The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::::OCT. 8.

For Afternoon Telegraph and Local News See First Page.

UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS:
WILLIAM B. McCLURE.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS:
LAURENCE MITCHELL.

FOR ASSISTANT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT:
H. W. WILLIAMS.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOSHUA RHODES.

FOR STATE SENATE
JNO. P. PENNEY.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
THOS. WILLIAMS.
THOS. J. BIGHAM.
L. H. CARLISLE.
A. H. GROSS.
T. B. HAMILTON.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
ROBERT FINNEY.

FOR TREASURER:
JAMES BLACKMORE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. PARKINSON.

FOR CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ROBERT H. DAVIS.

The Last Speech of Stephen A. Douglas.

In the speech made by Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago, May 1st, he used these admirable and memorable words:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partizan antipathies in the minds of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no illusions to old party tests, have no crimination and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles

"When we shall have rescued the Government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country in a Government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues, in times like this."

"He who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy conclusion."—GEN. CASS.

"Do not give up the Union. Preserve it in the name of the Fathers of the Revolution—preserve it for its great elements of good—preserve it in the sacred name of Liberty—preserve it for the faithful and devoted lovers of the Constitution in the rebellious States—those who are persecuted for its support, and are dying in its defence. Rebellion can lay down her arms to Government—Government cannot surrender to rebellion."—HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York.

"I am for supporting the government.—I do not ask who administers it. It is the government of my country, and as such I shall give it in this extremity all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with the Secessionists as a death struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law."—JOHN A. DIX.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY.

The seeker for news who shall be unlucky enough, this election morning, to take up that most trifling and stupid of newspapers, the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, will no doubt find many trashy appeals to those who have the right of suffrage and mean to exercise it in the next twelve hours. The editor and his assistants, like a troupe of mountebanks on a little stage, who wish to direct the regards of the audience from their trickery, will pour forth a flood of senseless matter as entertaining as that of the sublime Signor Blitz while he flourishes his exhaustless egg-bag.

The voters will be warned to come out early and continue at the polls all day! They will be told to scrutinize their tickets! to look out for frauds! and the old butt end of their warning will be to "beware of Democratic tricks!" It may be, too, that we shall have a plaintive whine or so about the pecuniary misfortunes or personal mishaps of some of the straight Republican candidates, with much other edifying or argumentative matter of the same sort.

From all this kind of hackneyed nonsense we shall purposely abstain. The ground we stand upon is broad and firm enough to allow us to discard all such unworthy devices, which are perfectly useless at any time. The framers of the "Union ticket" have a higher and a better purpose to bear them out, and they can safely rely for success on the purity and dignity of their cause. They are striving to bring to the unanimous support of the Administration in this, its season of sore trial, men heretofore professing all shades of political opinion. They are honestly seeking to bury all former differences, and to bring to the aid of our imperilled government, the united, cheerful and resistless voice of the whole people.

To do this, in this county, they are bending all their efforts to repair the "mistake" which, the *Gazette* declared, had been made by the Republican Convention in not making a ticket such as we have placed in the field—a ticket formed from *all* the old political parties. To do this they have declined to place any secessionist on the Union ticket, and according to the *Gazette* there is at least one secessionist among the candidates it is fighting for.

With these purposes and policy who can doubt that the Union ticket will be successful? In the late Republican County Convention nearly one half the delegates voted to make a ticket composed of all parties. If these delegates truly represented one-half their constituents, and if the Democrats (who wisely and patriotically forbore to nominate—so that the Union sentiment should be untramelled by any action of theirs)—if they shall vote for the Union candidates, what fragment of groveling factionists can defeat the people's will?

We earnestly ask our fellow-citizens to vote for the names at the head of our columns. We make no special plea for any one. We do not ask them to vote for Mr. RHODES for Sheriff because, unlike his competitor, he has all his estate at risk in business, at a time when the hazard is great and the profits distant and doubtful; nor do we ask them to vote against Mr. WOODS because he has (as we believe) a snug little property and has held good offices for seven of the last ten years, and has not heretofore been compelled to throw his goods in trust to fortune's chances.

We do not ask any one to vote for Mr. FINNEY solely because he is the most competent candidate, with one exception, that ever ran for Prothonotary or ever filled the office; nor do we ask them to vote against his competitor because neither he nor his friends pretend to say, he is at all fit to perform the grave and intricate duties of the Prothonotary's office.

Nor do we say to the voters, "You had better vote for Dr. GROSS, who has nobly sustained the Union in this struggle, in preference to Mr. LEOW, who his own party organ has declared to be a secessionist. Nor shall we offend any of the Union candidates by asking people to prefer them to SHANNON, who is not worthy to be contrasted with any man on the ticket, nor even named in the same sentence.

We do not ask votes for Mr. BLACKMORE, a most unexceptionable man, against Mr. FLOYD, who is an avowed abolitionist, but because Mr. BLACKMORE represents the Union sentiment.

