The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Our dispatches this morning leave no doubt that Pennsylvania has gone for LINCOLN and JOHNSON by a very decisive majority. Our own county rolls up a handsome gain upon the October vote, and has given probably 3,500 majority for LINCOLN on the home vote, which will be increased to 10,000 by the soldiers' vote.

The returns from all parts of the State show gains for LINCOLN over the October vote; and from present appearances our majority, with the soldiers' vote, will be at least 20,000.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

Our dispatches are rather meagre this morning; but they leave no doubt of the triumphant re-election of LINCOLN. There is no reason to doubt that all New England has gone for him; and the returns indicate plainly that he has carried Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. To sum up, the figures will stand as follows:

FOR LINCOLN.	Electoral Vote.
Maine	7
Massachusetts	12
New Hampshire	5
Maryland	7
Vermont	5
Connecticut	6
Rhode Island	4
Pennsylvania	26
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Michigan	8
Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5
Kansas	3
Missouri	11
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
	153

This is more than is required to elect him; and besides, he is sure to receive the votes of California, Oregon and Nevada—eleven votes more, with an equal chance for New York and Delaware.

Under any circumstances, the re-election of President LINCOLN is an accomplished fact.

New York.

A later dispatch reports a McCLELLAN majority in the city of thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirteen. This gives LINCOLN the State by a large majority. Thirty thousand is about the average majority of the party that supported McCLELLAN in that city.

Delaware.

LINCOLN has carried little Delaware. Newcastle county gives him 17,000 majority which the other two counties cannot overcome.

The Great Election.

While we write the people are voting; but of the result we know no more than we did yesterday. We have just returned from some of the polls. All is moving on as quietly as the falling of a calm snow-shower. Each citizen walks up, deposits his little ballot, and retires. What one man does seems to be a little thing in itself, and in itself it is so; and it is only when we take in the sum total of these little things—these silent ballots, dropped from the hands of millions of earnest men, scattered from Maine to Oregon—that the sublimity and grandeur of the thing strikes home upon the mind. In it we see power springing from its source in the people, and not only determining what man shall rule over this great nation, but what policy shall guide him in his administration—determining, in the extraordinary election now in progress whether the great current of human progress shall be accelerated or impeded—whether freedom of Slavery shall triumph with us—whether this Union shall be restored, or shivered to pieces—whether this great war for the nation's life and for the cause of freedom is a success or a failure—whether we may hope for peace, under the glorious flag of a re-established Union, or indulge in sad forebodings of an era of discord, division, confusion, insecurity, anarchy and uproar, to be terminated only by the constrained surrender of all that we prize, as freemen, into the hands of a native dictator, or of a foreign despot, as in the case of our turbulent neighbor, Mexico.

But it is not to Americans only that this day's work is transcendently important. Europe is waiting the result with intense solicitude, and we tell you, citizens, humble citizens as we are, that the vote you cast this day will have its good or evil, for the furtherance or hindrance of the cause of truth and liberty, to the ends of the earth, and to the latest generations. If cast wisely and well, the influence of your country's cause, which you cannot recall it, but must meet it in its tremendous consequences.

We have strong confidence that the cause of loyalty—of the Union has triumphed. If so, one great step has been made towards the restoration of the Government to its original integrity, and to more than that; for it will emerge from this trying ordeal purer, more homogeneous, and stronger, than it was before. But if not, what then? Why, simply this: we must cling to our principles, and leave the battle which was too hard for us, to ONE who cannot be either baffled or defeated. No nation ever perished whose people were true to Him, and true to themselves. But—we shall pursue that hypothesis no further; for we believe that we have succeeded.

And if we have, there will go up the lustiest cheer and hear-fest about from the down-trodden and struggling people of Europe that they ever uttered, as well as from the millions of freemen here who had the inestimable privilege of casting those potential votes. The hearts of rebels in arms will sink, and the hearts of aristocrats and potentates on the other side of the water will tremble, when they hear that shout.

An Elongated Countenance.

