In the meantime the New Yorkers are determined to "carry on for themselves" as will be seen by the enthusiasm of the following from the *World*, which says:

"If the people of other cities amuse themselves less than the people of New York, it is simply because they have fewer means of amusement at their command. If the winter is our great metropolitan holiday, it is in the winter, too, that our people most fairly earn their holiday; in the winter that their energy finds its fullest play; in the winter that their liberality and their charity most freely pour themselves forth in twice blessed streams.

Welcome, then, to the winter, with its merriment, its crowds, its art! Welcome to it, with the glorious duties it imposes and the generous pleasures it inspires! Did Paris shut up her theatres when the guillotine was shrieking for the best and noblest blood of France? Did London forswear good dinners, and close her clubs when the cry of murdered Englishmen and English women came up sharp and terrible from the furnaces of wrath in India? Great cities are gay in the gravest times, because they are great cities; and their gayety is the sign and proof, not of their decadence, but of their vigor; not of their insensibility to duty and to danger, but of their force to meet the one and to fulfill the other."

The frivolty of the French while the guillotine was red with the blood of its victims, and the stolidity of the English while their brethren were being slaughtered in India give us a charter for similar license and insensibility, even while the groans of dying countrymen are borne to us from a hundred fields of slaughter. Then, on with the dance, even if it be the dance of death. Let New York enjoy itself even while the country is in the throes of dissolution and while the people are waiting in breathless anxiety to know the fate of the gallant Sherman.

President Elected.

Mr. W. O. Hughart, who for some years past has filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was, yesterday, upon the resignation of Mr. Latrobe, elected President of the Company. This is a good selection, and will give general satisfaction. Mr. Hughart is thoroughly acquainted with the details of railroad management, and will make an excellent Executive officer.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 26.

Late Southern News.

It was with no pleasure that we have so often occupied our columns with accounts of the atrocities of our enemies in their conduct of the war. It is only with the deepest pain that we place such deeds on record, and we turn away as soon as duty will allow from the sickening story. While our feelings are horrified by the barbarities to which our friends and fellow-citizens are often subjected, we have no adequate motive of more interest to urge us to the recital. We once heard much of the necessity of "firing the Southern heart."

That was in the days when the love of peace and the instincts of fidelity to engagements made the Southern States comparatively blind to the toils which were being spread around them, and the designs against their rights and safety that were daily becoming more formidable. They were, however, at last aroused. Their resolution has been confirmed by a clear sight of the danger from which they have so fortunately escaped, and of the ruin which it is now sought to inflict, with every circumstance of cruelty and outrage.

Thanks to Abraham Lincoln, the "Southern heart" is sufficiently "fired" now; and needs no additional fuel to feed the flame. But we owe a duty to the Christian world, to human nature, and to history. It is our duty to truth to place on record the facts which show our enemies to have treated with contempt the maxims of humanity and the rules of honor as taught by the wise and good of all ages and countries. It is our duty to preserve a narrative of those deeds of savage cruelty which will make the history of this war bristle with horrors as thick and dark as illustrate the story of Indian hostilities. Already our chronicles are crowded with these. Already is Europe indignant that men calling themselves civilized should thus disgrace their race, and thus calumniate the age in which we live.

It is a source of sincere gratification, however, when we can turn away from such contemplations, and find relief in acts more agreeable to human sympathies and more consonant with human instincts. It is a pleasure, and we admit it also as a duty, to relieve the darkness of the picture by such lights as a truthful portraiture will allow. Heaven forbid that we should slander even our enemies, or withhold from them what is their due.

Actuated by these sentiments, we have taken this occasion to make several acknowledgments. Our countrymen all know that we have not much for which to thank General Grant. It was he who gave to Sheridan that barbarous order for the desolation of the Valley, which Sheridan has executed with the heart of a hangman. This will be a stain upon General Grant's honor which no amount of military success can wipe out. On another occasion, however, General Grant has shown a different spirit. In the negotiations which have been prosecuted with him for ameliorating the condition of the prisoners of war, he has acted with a becoming humanity and liberality. True, he has sought for his fellow citizens in our hands the same indulgences that he concedes to ours.

