Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12.

The Prospect of a Battle, and the Late Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

If we are now to have a battle in Virginia, it will not be one with Lee's and Jackson's armies alone, as it might have been, had McClellan crossed the Potomac when he was ordered to do so, now more than a month ago. Our dispatches clearly indicate that the rebel Generals have again "outwitted" McClellan; (if, indeed, that is the right word to show the relation subsisting between the parties,) and have withdrawn their armies from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and the mountains, quite at their leisure, and without incurring risk or loss. But it is stated that Bragg's army, driven out of Kentucky, has effected a junction with the rebel army of Virginia. "If this should prove true," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "and we not only regard it as credible, but have on several previous occasions contended that there was imminent danger of such a movement—we may calculate upon a desperate battle before the close of the week; perhaps, once again in the region of Centreville. If our third campaign in Virginia should prove unsuccessful, we may thank, in the first place, the treachery which surrendered Harper's Ferry, and in the second place, the incompetency which permitted the escape of Bragg's army from Kentucky."

However this statement about Bragg's army may be found, one thing is clear beyond dispute, that the rebel army of Virginia has made good its retreat, and that the recent encounters of our cavalry with the enemy, were only with the rear-guard. Our army is now just awaking to the fact, that their late commander's "plans" were all conceived and carried out precisely so as to secure no other result. Well may he be said, by the New York *Tribune*, to have done for Jeff. Davis and the rebels what Gen. Howe and Sir Henry Clinton did for Gen. Washington and the Revolution—even if the exceeding charity of his countrymen shall account his 'loyalty' as unquestionable as theirs. From the outset he pursued the course of elaborately working up the hopes of the army and the country by boastful promises, only to dash them down to the very depths of disappointment by his timid delays, resulting either from want of energy, want of capacity for his position, or something still worse and as yet only desperately guessed at by those who regard other explanations of his conduct as inadequate.

Yet once more since he crossed the Potomac at Berlin, as if all former disappointments had been forgotten, he managed successfully to play the game of make-believe over again, and deluded his army and the country to some extent, to accept it as a fact that he was pursuing the enemy at last; and it is only to-day that the truth is breaking in upon thousands—that is to say, it is only when his mystifications are no longer capable of being passed off on his superiors at Washington, and they have, by the act of his removal, at length most emphatically—and shall we not say with the right kind of emphasis?—told him so. Men of all shades of opinion will soon see clearly enough, that as his excuses to Gen. Halleck before he moved, were mere subterfuges; so, when at length he did move, his movement was meant for nothing but another sham—another elaborate and stately piece of imposture.

John Bright Applauds the Proclamation.

"Mr. W. Cornell Jewett, of Colorado Territory, U. S. of America," who lately renounced his allegiance to the United States because of his dissatisfaction with the Proclamation of Emancipation, has written a letter to John Bright, M. P., which doubtless had no value, for Mr. Jewett is not capable of writing anything of value,—but it drew forth the following outspoken and unmistakable statement of the opinion of Mr. Bright:

North Wales, Oct. 17, 1862.

W. C. Jewett, Esq., London:

Sir: I will be in town at the end of the month. From your published views, but little good can result from an interview. If you are for the Union, and think it can be preserved by conciliating the South, I confess I am amazed. They have made war upon you because they suspected that you would yield nothing more to them—are you to yield more under compulsion of the war, or because you can neither conquer the South, nor yet subsist as an independent state without her? If you love slavery and wish to continue it, and if you think you can build up with honor a restored and united republic by humbling yourself to the South, I can only express my surprise at the dream which possesses you. You may separate—or you may fight out this contest and win—but to leave the slave still a slave will expose you to the contempt of the civilized world. I applaud the Proclamation of the President, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to Freedom; or moved by base hostility to the American Republic because *it is* a republic, and because it is powerful. When in town I will see you. I am, respectfully yours,

John Bright.

The President and Gen. McClellan.