But we earnestly implore the people to come out as one man and vote the only ticket that embraces all creeds and all parties—to support the government in the only way it can be effectually supported, by ignoring all parties, and with one heart, and one voice, and willing hands, to hold up and comfort the legal head of the nation in his contest with treason and rebellion.

The Union Movement.

So far as we have observed, the Union movement in our State has brought together the best portion of our citizens, and, so far as nominations have already been made, has generally resulted in the presentment of eminently fit and worthy candidates. This result has not been attained through the remissness but by the defeat of mere place-seekers and party wire-workers who sought to render the People's uprising subservient to their own selfish ends. Those gentlemen are wholly destitute of prejudices, and would as soon ride into office on one hobby as another, but they found little favor in the People's Union.

We have said it once, but we say it again, while we may say it without liability to misapprehension, Do not fear to bolt! Bolting is one of the great conservative elements of our politics, and wherever an unfit or unworthy candidate shall have been crowded upon the Union ticket, put up a better man against him, or, if that be deemed unadvisable, scratch his name off your ballots and write that of a good and true man in its stead. Never fear that this will "hurt the cause;" it will strengthen and sustain it. Let it be settled now that we will not elect bad men to office, no matter how "regular" their nomination, and we shall not be bothered with them on our tickets hereafter. Friends of the Union movement! nominate none but good men; if others force themselves upon your tickets, take good care that they be not elected.—[N. Y. Tribune.

AMERICANS, DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS!

You are one and the same in fighting for the Union of the States—then why not be one and the same to day in electing good Union men who have been placed before the people for their integrity and love of the Union? Go early and deposit your votes—remember that MR. RHODES, the candidate for Sheriff, was the first to contribute liberally and fully to fit out our gallant young volunteers, when others stood back, who hold lucrative offices and rest in ease at the expense of the taxables—the Union candidate for Sheriff was assisting with his means to drive back an insolent enemy from the seat of government. Then don't stay away, thinking your vote will not be needed. Swell the majority for the good cause—as it is the only ticket which has placed itself on the broad platform of the people, which acknowledges the right of the masses over party. Stand up like patriots of the olden time, and the good work will crown your efforts. No more politics when our land is about to be drenched with the blood of our brethren—by the act of parricides. We want every freeman to express his silent thoughts by a vote to-day, and it will do more to unite us in the cause dear to every lover of the country than anything that could take place. The country looks to her sons to do their duty and leave politicians where they should be, "out in the cold." Away, then, with all party, when the Union demands our service to crush rebellion. Country first, politics nowhere. CATO.

For The Post.

GOOD GRACIOUS ME.

We are happy to announce the fact that James L. Graham, Sheriff, and his co-laborer, Col. Collier, Commissioner's attorney—the two gay Missionaries to reclaim the volunteers and instruct them in their duty, not to Country, but to Party, have returned safely and are looking well, and from appearance were in *high spirits* No doubt they fixed matters to the satisfaction of the Party, but when the vote is counted we can better tell with what success the prayerful Missionaries met with. Oh, to what base uses will politicians descend on the eve of election! "Poor Harry." These two worthies are rivals for congressional honors. Butler and Armstrong will have a say in the next nominations. Keep cool, gentlemen, and fall back into the ranks of the people. You have been well provided for already.

Who is the *Gazette* for—can any body tell? Yes, the one who pays best. CATO.

A MOVEMENT BY BARNUM.—The "great New York showman" is renewing negotiations for the Girard House or Jones' Hotel, for conversion into a "museum."

Responsibility of the Government.

Few men would be willing to take upon their shoulders the responsibility resting upon those who have been appointed to administer the Government at the present time. If ever the charity which "suffereth long and is kind," is exercised, it certainly should be done in their behalf. Many a feeling of complaint and bitterness toward them would be extinguished by a few moments reflection upon the critical condition of the affairs of the country, and the magnitude of interests, and the weight of cares imposed upon the Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers.

We would have errors exposed, but let criticism be accompanied by a just appreciation of the difficulties from which errors have sprung, and let us hold fast to the faith that, if our rulers shall sometimes fail to adopt the best policy to bring our country out of its troubles, it will be an error of the head and not of the heart.

No administration was ever before surrounded by such perplexing circumstances, or compelled to grapple with such appalling obstacles. When it came into power rebellion was fully ripe. Treason had completed its work of preparation, and stood armed to the teeth, ready to thrust its viperous fangs into the bosom of our Government, where it had until then been fondly nourished until it had attained its full growth.

If we are disposed to complain of their short comings, it would be well to look occasionally at what has already been done to turn back the tide of rebellion. Large armies are already in the field and are rapidly acquiring the discipline of trained soldiers; immense quantities of munitions of war have been accumulated; large fleets have been provided to blockade rebel ports and cut off rebel commerce; the treasury of the nation, bankrupt at the outset, has been replenished abundantly with the "sinews of war;" and we no longer feel that the ship of state is drifting helpless on the rocks, with an imbecile at her helm and traitors among her crew, but we can hear the rattling of the cordage and feel the pulsations of her heart of fire, as she once more obeys the helm and her sails swell out in the strong Union breeze that bears her right gallantly on her way.