But we have not before seen Federal Generals manifest sympathy for Federal captives at the expense of any concession for the comfort of ours. General Grant has for his own prisoners shown a concern, and for ours a liberality worthy of a soldier and a man. He is the first of his side who has met the Confederate agent in the spirit of humanity and equity which our Government has uniformly exhibited. We give him the honor which he has thus won, and which entitles him to the grateful remembrance of a great many thousands of captives on both sides.

The Capture of Roger A. Pryor.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 30.

We regret to know that the rumor of this gentleman's capture is true. For some time past a tacit convention between the armies has sanctioned a daily exchange of papers on certain portions of the lines, between single soldiers from each side. On Monday morning General Pryor left his horse and arms and went out into the middle of the space between the picket lines for this purpose, waving, as usual, the papers to be exchanged. He was recognized by some Yankee officers, and they sent an athletic man with papers, and two or three others followed at a little distance. The first grappled with General Pryor and the others rushed on him and dragged him into their lines. Here is an illustration of what our soldiers may expect whenever they rely upon the honor of the Yankees.

No doubt the captors thought they had obtained a wonderful prize, and we fear that General Pryor will be ill treated; for there are few against whom the Yankee nation entertains more mean spite and malice. We style him General Pryor by courtesy; for it is well known that he is, and has for two years been, a private and regularly enlisted soldier, serving in the ranks of the Confederate cavalry as such, having no public importance, no authority, consequence or privilege than other regularly enlisted Confederate soldiers. In the first days of the war he raised a fine regiment, of which he was elected colonel. Later the Confederate government commissioned him to be a brigadier general, and ordered him to duty in command of a brigade, left without a general, we believe, because its commanding officer was wounded. In this command General Pryor often distinguished himself by his gallantly and judicious conduct. He lost his command by the return of the officer whose place he occupied temporarily. On applying for other duty at the War Department he got nothing but vague promises. His high spirit would not brook the position of a brigadier general without a brigade, he soon threw up his commission and enlisted as a common soldier in the cavalry, where he has since been serving. Having been a good officer he made an excellent trooper; and by his treacherous capture the confederacy is deprived of one good man. But the enemy will pay dearly for it, for the dishonorable means employed in this affair will embitter our skirmishers and pickets so so much that hundreds of Yankees will lose their lives in consequence,

HORSE FLESH IN BERLIN.—A letter writer in Berlin, Prussia, says: "The consumption of horse flesh is increasing every year in Berlin. It has been twice as great in the year just elapsed as in the previous. The official returns show that from Oct. 1, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1864, there were 1,552 horses killed in Berlin. The most is sold at prices varying from 1 to 2½ silver grochens, (1½d to 3d per lb.,) which is only one-half the usual price of beef here. Most of it is disposed of to the keepers of public dining-rooms, cafes, gardens and beer houses, and is consumed by the public under the impression that it is beef, which is much resembles in taste and appearance.

Trade Regulations with the South.

The general regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account have just been promulgated providing for the appointment of agents by the Secretary of the Treasury at the following designated markets or places of purchase, viz: New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Beaufort, Port Royal and Pensacola.

The price to be paid for any of the products purchased shall be agreed upon between the seller and purchasing agent, but in no case to exceed the market value in the city of New York, according to the latest quotations, which are to be daily forwarded to the agents and to the Collector and Surveyor of Customs, less a sum equal to the internal revenue tax, the permit fee, and such deductions as will cover transportation, insurances, and other expenses, and to such arrangements for payments as may be prescribed in special instructions.