A well-known frequenter of Third street, Philadelphia, stopped recently in a barber's shop, close to the *North American* building, sat in a shaving chair, drew a newspaper from his pocket; and instructed the knight of the razor to take off his beard. The barber was an African. He simply replied: "Yes, boss," and produced his implements. The customer sat down. He was duly shaved. His face was wiped, and he arose, donned his coat and hat. "How much?" he asked in a dolorous voice, as he adjusted his shirt collar. "Fifteen cents, boss." "Why, I thought you shaved for ten cents at this shop." "Dat ar's de average, sah," was the reply. "Ten cents is de price of a shave in dis yer shop. You come in here, sah and read de news of Sheridan's victory, and your face got about six inches longer dan when you come in. If your face was like it was before you read dat news, ten cents was de price. When you commenced to read about de defeat of Early, den your face stretched down four inches. Dat's what makes it wurf fifteen cents for de shave." The customer couldn't restrain a grin, though he was a Copperhead, and the fifteen cents was made by a "nigger." He laid down the fee, and walked out. He was one of those gentlemen who go their death on McClellan, and who, of course, shudder at every victory of the Union arms.

A lump of gold, weighing eighty pounds has just arrived in New York, from Colorado

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Their Forlorn Appearance—How They were Captured, and what They Say.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon two trains of cars on the Pacific railroad arrived at the Fourteenth street depot with 620 rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Pleasanton in the running fight on Mine Creek, near Mound City, Kansas. They were guarded by 275 men of the 32d Wisconsin infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lovell and Major Virgin.

The prisoners were taken from the cars at the Fourteenth street depot, and preceded by a band of music, were marched up Fourteenth street, down Fifth to Gratiot, and lodged in the prison, where they will remain until forwarded to Rock Island. The officers, forty-seven in number, were also sent to prison, (not to Barnum's) and will be forwarded to Johnson's Island.

Crowds of people collected at the depot to see the prisoners, and a number of women of seesesh proclivities expressed their sympathy in words of condolence and sorrow, and a tender hearted Irish girl was so moved by the pitiful appearance of the captives, that she burst into tears. The rebels were the roughest looking set of men we ever saw. There was hardly a man among them in a healthly looking condition. Their faces were lean, haggard and cadaverous, their cheeks sunk, their forms bowed, and their whole appearance was wretched in the extreme.

Among them were quite a number of boys of from fourteen to sixteen, and a few men over fifty. They were all clad in rags; some without shoes, some without hats, some with greasy blankets or ragged strips of carpeting thrown over their shoulders. The prevailing style was butternut, two or three of the officers only being dressed in what had once been regular rebel uniforms. Not a few of them were sick and scarcely able to walk. One man, named Francis Marion Jackson, of Montgomery county, Mo., on alighting from the cars, fell prostrate upon the ground, and was unable to rise. Some of the ladies present procured a cup of hot coffee, and did what they could to revive the fainting captive.

Among the officers were Colonel Baber, of Arkansas, captured at Independence; Major Carleton, formerly a lawyer at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and said to be a very intelligent man; Lieutenant F. Curtis, of St. Louis. We expect to publish a full list of the prisoners to-morrow.

These prisoners were turned over to Capt C. S Hills, and by him taken to Warrensburg, from which place they were guarded by the 32d Wisconsin, under Colonel Lovell. Capt. Hill says he was taking descriptive rolls of the men, nearly all of them claimed that that they had been conscripted into the rebel service, and many were desirous to take the oath at once and go into the Union army.

It was stated by General Cabell that in his charge upon the rebels, Pleasanton "run over" Old Pap himself, but being unknown, he escaped together with about forty others. The charge was made in three lines, the two first breaking through the rebel ranks and keeping on, while the third line came behind and gathered up the prisoners. Price and Cabell were together, and were passed by the two first lines, and was endeavoring to escape by riding around the flank of the third, when his girth broke and he was thrown from his horse and captured. Price, Fagin and the other officers with them, having nothing about them to indicate their rank, managed to slip through unnoticed. From the fact that so many general officers were together, it is presumed they were holding a council of some sort, either of war or peace. Among a lot of thirty men captured in another place, ten of them were officers.

These prisoners are all Missouri and Arkansas men. The Arkansians complain bitterly of the treatment they received from Price. They say Price was induced to make the raid by the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Missouri troops, and that the Arkansas men came along as an escort to the Missourians. They say they were kept in the rear, while the Missourians went in advance, thereby securing all the plunder, and leaving them nothing. At the time of the rout the spoils had not been divided, and were pretty nearly all burnt by Price after his defeat by Pleasanton.