The New York *Times*, in an article on McClellan's removal, says:

Unless we have been misinformed, President Lincoln has on two occasions written to General McClellan, reviewing in detail his military operations, and demonstrating his failures to respond to the wishes and just expectations of the Government. One of these papers was prepared just after McClellan had landed on the Peninsula, the other after the battle of Antietam; and we have heard both spoken of as masterpieces of military criticism. It is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep General McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or fitness for the place. Why he did retain him so long after he had satisfied himself that he ought to be removed, it might be curious, though it would be useless to speculate. We trust that the first act of Congress, when it meets next month, will be to call for all the correspondence, and all the documents of every kind, which can throw light upon the extraordinary campaigns of this unfortunate commander.

"Occasional," in his last letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

The game of the Opposition, now revealed, is to acquire present strength, so that when the war is closed they may vote in concord with the leaders of the existing rebellion, and restore these leaders to the dangerous ascendency, by which and from which they hurled such fatal missiles at the integrity of the Republic.

Arrival of Mr. Cameron—English-Built Rams for the Rebels.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The Hon. Simon Cameron, Minister to Russia, returned on Saturday from St. Petersburg, having received a short furlough. He has not resigned his position as yet, but will leave for Washington to-day to consult with the administration. He reports the friendly feeling of the Russian government to be as steadfast as ever. The other European governments are still considering the question of intervention. Mr. Cameron states that three immense iron-clad steam rams are being constructed in England, with which it is supposed an attack will be made upon our Northern cities. The sympathy for the rebels in Europe is represented to be increasing daily. Mr. Cameron expressed surprise at the unprotected condition of this city.

In addition to the above statement of Mr. Cameron, which corroborates that of the correspondent of the Boston *Bulletin*, which we gave yesterday, we may notice that a recent English paper tells us that the Earl of Clarendon, ex-viceroy of Ireland and ex-Foreign Secretary of England, lately visited the iron ship-building yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, the Camden of Liverpool. There he saw, not only some monster iron-clad frigates for the Royal navy, but "two iron-clad shell proof rams, of very peculiar shape and construction, rising into shape under the shed where the famous "290" was put together." In fact, that particular shed is called the American, and the shell-proof war rams are intended for the South. Mr. Laird, who builds them, is a member of Parliament, and Lord Clarendon is a Privy Counsellor. Do neither peer nor commoner think of their Royal mistress' Proclamation of neutrality, when the one built and the other admired war-rams ordered by the South? It is likely as not Mr. Laird has some pecuniary interest in the Alabama, which he built.

It is known in Washington that General Halleck, for some considerable time past, has been urging the removal of General McClellan. Where does this fact leave those party grumblers who insist upon it that the removal was made on political grounds? Do they not know that Halleck and McClellan belong to the same political school—that both are, or were, Breckinridge democrats, as are Gens. Hooker and Butler? The Republicans have full confidence in all the three last named gentlemen as soldiers, as they had in General McClellan, until he compelled them, by his own conduct, to change their views. The Republicans care nothing about the politics of the Generals. All they want is that they should behave as if their hearts were with their country. This General McClellan has never done.

The Press on the Removal of Gen. McClellan.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

We are among those who hailed the summons of Gen. McClellan to the chief command under the President of our armies with out-spoken hope and joy. We trusted in him as the predestined right arm of the Republic in her deadly struggle with her traitorous foes. It took months of stubborn, criminal, fatal paralysis, in the face of a foe contemptible in every element of strength save capacity to hoodwink our Commanding General, to cure us of that fond delusion. Not till we had seen and felt and realized that our fondly imagined Marcellus had a chronic incapacity for getting on, did our faith in him falter. But when month after month had passed away ingloriously, while he held One Hundred and Fifty Thousand brave Volunteers idly shivering through a Winter in canvas tents, while our country was brought to the brink of ruin by the imminent danger of a war with Great Britain, which would soon have widened into a struggle with all Western Europe, and while Fifty Thousand Rebels beleaguered Washington, obstructed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and kept the Potomac closed against our shipping, that faith was shaken. And when at last, three weeks after the time set for the movement in peremptory orders given him four weeks earlier yet, he advanced to Centreville, and found nothing but maple cannon to impede his progress, we gave him wholly up, and the faith that had yielded so slowly to overwhelming evidence could never be revived. * * *