It is further provided, among other things, that the sales of products purchased may be made weekly at public auction to the highest bidder, not exceeding in quantity one fifth of the amount received during the previous week, unless under peculiar circumstances. Any person bringing in products for sale to the purchasing agent, desiring to re-purchase and transport the same to a loyal State, may give notice to that effect to the time of making sale, when, under certain regulations the accommodation will be granted, but the products sold shall not be resold until after transportation to a loyal State or to a foreign port, and shall be liable to forfeiture for breach of the regulation.

The President, having approved the regulations, has issued an order upon the subject, in which he says, all persons except such as may be in the civil military and naval service of the Government, and having in their possession any product of States declared in insurrection, which the agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein, are authorized to convey the products to either of the places which have been or may hereafter be designated as places of purchase, and such products so destined shall not be liable to detention, seizure or forfeiture while in transportation or in the store awaiting transportation

Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles except in pursuance of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, or transporting or attempting to transport them, or articles contraband of war, forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly.

The War and Navy Departments have issued general orders, with a view to carry out the above trade regulations.

Affairs in New York.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes from New York, on Thursday, as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting this afternoon, received the formal remonstrance of a number of Brazilian merchants, at Bahia, against paying a reward for the destruction or capture of the Florida. No such reward was ever offered by the Chambers, and the Bahia merchants, of course, were laboring under a misapprehension when they forwarded the remonstrance.

The municipal election, on Tuesday next is making some noise among the second and third class politicians who are expectants of office, either for themselves or their friends, but, as I have said heretofore, the public at large are taking very little interest in it.

Wall street was somewhat taken aback this morning, by the quiet negotiation of a $2,000,000 loan of 5 20 bonds, between the Sub-Treasury and the leading bankers. The offer was made at 11 o'clock A. M., and in two hours the whole amount had been taken at 105. The general money market is unaffected by the result. Call loans continue to range from 6 to 7 per cent. Commercial paper dull at 7a10 per cent. The dry goods auctions were continued to day. Silks and Shawls sold freely, but at a decline of from 15 to 20 per cent. from previous prices. Bombazines of favorite colors sold at 30 cents advance. Mousselines de lains were dull, and lower, and much of that portion of the catalogue was withdrawn. Ribones as before.

Cerro Gordo Williams.

Gen. John S. Williams, who is familiarly known with the prefix of "Cerro Gordo" to his name, it seems won the victory over Burbridge, at Saltville, Va. Yet while he was yet pursuing the routed foe, a courier was in pursuit of him with an order for his arrest from Gen. Bragg, for reasons as yet unexplained. The following tribute is paid to General Williams by Major Gen. Breckinridge:

To the Editor of the Sentinel, Richmond, Va.,

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 26th instant I observe a friendly allusion to myself, in connection with the recent raid on the Virginia Saltworks which gives to me credit due in large part to a brother officer.

It is true that I had relieved General Echols, whose management of the department was marked by energy and ability. It is true that I hastened the concentration of troops at Saltville; but it is proper to add that Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, who with his command had been ordered by forced marches to reinforce the place, was the senior officer present, and in actual command of the troops engaged, General Echols and myself only reaching the ground about the close of the action.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Major General.

The Strike of the Boston Printers

It has been mentioned that the printers in the several newspaper offices in Boston, are this week on a strike for increased wages. Referring to the fact that the employers refused to accede to the demand, the *N. Y. Post* says:

In the Boston *Traveller* office, two clergymen—one a Methodist and the other a Universalist—are working "at case," have volunteered their services to pull the paper through this trouble. In the *Herald* office the proprietor assumed the entire labor of the editorial department, while his editors and reporters set the type. A judge in one of the courts sent a message to the editors of the *Journal* that he was ready to read proof, or to work in any other position where his labor could be made available. The cashier of the leading banks in Boston offers "to go without his paper for a month and pay for it, too," to help the newspaper proprietors. Two or three members of the Boston bar, who formerly handled "stick and rule," have reported themselves ready for duty, if it shall be necessary to call upon them.

RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL.—A Washington letter says the President in his forthcoming message will recommend an advance of one grade in the navy, similar to that given the army last session, in the revival of the Lieutenant Generalship. The new grade will be that of Vice Admiral; and immediately on its creation the Navy Department will recommend, and the President will nominate to the Vice Admiralty, Rear Admiral Farragut.

Victor Hugo on Shakespeare.

The author *Les Miserables* has had his say about author of "Macbeth." Victor Hugo's work on Shakespeare, lately published in Paris, contains some strange, incredible passages, of which the following is a sample:

"There are tides, oceans in reality.

"These waves have their ebb and flow, this terrible gulf has its tide, this noise of every gust, these lights and shadows, these vegitations belonging to the gulf, this democracy of waves in full hurricane, these eagles in the foam, these wonderful gatherings of stars reflected in one of the waves, this mysterious crowd by millions of unknown specks, heads confused with innumerable, those grand errant lights which seem to watch, these huge shapes, these monsters glimpsed at, this thing, disturbing, these nights of dreams, these furies, these frenzies, the tempests, these rocks, these fleets crushing each other, the human thunders mixed with Divine waves, this blood in the abyss; then see graces, these sweetnesses, these, these gay white veils, these fishing gats, these songs in the uproar, these rondid ports, this smoke of the earth, these towns in the horizon, this deep blue water and sky, this useful sharpness is bitterness which renders the univers wholesome, this rough salt without ich all would putrify, these argurs assuagings this whole in one, this spected in the immutable, this vas rvel of harmony inexhaustibly va the level after that earthquake, these hells and these paradises of infinity eternally agitated, this infinite, unfathomable, all this can exist in spirit, and then this spirit is cal genius; and you have Æschylus, have Isaiah, you have Juvenal, you have Dante, Michael Angelo, you have Shakespeare, and looking at these ds is the same thing as to look at ch."

Novel Mode of Making Goblets.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* gives the following description of how the rebel sors manufacture goblets. He says:

I saw mihost, Dr. T——, doing something that was new to me. Crockery and glass are of the ordinary kind being well nsh obsolete in the Confederacy, and ecially at Tangipahoa, the doctor was ssiply manufacturing his own glass. As his process is cheap and simple and worthy of imitation, I will describe it. Take a claret bottle, or a kind of a glass bottle—bottles of a white glass with flat bottoms are the best—hold the bottle firmly by both hands, let another person having a cup water ready, pass a stout cotton cord wie around the bottle, and create a friction by pulling the ends of the cords back and forth rapidly for a minute or so; then let im jerk the cord off, dash the water quickly, and presto! you hold in your hand as serviceable a tumbler or goblet as you need wish, and in the other a bat but gaudy candlestick. The bottle should be held with a strap, piece of leather, or other substance, with a hard, straight edge, firmly around the intended point of severance, in order to keep the cord in one place during the friction, and to secure straight and smooth edges to the glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use in this way.

Sad Accident to Miss Kate Vance.

A most unfortunate accident, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, happened to Miss Kate Vance at the St. Charles Theater last night. In the third act of the "Fawn's Leap," Miss Vance, as Olitepa, the fawn of the Delaware, leaps from a precipice to the stage, a distance of about eighteen feet. Between the second and third acts, while the curtain was down, the lady assayed the desperate venture, but accidently tripping, she fell instead of leaping from the cliff to the stage below. Assistance was at hand, and everything that could be was done for her relief; but it was found that she was injured seriously, and would have to be removed to her apartments at the City Hotel at once. Skillful physicians were called, who pronounced that no bones were broken, but several bruises, and perhaps internal injuries, rendered her entirely helpless. The doctors say they cannot tell the extent of her injuries before Monday. We sincerely hope that they will prove less than is now anticipated. The accident may possibly prevent her resuming her professional duties for weeks to come.