Price came into Missouri with sixteen pieces of artillery—two Parrotts, two James rifles, two brass mounted howitzers, two iron howitzers, six smooth-bore guns, and 1½ inch steel rifled guns, very light, used for killing artillery horses. Of these guns, two were captured at Independence, one was disabled at Jefferson City, one burst at Westport, and nine were captured by Pleasanton; so that Price has but three left, and probably he sent the light rifled pieces, for which he has no ammunition.

Besides the prisoners who arrived yesterday, others remain at Fort Scott, Mound City, Paoli, Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, Independence, Lexington, Goddis and Jefferson City. Those in Kansas will probably be sent by General Curtis direct to Rock Island, without passing through this city.

As a considerable number of these prisoners claim that they were unwilling conscripts, it is probable that the whole batch will remain here, in order that an examination may be made, and those who were forced to take up arms will no doubt be released on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond for their future loyalty.

The Political News of Europe—The Italian Question—French Troubles in Italy—Affairs in Denmark—Financial Matters—A New Railway Car—Reverse.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The political news of Europe may be summed up very briefly. People are by this time pretty nearly tired of the discussion on the Italian question, and none other of importance has yet arisen to take its place. We wait now, first, for the debate of the Italian Parliament and the royal decree for the transfer of the capital to Florence; and these create ones happily accomplished, the two years for the evacuation of Rome begin to run. It is a long time to look forward to, and many things may occur in the interim. But it is to be hoped that the patience of the Italians will stand this fresh period of trial until the last French soldier has turned his back upon the Papal capital. I am happy to say that the reports of new disturbances at Turin have been contradicted by the telegraphic dispatches of this morning. It is announced, however, that the working classes of the city have organized a meeting at which it was decided to petition the Parliament to impeach the members of the late Cabinet for having concluded the Convention, and to repudiate the Convention itself. It is to be hoped that this impolitic and un-national demonstration (for it is evidently prompted solely by local feelings of disappointment and chagrin on the part of the Turin population), will come to nothing; and that a city which has done so much for Italian liberty will not now play into the hands of its worst enemies, the clerical party.

As to the Pope, it is still asked, and asked in vain, what will he do or attempt to do? For my own part, I am strongly inclined to believe that he will do nothing; but wait for the chapter of accidents, or, as he would probably term it, see what Providence has in store for him. He may very likely prefer a policy of expectation, so much in accordance with the usual tactics of the Roman Court, to any attempt to raise a budget and levy an army; both of which might so probably fall him in the hour of need, and render his fate only so much the more ignoble.

It is a good sign that all the new Italian ministers, including the Marquis Pepoli, who signed the treaty, have been re-elected. It is also deserving of remark that the speech of Mr. Gladstone, at Manchester, in which he lauded the Convention as a new step towards Italian unity and independence, has been translated into the *Moniteur*. The change of capital will be a serious affair for Turin and especially for the speculators—chiefly foreigners—who have purchased large tracts of building ground here. It is said that the scheme will involve a removal of some 80,000 or 60,000 persons to Florence. The inhabitants of the latter city are reported to be already counting upon the sudden accession to their present population of some 100,000 souls, and to be raising their rents in accordance with their approaching political elevation. The days, since are gone by when patriotism *over-rode* all thoughts of mere pecuniary interests. The Florentines seem to think more of the Convention as bringing immediate advantages to themselves, than as a new step towards Rome, and a completion of the national unity. *O tempora, O moral*

The affairs of Denmark, both territorial and financial, appear to be on the eve of settlement. Money matters have been compromised; that is, some slight concession has been made to the unhappy Danes, and the "treaty" if such a thing can be called the same, will, it is thought, be signed by the end of the month.

The Bank of France has raised its discount at last to the rate of 8 per cent. There has been a general fall in the prices of shares of our credit establishment, such as the Credit Mobilier and others, in apprehension of a further financial crisis. Most of the great French railway companies, however, have held their annual meetings under favorable auspices, and the dividends average on the whole five per cent in the holders of shares, even at the present high rate of prices, and of course three or four times that amount to original holders.