It has been Gen. McClellan's misfortune, and still more the country's, that his intimate friends and trusted counselors were nearly all at heart opposed to an unqualified discomfiture of the Rebels. They are Unionists after their fashion—they would not have the Republic divided and ruined—but they have no conception of, no liking for, any other settlement of our troubles than one which shall be based on Compromise—that is, buying off the traitors from persistence in their treason by new concessions, new guaranties, to Slavery. Their ideal bond of Union is a chain around the slave's neck with a gag in every freeman's mouth. These men desired the War spun out through months of prodigal but fruitless inaction until the exhausted, discouraged people should be driven in desperation to call on our Seymours, Joel Parkers and Fernando Woods to end the struggle by giving the Rebel chiefs whatsoever they might be pleased to ask as the price of their condescending to resume the government of the country.

THE TIMES.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place. The immediate cause of this removal has been Gen. McClellan's refusal to advance against the enemy, even under the most peremptory orders of the General-in-Chief.

We presume that this particular instance of disobedience of orders, though the immediate occasion is not the whole cause of Gen. McClellan's removal. It is pretty generally understood that this is only the culmination of a systematic disregard of orders, of a steady and obstinate tardiness in the conduct of the campaign against the rebels, and of a consequent inefficiency in command, which would long ago have secured his dismissal under any Administration less timid than that which has now possession of power. The fifteen months during which he has had virtual control of the war have been utterly barren of results to the cause he has professed to serve. Few commanders in history have had such splendid opportunities, and fewer still have so ostentatiously thrown them away. With an army capable of the most heroic achievements, powerful in numbers, unrivalled in discipline and equipment, eager always for active and onward movement, he has accomplished absolutely nothing but successful retreats from inferior forces, and the defence of the Capital at Washington, which he should have left no foe capable of menacing. The rebel armies have grown up in his presence, and by his toleration. Through all his long career he has made but one attack and won but a single victory, and that became absolutely fruitless through his failure to follow it up.

We have no theory on which to explain this most extraordinary failure of Gen. McClellan as a commander. His position and possibly his feelings have been those ascribed by Macauley to Essex, who commanded the armies of the Parliament at the outbreak of the great civil war. He was an accomplished soldier and a Parliamentarian; but he shrank from civil war, —he hoped through it all for an accommodation with the King, and "next to a great defeat he dreaded a great victory." Under such a leader the war could never prosper, and it was soon found necessary to replace him by Hampden, who carried into the field the boldness and courage he had shown in politics, and who had the sagacity to see from the outset that "in war of all kinds, moderation is imbecility." As a politician, Gen. McClellan's sympathies, previous to the rebellion, had always been with the South. He has believed them wronged by Northern sentiment and Northern action. And beyond all question, he has hoped and believed that a time would come when the war could be arrested, and when the Southern leaders backed by a powerful party in the Northern States, would listen to terms of accommodation,—and that nothing would stand in the way of such a compromise more than a victory which should wound their pride by humiliating their arms and crushing their power.

THE EVENING POST.

The President, at the urgent request of Gen. Halleck, has done an act which he has long been unwilling to do simply on the conclusions of his own judgment. He has transferred the command of the Army of the Potomac from the hands of Gen. McClellan to those of Gen. Burnside. He has endured as long as he could the persistent inactivity and delay of McClellan—much longer, indeed, than he ought to have done—but, finding that he must either sacrifice the army to another winter of idle camp life, and with it the best interests of the country, or get rid of the General, who was the cause of its indolence, he has preferred the latter course. McClellan is withdrawn to give place to another General, more enterprising in character and more energetic in action.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

We do not doubt General McClellan's ability, nor have we ever done so. Neither have we any suspicion of his patriotism, and it is a serious misfortune that any one has ever given utterance to such an idea. We think we can see plainly how his troubles all arose. The primary dogma of West Point is the theory of adequate preparations; and the nation in this war, the first ever waged under West Point influences, is paying dearly for its whistle in the enormous outlay of money for material of war, and the astounding levies and waste of human life. General McClellan naturally followed his mentor. He was taught never to commence an enterprise before he was thoroughly prepared, and in his mind, and in that of all the young West Pointers of this way, preparation was the giant solely competent for the task of subduing the revolt. This lesson was more deeply impressed upon General McClellan's mind by his mission to Sebastopol to report on the state of the art of war in Europe, as there shown; and the reader who will take the trouble to refer to his report, will find it a labored effort to prove that on the one hand the allies undertook the siege without any adequate idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, and that on the other hand the Russians undertook the defence in the same way. These positions, of course, disprove each other, but they will be found to constitute the whole groundwork of his report, and they have made his naturally cautious and prudent mind excessively given to the most astonishing preparations.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