A HORRIBLE affair occurred in the Tombs about four o'clock yesterday morning, involving the lives of two men and the fatal injury of another one. It appears that John Donovan, a discharged soldier, who had been locked up in a large room with a dozen or more men—all committed for intoxication or insanity, resulting from that vice—seized an iron bar about three feet in length, weighing nearly ten pounds, and struck (while down) two of his companions, named James McDonald and William Kennedy, on the head, fracturing their skulls and causing death in a few moments. Donovan also struck another man, named William George, on the head with the iron bar, and fractured his skull in such a manner that he is not expected to survive his injuries. Donovan, who undoubtedly was suffering from a sudden attack of delirium tremens, was finally disarmed and secured, after several pistol shots had been fired at him by the Sixth precinct police, one of which lodged in he shoulder of George Henry Hill, inflicting a serious wound. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, and after hearing all the testimony, the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.—According to the New York *Clipper*, there appears to be a hitch in the proposed match for the championship between Kavanagh and Goldthwaite. It says:

"Up to the time of writing, no day has been fixed for the playing of the match for the championship between the present holder of the "golden cue," Dudley Kavanagh, and William Goldthwait. According to the conditions of the championship, the champion for the time being is bound to play any challenge within a period of sixty days. Although that time has expired since Goldthwait announced his intention of a second time trying for the golden cue and deposited the required $250 in the hands of the customary stakeholder, he has not yet been able to come to any arrangement with Kavanagh as to the time for the match. We now learn that unless the latter comes to some arrangement during the current week, Goldthwait intends claiming the championship and the cue, although he would prefer winning it in a fair, honorable contest on the "board of green cloth." What says the champion?

COAL DUST.—There is a company organized in this city to manufacture fuel out of the dust of coal. They have discovered a process by which the dust is formed and kept in a solid compact mass, and their experiments prove it to be a very valuable fuel. It burns freely and thoroughly, and gives out as much heat as solid anthracite. The coal dust, we understand, can be purchased at the mines, where there are immense quantities of it hitherto unused, for the small price of forty cents per ton, or one dollar per ton if sifted, and it is estimated by the very intelligent persons engaged in the enterprise, that a ton of solidified coal dust can be sold at from four to five dollars a ton.—*Phil. Ledger.*

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE new State of Nevada sent to the United States Sanitary Commission $93,000 in gold and silver, equal to 165,000 in currency, making an average of fifteen dollars and thirteen cents, in currency, for each voter, according to the vote given for the Constitution last June.

By the arrival of the Evening Star, from New Orleans 26th ult., we have interesting news from the Gulf. The report of the arrival of the rebel Captain Semmes at Bagdad, Mexico, is confirmed. He arrived at that place on the 11th ult., and immediately crossed the Rio Grande, on his way to Richmond. At Baton Rouge, on the night of the 23d ult., a portion of the penitentiary building was destroyed by fire. One hundred and forty mules, forty horses and seventy-five sets of harness were consumed. It is reported that the rebel General Forrest has issued an order prohibiting his troops from firing upon armed transports.

CALIFORNIA WINE.—The vintage of California is estimated this year at over [illegible] millions of gallons—so much for the present. The crop of wine per acre ranges from 650 to 1,000 gallons—according to quality and growth. The number of acres fitted for the growth of wine was estimated by Hon. Wilson Flint, President of the California Wine Growers' Association, and stated to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be twenty millions of acres. Others there have named five millions. Taking the least estimate and the minimum yield, we have the capacity of the possible future yearly wine crop of California at 3,250,000,000 gallons.

JUNIUS DISCOVERED.—For many a years it has been a mooted question as to who was the author of the famous "Junius letters." At one time it appeared to be generally conceded Sir Philip Francis was the author. It is now said that incontrovertible proofs exist that the author was Rev. Dr. James Wilmot, who is said to have been a convivial divine, but a ripe scholar and an able man. His niece, the celebrated Olivia Wilmot Serres, many years ago published a volume, in which she contended that the Doctor's claims to the authorship were established; and the late Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, is said to have given his opinion that Wilmot was Junius. Among the later proofs of his identity with Junius are said to be some letters of Lord Chatham.