There is exhibiting just now at Paris a newly invented railway car, or wagon, as it is called here, the offspring of such accidents as that of Müller in England and Judd in France. I inspected it the other day, and found it ingenious for this country, though it would probably be thought little of in America. The chief novelty consists in its being constructed entirely of iron; and the chief advantage is, that, while it affords a longitudinal gallery, or gangway, down the center, it holds the same number of eight persons in each of the three compartments as the carriages ordinarily used. The additional space is gained by a slight external curvature of the metal plates on either side, which narrow again toward the top of the conveyances. Curtains are suspended at pleasure, on either side of the gallery, enclosed but not isolating the four individuals seated in each compartment. The cost is said to be the same as that of other carriages, and durability is asserted to be as much again. The invention has been tried with apparent success on the line between Paris and Strasbourg.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the revenue for nine months of the current year. The produce of indirect taxation has decreased coarsely thirty-six millions since last year. The deficit is chiefly on sugars. Tobacco has increased by five millions, and produces now about 215 or 220 000,000 yearly, or more than a tenth of the entire budget of the French Empire. Still, this is the first occasion, for more than ten years, that there has been a fall off on the entire produce of indirect taxation in France.

The Roman Question.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, October 11, 1864.

The press and the public continue to discuss with as much violence as is permitted, the late treaty in regard to Rome. The Catholics proclaim this treaty a revolutionary act, and charge upon the Emperor the destruction of he Papacy. The liberal journals regard the act as the destruction of the temporal power, and for once applaud the Imperial Government with both hands. They insist that the Pope must adopt the Emperor's idea, and reconcile himself with Victor Emanuel. The ministerial papers spend their time in trying to show that this treaty guarantees the duration of the temporal power, and that Florence will remain the capital of Italy. But they now put in an important proviso: if the Pope does not give reforms if he does not hold any account in his temporal administration of the march of civilization about him; if, in fine, he does not try to satisfy the just demands of the people he professes to govern, he must put up with the consequences, and not look abroad for help.

The whole question, however, lies in this important proviso: the Pope's conduct of the people he professes to govern. If the Papal Government turns a deaf ear to everything that is going on in the outer world; if it seeks to remain a government of the fourteenth century, it must not be surprised when the end comes to find the sympathy of the outer world withdrawn. If we believe the friends of the Papal Government, no change is to be made; the Pope is neither going to make reforms or to organize an army for the defence of his temporal power. He is going, as they say, to let things go as they may, and in this case, it is not difficult to see what will take place. If the Roman people make a revolution, and demand the instalment of the Italian Government at Rome, the Pope will again abandon his capital, and call upon the Catholic powers for protection.

The Price raid in Missouri, concerning which there were such great expectations, has, to one an expressive army phrase, "played out." The rebel force employed was very loose in its organization, and becoming demoralized in its straggling and plundering march, was easily whipped and put to flight. The movement of General Price, intended to conquer all the Yankees west of the Mississippi, has produced no serious military consequences, but has resulted in a good deal of individual misery among the citizens of Missouri, and it has rendered Missouri, which was a very doubtful State on the Presidential question, pretty safe for Lincoln.

GENERAL HOOKER.—A dispatch from Detroit, dated the 5th instant, says: "Major General Hooker is on a tour of inspection to the lake towns, to see that proper arrangements are perfected to guard against rebel raids from Canada, and take such other measures as may be deemed proper to preserve the public peace and security. He was here to-day."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY BANK, Nov 1st, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, H. M. MACKEY was elected Assistant Cashier of this Bank.
no9:2td J. W. COOK, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18th 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.
oct19:td J. W. COOK, Cashier.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 10th, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 31st day of October next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock p. m.
oct11:td MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh Oct 21st, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
oct21:td JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven a. m. and two p. m.
oct22:1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANIC BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 12th, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.
oct20:1m JEO. H. MARTIN, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY CITY (PA.) COMPROMISE BONDS.—Holders of the Compromise Bonds issued by the City of Allegheny, in relation of the Railroad ferries, are notified that payment will be received by the undersigned for the interest in said Bonds, to the Sinking Fund for the year 1864, until December 1st, 1864.
Address JOHN ATWELL,
Chairman Finance Committee,
oct22:6d Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company
Will meet for organization on
MONDAY, Nov. 14th, at 4 o'clock p. m., In TEMPLAR'S HALL, Fourth street, over the Dollar Savings Bank. All those desirous of investing in the Company would do well to call early at No. 76 SMITHFIELD STREET, as the subscription Book will soon be closed.
oct5:2w

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—An Election will be held for a President and Directors of the Connellsville and South-Western Pennsylvania Railway Company," at No. 138 South Third street, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
E. L. RUSSELL, W. J. BARR,
ALEX. STEPHENS, JOHN OSBURN,
G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, A. KING,
R. D. BARCLAY, C. W. ASHCOMB,
JOB HANE, Commissioners.
oct19:md3d