General McClellan has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. This announcement will create a great deal of comment throughout the country, although it has been anticipated by those who have been carefully watching the course of recent events. It was purely a military act, and was the result of military consultation and decision. Although recommended to the President, and approved by him some time ago, it was only finally resolved upon after a change became inevitable. The manner in which General McClellan has conducted the various campaigns committed to his charge has not answered the expectations of the country, and the military men at the head of the army do not think his policy the most efficient towards suppressing the rebellion. The necessary result of these opinions, on the part of our military authorities, and the anxiety among the people for more active and fertile military measures, is announced this morning in the order relieving him from his present command. The new policy inaugurated with the removal of Gen. McClellan contemplates hard fighting—earnest war—rapid marches—the utter ruin of every source of this rebellion's strength—short, quick, decisive campaigns, and speedy peace! The army is prepared to carry this policy into effect, and the country will gladly welcome every evidence of the sincerity and efficiency with which it is sustained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Superior Copper Mill and SHEATHING WORKS, Pittsburgh.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, BAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER, also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn's.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my22:dawly7

BURKE & BARNES,

FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE, BANK VAULT IRON VAULT DOOR, AND STEEL-LINED BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 128 and 131 Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets—North side.

BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

At the old established Coach Factory,

DUQUESNE WAY, (NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.)

Repairing done as usual. jn7:tf

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....W. M'CULLOUGH.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. oct18

WM. C. ROBINSON.....P. H. WILLIER.
WITHROW DOUGLASS.....WILSON MILLER.

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER, Founders and Machinists, Washington Works, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Office, No. 21 Market Street.

Manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES AND MILL MACHINERY, CASTINGS, RAILROAD WORK, STEAM BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK.

JOBBING AND REPAIRING done on short notice. mh22:dly

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.....E. M. KIRK.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 39 Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. jal8:lyd

N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap23

HENRY H. COLLINS, For WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1

FOR 1863.

POCKET AND COUNTING HOUSE DIARIES;
PHYSICIANS' VISITING LISTS;
ENGLISH AND GERMAN ALMANACS.

For sale by KAY & CO., 68 Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

Citizens Bank,
Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1862.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the past six months payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst. The Bank assumes the payment of the Government Tax on the above dividend.

GEO T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
no8:2w

Office of the Allegheny Gas Works,
Allegheny City, Nov 3d, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend out of the earnings of the last six months of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant.

no8:td J C McPHERSON, Treasurer

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1862.

The Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh has this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE on its Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th instant.

no6:2wd F. M GORDON, Secretary.

Iron City Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 4th, 1862.

THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 14th inst.

no5:10t J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Mechanics Bank,
Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1862.

THE MECHANICS BANK has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, (exclusive of Government Tax,) payable to Stockholders on or after the 14th instant. GEO. D. McGREW, Cashier.

no6:td

Allegheny Bank,
Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1862.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 14th inst., free of Government Tax.

no5:td J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Merchants and Manufacturers Bank,
Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1862.

THIS BANK has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits for the last six months, free of all Taxes, payable on or after the 14th instant.

no4:2w W H. DENNY, Cashier.

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 4th, 1862.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 14th inst. The United States duties will be assumed by the Bank.

no4:2w M. H. MURRAY, Cashier

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock: BALANCE OF TRADE.

NOTICE.—A. Y. M.—A Regular Meeting of ALLEGHENY LODGE 223, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at their Hall, in Allegheny City, at 6 o'clock.

no11:td BY ORDER OF THE W. M.