VIOLENT TORNADO AT RIO JANEIRO.—A violent tornado visited Rio Janeiro on the 10th of October, at 6 p. m., accompanied by large hailstones and torrents of rain. The city, for about one quarter of a mile in width, suffered severely.

Many houses were blown down, and others were completely riddled by the hail. The tornado lasted about fifteen minutes. The shipping sustained a great deal of damage. The bark Leighton, Captain Blatchford, was capsized, and the captain's son, a lad of ten years, drowned. The bark Lupwing was damaged. The Brazilian brig Manuel was capsized. Several foreign vessels were capsized, and a number of lives lost. A boat from the English line-of-battle ship Bombay, while going ashore during the tornado, was upset, and all the crew with several officers lost.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A rather remarkable incident occurred at Savannah. Early in the morning a small schooner, painted lead color, with her sails set, was discovered adrift in the river, about a mile in the rear of the flag of-truce fleet, and miles above Fort Pulaski. The steamer was boarded from the steamer General Lyon, and found to be abandoned. She proved to be a blockade runner from Nassau, with a cargo of 500 sacks and 20 tierces of sugar, three crates of crockery, and a number of boxes of oranges and lemons. Subsequently it was ascertained that the schooner had passed the mouth of the river, unperceived by the gunboats on blockade and by the lookout at the fort; but by getting up to Col. Mulford's fleet was deserted by her crew, on the supposition that the transports were a fleet of gun boats.

GOVERNOR VANCE, in a recent message to the Legislature of North Carolina, confirms the reports, heretofore published, regarding the existence of organized bands of rebel deserters in the western portion of that State. He says: —"The western border of the State is subject to raids and depredations from bands of lawless men, who swarm in the mountain frontier, and murder, burn and destroy with savage cruelty. Some of the interior counties are also infested by deserters, representing nearly every State in the Confederacy, who lurk in the swamps and mountains, stealing, plundering, and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as to amount to a suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected, as they are, by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by efforts of pardon having proved fruitless. I see no remedy for the evil but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand."

THE diamond merchant murder case is again up in New York, and by a quibble of law the alleged murderer still remains in Brooklyn Jail, where he has been for the last two years, and from which it is certain he cannot now be taken for execution of death—and it is also equally sure that he cannot be tried over again for the same offence, while ex-Judge Stuart, his counsel, claims in addition, that he cannot, as matters now stand, be sentenced to any imprisonment whatever. One of the reports says —"if he cannot be hung under the former conviction, and if he cannot be tried over, and be again either convicted or acquitted, and if the sentence of imprisonment in the present condition of the case cannot be imposed upon him, and if the courts have made no order and there is no authority in the law for his release from his present confinement in the county jail, what will those tell us who ought to know, is to be done with him? It is supposed that both he and his counsel are perfectly satisfied with the present state of things.

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

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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.

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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, 1864.
This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced at night, and was so sure that she could not swallow firmly because it was so painful. I used your Liniment and believe that but for the Liniment would have lost her life.

Price 25 and 50 cents. [illegible] Street, New York.
Office 56 Cortlandt Street.
Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh.
no12-1

FACT. Is it a Dye.

In the year 1856 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, crock 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' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

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.
no14-1yd&we

MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, (of Paris,) after years of earnest 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 valuable 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.
se20:2md

PURE LIQUORS. PURE LIQUORS.

For medicinal and private use,
For medicinal and private use.

I am in receipt of an invoice of pure Liquors for medicinal and private use, bottled expressly for such purposes, by Falconer & Co., of New York. These Liquors are recommended as being something superior to anything ever offered in this city. Those wishing a strictly pure article of the following Liquors, can obtain them at my establishment:

Fine old Madeira Wines,
Fine old Port Wines,
Fine old Sherry Wines,
Fine old Cognac Brandy,
Young American Gin,
Vandiveer's Schiedam Schnapps,

Also, a full assortment of California Wines on hand.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner the Diamond and Market st.