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1864.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 11 o'clock a. m., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for Banking under the laws of the United States," approved 23d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.
By order of the Board of Directors.
oct22:1m JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., WARREN & E. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20th 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President and Trustees, under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the same will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
oct21:1m W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

McCORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Have in store the largest and most complete lots of goods of the
SPRING SALES,
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FITS—known as it has cured everybody who has used
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FITS—equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia,
—and the ingredients may be obtained from any
FITS—Druggist. SENT FREE to all on receipt of
—five cents to prepay postage, &c. Address Dr.
FITS—O PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. no7:6t

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Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross Cutt, Gang and all other varieties
All kinds of KNIVES & SPRINGS, made from best Cast Steel; Extra Refined BEAVER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c. Warehouse and Works, cor. WATER & SHORT STS., Pittsburgh. Particular attention given to Grooving, Gumming and Straightening Circular Saws, also repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates.
apr9:ly

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oct8:ly

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my28:1ydawf

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By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, Esq.,
my21:lydawT Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

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aug11:lydawT

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Many of which are not to be had elsewhere,
AT A REDUCTION OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE
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Nos. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
no8 Next house to Post Office, second door.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A party having some $10,000 to $20,000 which may be increased, wishes to invest in some good and profitable manufacturing business, (iron preferred) in desirous of associating with himself a respectable manufacturer, with business already established, or about to be established. The advertiser has large business experience in this city, and west and south of many years, expects to take charge of the financial and business part of the concern. No person need apply who cannot furnish a reasonable proportion of the capital required for the active operation of the concern, and who is not a complete master of the manufacturing business he proposes. If the party be not well known to the Advertiser, satisfactory reference will be required. Address BOX 185, P. O., with name and residence. oct19:7

JOHN A. GALLOWAY, DANIEL CASEY.
GALLOWAY & CASEY,
HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS,
No. 88 GRANT STREET, near Fifth,
(Office Door) PITTSBURGH, PA.

LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. PURE DUCK CREEK OIL,
In store and for sale by JAMES DALZELL & SON,
oct24:1m 69 and 70 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE FRAME HOUSES AND GOOD LOTS OF GROUND, on Robinson street, Allegheny. For sale by
no9 S. CUTHBERT & SONS 51 Market st.

FREEDOM, PA.—A small dwelling house with lot of ground, at Freedom. For sale by
no9 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street.

DWELLING HOUSES, FARMS AND WESTERN LANDS always on hand, in great variety of location and price. For sale by
no9 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

WANTED,
A FURNISHED LODGING ROOM,
within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Address, with terms, Box X W, Gazette Office.
no9:1t

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
500 bbls of Apples;
100 do Potatoes;
1,000 bush. Oats;
200 do Corn.
no8:2t HERRON & CO., 257 Penn street.

TAX PAYERS OF EAST BIRMINGHAM.—Take notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Treasurer to collect the outstanding State and County Taxes for said Borough for the present year. I will be at my office every evening, for the purpose of receiving said taxes.
AUGUST AMMON,
no8:3 d Justice of the Peace.

EMPLOYMENT—$75 A MONTH.
AGENTS TO SELL SEWING MACHINES.
We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the a ove wages and all expenses paid. Address
no8:1wd D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

H. P. GENGEMBRE,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER!
No. 14 BAY STREET, near Penn.
Drawings of MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, MOULDS, BRIDGES, &c., executed with accuracy, on short notice.
EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL, with special classes for different styles of drawing. se24:6t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at this office until NOVEMBER 10th, instant, for the erection of a FREIGHT DEPOT for the Penna. R. R. Co., at the corner of Carson street and Washington Turnpike, south Pittsburgh.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned.
J. H. LINVILLE,
Engineer and Architect, P. R. R. CO.,
No. 81, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
oct7:6td

$300 REWARD.—In view of the frauds and forgeries perpetrated upon Union citizens by the agents appointed by Gov. Seymour of New York, and to some other frauds upon the soldiers will be attempted by sympathizers with traitors, the Union Executive Committee of Allegheny county will pay THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any person who shall fraudulently change, alter, forge, or counterfeit any soldier's ticket or proxy, or offer the same for use by pile.
ALEX. HIRAMS, } Secretary. } A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
D. O'NEILL, } n7