ELECTION FOR PLANK ROAD DIRECTORS.—An Election will be held at Gray's Run Plank Road Toll House, for the election of Directors, President and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The election will take place on SONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1862, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. By order of

no5:td WADE HAMPTON, President.

Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION for President and Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 17th of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

oc17 1m GEO. D. McGREW, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, October 16th, 1862.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 17th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The general annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 4th, at 11 a. m.

oc17:1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Iron City Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
October 16th, 1862.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 17th proximo, between the hours of 11 a. m and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, November 4th prox., at 11 a. m

oc17:1m J MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Allegheny Bank, October 15, 1862.

AN ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 17th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the 4th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m.

oc16:1md J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Citizens Bank, Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, Nov. 17th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The regular annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

oc17:1m GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

POCKET BOOKS,

For the new Postage Currency;

DIARIES, 4 to 8 vo. and 12 mo.;

LAWYERS NEW TIE ENVELOPE;

SLOCOMB'S INKSTANDS;

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS;

For sale by W. S. HAVEN,

oc20 WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARBON OIL.—200 bbls. Refined Oil for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

SOAP STONE DUST—50 bbls. received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAND PLASTER—50 bbls. received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

PEARLS—14 bbls. for sale by
no12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Tannery situated in New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the P. R. R., 65 miles east from Pittsburgh, having Vats, Shops, and other buildings necessary for carrying on the tanning business, being convenient to bark, at low prices; having also a good brick dwelling and frame stable, with 3 acres of ground attached, all in good order. If not sold, will be for rent. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1863. For terms, &c., address A. ELLIOTT, Manor Station, Westmoreland county, Pa.

no11:tds JANE ELLIOTT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 11th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The undersigned has been assigned to the command and to the duty of organizing the drafted men from the counties of Pennsylvania whose quotas rendezvous at the Camp near this city.

The organization of the draft will be by companies and regiments conforming to the maximum organization prescribed by War Department General Orders No. 126, of September 4, 1862. Volunteers from the drafted men for the old regiments will be accepted and credited of the draft, and for the new organizations for the period of three years or during the war. Recruits who wish to join any particular regiment or company in the field, will indicate their preference to the Mustering Officer at Camp Howe. [See War Department General Orders No. 88, of July 25th, 1862.]

Substitutes that are presented before the organization of a regiment is completed will be examined and, if accepted, mustered into the service.

The Commissioners in the several counties in this district are requested to send to the rendezvous, (Camp Howe,) with as little delay as practicable, the men required to complete the quotas of their respective counties. It is important, for the interests of the service and for the interests and comforts of the men, that the organization should be completed and the troops prepared for the field at the earliest possible moment.

The offices for the transaction of business connected with the organization will be at Camp Howe, and at the Girard House in this city. Communications may be addressed to the Commandant at the Camp, or to Capt. G. CHAPINS, Acting Adjt. General, at the office in this city.

Officers of the old regiments, ordered to this city for the purpose of receiving drafts for their regiments, will report in person at the office in the city, where they will receive instructions to return to their respective commands.

no11:3t ED. R. S. CANBY, Brig. Gen

R. K. BULGER,

Manufacturer of every description of

FURNITURE,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

A full assortment of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE* constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

fm11:tf:trawis

SUNDRIES RECEIVED—
75 bushels good Red Potatoes;
100 bbls. choice Family Flour;
1600 lbs. Bacon Sides;
200 lbs. Country Soap;
9 bbls. extra large fancy Apples;
100 boxes prime Cream Cheese, to arrive;
6 bbls. fresh Roll Butter;
5 do do do;
For sale by H. HIDDLE,
no10 No. 183 Liberty street.

ATTENTION!

Prepare for Winter quarters. Have your GRATES and CHIMNEYS put in good order. Leave orders at S. DYER'S store, or JAS. BENO'S coal yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny, or
no10:3d JOHN DYER, Jr., Brickmaker.

CAMP AND BOWIE KNIVES for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street,

Jobbers and retailers of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, RIBBONS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, EMPHYS AND SHETLAND WOOL; 6,000 lbs. KNITTING YARNS, on hand and to arrive.

Our stock was purchased before the last great advance in prices, and we offer great inducements to CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again.