A superior article of Holland Gin and Bell's Pure Rye Whisky on hand. de6:1wd

PIANOS. PIANOS.

NEW LOT NOW BEING RECEIVED From the Factories of CHICKERING & SONS, A. WEBER, W. P. EMERSON, G. M. GUILD, H. F. MILLER, &c., &c., &c, of various styles of furniture.

Prices lower than can be bought elsewhere, and every instrument warranted for five years.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street.
dec3

JUST RECEIVED, A CHEAP LOT OF FRENCH MERINOS, of all colors. Call and examine, at H. J. LYNCH'S, 96 Market street, Between Fifth street and Diamond.
dec2

A GOOD STOCK OF Grey and White Country Blankets, BARRED FLANNELS, &c., Just received at H. J. LYNCH'S.
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DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 First Streets,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLUMBERS' 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, Water and Vacuum Guages, Steam and Gas Cocks, and all kinds of

FINISHED BRASS WORKS,

Babbett 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.

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no29:1md

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers.
And manufacturers of
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No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
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SEWING MACHINES.—BEST AND CHEAPEST in the United States. THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE, the most simple, reliable and effective Family Machine yet introduced. Price $20. Also THE LITTLE GIANT, price $16. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Every Machine warranted.

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The Great Purifier!

HEMAPANAKA.

Hemapanaka cures Scrofula,
Hemapanaka cures Cancer,
Hemapanaka cures Rheumatism,
Hem apanaka cures Boils,
Hemapanaka cures Intemperance,
Hemapanaka cures Old Sores,
Hemapanaka cures Dyspepsia,
Hemapanaka cures Tetter,
Hemapanaka cures Pimples on the Face,
Hemapanaka cures Erysipelas,
Hemapanaka cures Liver Complaint,
Hemapanaka cures all Diseases of the Skin.

It is the most perfect and agreeable Tonic ever offered to the public. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSON,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.
dec1:1yd&w

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 Bounty 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. GORMLY, Treasurer,
no28:5td 271 Liberty street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE ADMIRERS OF BEAUTY, AND OF FASHION,

at this time more particularly call

ATTENTION!

We desire to impress it upon the heads of families, that THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

For children, are to be found at the celebrated

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

A splendid stock just received, and well adapted for Christmas Gifts, from Five Cents upward.

No. 62 Fifth Street,
dec2

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
The Renowned Tragedian and Patriot,
Will give one more of his
POPULAR AND UNRIVALLED READINGS, IN
LAFAYETTE HALL,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6th.

The Programme embraces Humorous and Tragic Sketches, Pathetic and Soul Stirring Poems, including "Sheridan's Ride," and a brilliant (as yet unpublished) Poem, by Boker, entitled "The Ballad of New Orleans; or, Farragut's Fight with the Forts and the Fleets of the Mississippi."

Cards of Admission, 50 cents.

A few choice seats may be procured by calling at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, Wood Street.

HALL PATTERSON,
J. R. BUTTERFIELD,
S. C. MCCANDLESS,
J. M. CAZZAM,
T. P. HOUSTON,
de6:1td Lecture Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
Will Speak at
CONCERT HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14th,
SUBJECT—"A PLEA FOR LABOR."
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th,
SUBJECT—"MEANING OF THE ELECTION."

Tickets, 50 cents. Secured Seats 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.

Holders of Season Tickets can secure seats without extra charge on Monday, December 12th, at the Library Rooms, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, after which seats, not secured by Season Tickets, will be sold to purchasers of single tickets.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR., W. B. EDWARDS,
JAS. J. DONNELL, R. O. ALBEE,
C. A. HOWE, C. L. CALDWELL,
de6-9td Lecture Committee.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.
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