T. J. ORR & CO.,
Dealers in
XX PINE TAR
Prepared expressly for AXLES. Put up in best regulation iron bound BUCKETS. For sale by the dozen and in barrels and halves.
Office, No. 128 FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh
sept24:ly

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to public Sale, at the
COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh,
On Saturday, Nov. 26th, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
those TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situate in Pitt Township, on the line of the Seventh Ward of City of Pittsburgh, each lot being 25 feet on Sennett street by 130 feet deep, and the same two lots of ground numbered 13 and 14, in Mayer's plan of subdivision of lot No. 6 in A. C. Reed's third plan, &c., and of which Evan Morris, lately died, seized.
Terms cash, and expenses of conveyancing.
JOSEPH M. DEEHES,
Guardian of minor children of Evan Morris, dec'd.
oct13:td-sun

ISAAC CRAIG
OUTLET SAW MILL
AND
BARGE YARD.
mh15:ly CRAIG STREET ALLEGHENY.

CANTON FLANNEL.
MERINO, SHETLAND, WOOL AND SILK
UNDERGARMENTS.
White Shirts, Trimmings, Hosiery, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
MOORHEAD, DENNISON & CO.'S,
oct27 81 MARKET STREET.

FRESH STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
NOW OPENING AT
McClelland's Auction House,
No. 55 FIFTH STREET.
no8

IRON CITY COLLEGE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The largest, cheapest and most successful
Business Man's College
In the United States.
Students enter and review at any time.
CIRCULARS, containing full information, sent free to any address, on application to the Principals,
JENKINS & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
no8:2wMonWF

ENVELOPES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
ON ALL PITTSBURGH BANKS,
STATIONERY.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
no2 No. 56 FIFTH STREET.

HUNT'S NEW MAPS OF
OIL REGIONS.
NOW READY.
I.
Map of West Virginia and Ohio Oil Regions,
Size, 21x36 inches. Price $1. In pocket form $1.50. Mounted and Varnished $3.50.
II.
Map of Venango Co. Oil Regions.
Size 14x18 inches. Lithographed by W. Schuchman. Price $2.50. In pocket form $3. Mounted and varnished $5.00.
JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher,
FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.
Competent Canvassers wanted.
oct11

WM. W. HERRON.....JAS. A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office, 257 PENN STREET,
(One door below Hand.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures and
CRUDE & REFINED OILS.
Liberal advances made on
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS,
oct3:3m And GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at Mercantile Hall Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth street,
— shares Pittsburg & Rhode Oil Co.;
— do Mahoney Cherry Run Oil Co.;
— do Shark Farm do;
— do West Va. Basin do;
— do Cherry Run Central do;
— do Ohio Valley Oil Co.;
— do Stella Oil Co.;
— do Pittsburgh & Great Western Oil Co.;
— do Rosemont Oil Co.;
— do Merchants' do;
no9 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

NOTICE.—All Parties interested in the grading and paving of WASHINGTON STREET, from Webster to Liberty streets, and CANAL or WASHINGTON STREET, from Liberty to Penn streets, will take notice that the assessments have been made out and can be seen at the office of the Recording Regulator, No. 251 Penn street, until FRIDAY, the 18th instant. After said time they will be placed in the office of the Treasurer for collection.
no9:1w O'HOGWIN,
Recording Regulator.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 4, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 14th instant. Government tax paid.
J. P. KRAMER,
no8:2d Cashier.

NEW ENTERPRISE.
THURSTON'S EVENING EXCHANGE,
for the sale and purchase of BANK, RAILROAD, GAS LIGHT OIL, COPPER and other STOCKS, GOLD, U. S. BONDS and SECURITIES, established on the principle of Gallagher's New York Evening Exchange. Knowing the great necessity in Pittsburgh for a well regulated Exchange, for the purchase and sale of those Stocks which now engage the attention of our entire community, I will open on FRIDAY EVENING, November 11th, at 7½ o'clock, at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 70 Fourth street, corner of Wood and Market streets.

THURSTON'S EVENING EXCHANGE.
The full list of all the Stocks and Securities of our market will be called at each evening session, and all sales and purchases recorded. By this means everyone can know the *real sales*, and it will afford a truthful index to the community of the value of Stocks and Securities, as well as offer the greatest facilities to buyers and sellers.
The full details of the plan will be announced on the first evening. It is sufficient to say now, that there will be no charge for sales made in the Exchange, nor for recording them. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, the same as at Gallagher's