N. B.—A choice assortment of

Staple Dry Goods,

At wholesale only. oc27:tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles;

DIARIES, 1863, all styles;

UNION STATIONERY PORTFOLIOS;

POSTAGE CURRENCY HOLDERS;

All new and popular BOOKS;

All late PAPERS and MAGAZINES;

PORTMONAIES;

WALLETS, &c.;

STATIONERY, all kinds;

BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.;

A large assortment always on hand, at

JOHN P. HUNT'S,

no6 Masonic Hall, Fifth Street.

LINDSEY'S

GENUINE BLOOD SEARCHER,

A sure cure for

CANCER,
CANCEROUS FORMATIONS,
SCROFULA,
CUTANEOUS SORES,
ERYSIPELAS, BOILS,
PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
SORE EYES,
TETTER ARY OTIONS,
SCALD HEAD,
DYSPEPSIA,
COSTIVENESS,
OLD AND STUBBORN ULCERS,
RHEUMATIC DISORDERS,
JAUNDICE,
SALT RHEUM,
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
LOW SPIRITS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
EPILEPSY OR FITS,
PARALYSIS OR PALSY,
SYPHILITIC DISEASES, and
CARIES OF THE BONES,

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

The only genuine preparation made by Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, for sale at

J. M. FULTON'S Drug Store,

no6 FIFTH STREET.

FULTON'S COUGH SYRUP.

Fulton's Cough Syrup cures COUGHS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures COLDS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures BRONCHITIS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures HOARSENESS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures DIPTHERIA;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures INFLUENZA;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures CROUP;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures QUINCY;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures PHTHISIC;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures MINISTERS' SORE THROAT;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures WEAKNESS IN THE CHEST;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures SPITTING OF BLOOD;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures ASTHMA;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures WHOOPING COUGH.

Soldiers and citizens—every one afflicted with a cold—try it. Cost 25 cents a bottle, at

J. M. FULTON'S DRUG STORE,

oc29 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT RIBBON SALE OF THE SEASON.

MESSRS. STRANGE & BROTHER,

Will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, November 13th, by HAGGERTY & CO., 279 and 281 Broadway, New York,

TWO THOUSAND CARTONS OF

BONNET & TRIMMING RIBBONS,

Of the newest assortments and designs.

These goods are now being landed from steamers, and are the most desirable styles imported this season. no8:3td

GOOD CIDER,

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Sulphite of Lime will preserve Cider for any length of time.

Directions for its Use.—Take one quarter of an ounce to every gallon of Cider, or ten ounces of the Sulphite to every barrel of forty gallons—first mixing it with some Cider or water. After a few days draw off the Cider carefully into another barrel.

For sale in bottles containing a sufficient quantity for one barrel of Cider, by SIMON JOHNSTON,

oc11 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

144 RUBIA MILLS, 144

144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in tin foil pound papers, 43 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 50 cents. We put up the following kinds:

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO AND SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be *better* than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us, or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 183 Chambers street, corner of Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. POLLARD & DOANE, 189 and 191 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

oct2:3mis TABER & PLACE

CRUDE OIL FOR SALE—In lots of from 500 to 1500 barrels, that has been in tanks all summer, and stands at about 40° gravity.

Inquire of NAYLOR & SMITH, Diamond Oil Works, or at the office of SMITH, PARK & CO.

oct21:tf:sn

CALL AT NO. 21 DIAMOND and get a bottle of SMITH'S LUSTRAL WASHING FLUID, which saves half the soap and near all the rubbing, and finishes the clothes with a beautiful white lustre. One quart bottle, for 25 cents, will do the washing four times for a large family.

Paints can be cleaned in one-fourth the time, and better than by any other process.

Try a bottle, and if not satisfactory, return the bottle and get your money. Sold by the pint, quart or gallon, at the Wooden and Willow Ware Store of

W. J. KAIN,

no7:1m 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN SHEATS,

Builder of

BARGES, COAL AND OIL FLATS,

At the Saw Mills of Isaac Craig, CRAIG STREET, First Ward, Allegheny City, Pa.

Specifications of work sent by mail to Allegheny City P. O., or left at the Hardware Store of R. Wolf, Jr., corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, will receive prompt attention. aug22:tf

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Dr. William I. Gaunch, deceased, have been duly granted to Mrs. Emma T. Church and Dr. J. P. Dake. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to Dr. J. P. DAKE,

oc10:1md No. 294 Penn street.

ROBT. S. DAVIS, Bookseller, No. 93 Wood street, has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he has largely replenished his stock of BOOKS—Theological, Classical, Scientific and Miscellaneous—and laid in a fine assortment of Stationery of all kinds. Paper to suit purchasers. Attention to his stock of Sabbath School Books, and to the fresh supply of Photographic Albums and Card ornaments which he has received. no6

DRY GOODS.

AT BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street,

SILKS,

From 50 cents to $3 50—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

CLOAKS,

From $3 to $50—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

SHAWLS,

For Ladies and Misses—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Dress Goods,

From 12½ cents to $2—LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

no10

DRY GOODS

AT

J. M. Burchfield's.

WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID FLANNELS, GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, COUNTRY BLANKETS, SATINETTS, KENTUCKY JEANS, BLACK CASSIMERES,

CLOAKS, SACQUES,

SHAWLS, long & square;

BROCHA SHAWLS;

MOURNING GOODS.

A full assortment of

NEW GOODS.

no10

FOR COLD WEATHER—All kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at HORNE'S,

77 and 79 Market street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS up stairs. no8

GREY WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—A large supply just received and for sale to wholesale buyers, at New York prices, at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

no8 Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

AT LESS THAN N. Y. PRICES.

50 dozen BALMORAL SKIRTS, elegant colors and fine quality, just received and for sale at wholesale and retail, at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

no8 77 and 79 Market street.

MILLINERY GOODS FROM New York Auctions.

Wholesale buyers are invited to examine our new stock of BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, HERON PLUMES, BONNET SILKS AND VELVETS, BUCHES, ENGLISH CRAPES, BORDAZINES, and all other kinds of Millinery Goods.

JOS. HORNE,

77 and 79 Market street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS up stairs. no8

1862....FIFTH ARRIVAL.....1862

MORE NEW GOODS,

Just received for FALL AND WINTER, comprising in part—

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS;
WHITE do do;
RED do;
YELLOW do;
GREY do;
BLUE do;
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS;

ALSO,

PRINTS, CHECKS, TICKINGS, CASINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, TABLE LINENS AND COTTON DIAPERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, VELVET RIBBONS, CORSETS, UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, &c.

N. B.—A beautiful stock of

Shawls and Cloaks,

VERY CHEAP.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

(Sign Hyx,) 74 MARKET STREET.

no7

TO THE PUBLIC.

Daily arrivals, by Express and Railroad, of

New Goods!

AT

MACRUM & CLYDE'S,

No. 78 Market Street.

Latest styles of—

TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, FANCY GOODS, HEAD NETS, PATTERNS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

Large assortments of—

HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; PINS, NEEDLES, THREADS, and other small wares.

We invite the special attention of wholesale and retail buyers, confident that we can meet every want in price and variety.

MACRUM & CLYDE,

no6 78 Market st., between 4th and Diamond.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

EATON, MACRUM & CO'S,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

We invite special attention to a choice selection of NEW GOODS, just received. All the new and desirable styles of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACE AND TISSUE VEILS,
REAL LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
TRIMMINGS AND BONNET RIBBONS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
LADIES' & MISSES BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BOSTON RIBBED HOSE,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
EMPHYS AND SHETLAND WOOLS,
KNIT HOODS AND SONTAGS,
HEAD DRESSES AND HAIR NETS.
LADIES' WOOL UNDER GARMENTS,
GENTS' SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, HANDK'FS,
MERINO, SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

CASH BUYERS supplied in quantity at lowest prices.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW SHAWLS JUST OPENED,

AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

LONG WOOL SHAWLS;

SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS—new style;

STRIPED BROCHA SHAWLS—long and square;

Misses LONG WOOL SHAWLS;

Misses SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS;

Children's LONG AND SQ. WOOL SHAWLS.