Above all other men, the President of the United States is the arbiter of the destiny of this country. We have suffered and are still suffering from the evils that have been inflicted upon us by weak and wicked Presidents; but judgment is yet to be rendered upon the acts of him who now occupies the high office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. The basis upon which his policy is to be judged will be the result it accomplishes. If he shall be able to crush out treason, and place the Government upon a firm and lasting basis, the name of Washington will not be more cherished than his. The one as the founder of his country, and the other as its preserver—they will together, arm in arm, tread the corridors of time through all the ages of the future.

But herculean labors are demanded of him, and more than human wisdom is necessary to enable him to perform his labors always aright. The people comprehend the truth that his position is one of great difficulty, and as they do not doubt the honesty of his intentions, they will give him their confidence and support, notwithstanding they may sometimes differ from him as to the propriety of his measures.

General Halleck.

General Henry Wager Halleck, of California, who is on his way from San Francisco to join General McClellan, although he has had no opportunity of signalizing himself in war, has needed nothing but opportunity.

He was a distinguished officer of engineers, and in 1845 he was selected by the committee of the Lowell Institute at Boston, to deliver one of the regular courses of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art."

These were published in one volume, and contain much valuable elementary instruction as well as abundance of historical illustration.

His clear criticisms of military blunders, and his just appreciation of military excellence, thus displayed, mark him as a ripe, ready and practical thinker, and promise the best results in action. Wherever he is placed he will give a good account of himself and of the enemy. There is no one at present before the public who is a more promising candidate for distinguished and separate command.

THE use of balloons in war, attempted by the first Napoleon, and with more success in the Italian war by the present Emperor, has been brought into constant practice by us on the Potomac, as well as at Fortress Monroe. Many important movements of the enemy have been thus detected, and we can best show the progress made in the use of this instrumentality by narrating an instance. During the recent successful reconnoissance of our troops at Lewinsville, a balloon was kept in the air with powerful glasses. This sentinel notified General Smith that the enemy had arrived from Falls Church in large force and that he might expect an attack. General Smith immediately made his preparations and the enemy were vigorously repulsed.

HOW THEY FEEL.

From Southern Papers of Tuesday last.

A CALL FROM BEN. M'CULLOCH.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of last Monday, has the following special despatch:

Fort Smith, Sept 26.—A regiment of Missourians, under Col. Hunter, has been defeated by the Kansas ruffians, under Lane and Montgomery, backed by Federal troops. Lane and Montgomery are marching upon the Arkansas frontier. General McCulloch has only about *thirty five hundred men*. A proclamation from him, dated Headquarters, Camp Jackson, September 25, says:

"Kansas, Lane and Montgomery have defeated a Missouri regiment, under Col. Hunter, and have burned Osceola.—I need three regiments of infantry immediately. I will accept them for twelve months. Let all those who have arms bring them, as the arms turned over by the State may fall into the hands of those nearest to them. Let those who wish to serve their State rally to her defense at once.

"BEN MCCULLOCH,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

DIED OF WOUNDS.

A letter from Warrenton, Va., under date of October 2, says:

Colonel Barlow Mason, late aid to Gen. Johnston, wounded at the battle of Manassass, died here last night. He was the brother of the Hon. James M. Mason, Capt Murray Mason and others.

THE FLEET OFF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

The fleet which was off Fort Macon, says the Wilmington *Journal*, probably left there last Sunday, and there are indications of its gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. The steamers were off New Inlet last week. That, it will be remembered, is a new passage to Wilmington, coming into Cape Fear river above Forts Johnson and Caswell, and within eight or ten miles of Wilmington.

SENDING AWAY THE SICK.

It has been reported on the streets for several days past, that in view of the prospective military movements in Manassas, that the General commanding has determined to send from the hospital at that point, all our sick and convalescent soldiers. The rumor was confirmed yesterday, so far as the arrival of 250 soldiers could add confirmation thereto.—*Examiner.*

TENNESSEE CALLS FOR THIRTY THOUSAND TROOPS

The government of the Confederate States, through General Albert Sidney Johnson, has called upon the Governor of Tennessee for the additional force of thirty thousand troops for immediate active service. The Governor has accordingly issued a proclamation calling for that number of troops. Gov Harris urges upon all who may be able to do so to supply themselves with the most effective arms the country affords, such as the Tennessee rifle, the double and single barrel shot gun. These arms will be replaced by furnishing the troops with the regular army gun at the earliest practical period.

THE DEFENSE OF MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* says:

This work is going on rapidly. The people of Mobile have met the call of the mayor for one thousand hands with characteristic liberality, and hands and money in commutation have been so far freely supplied to meet all demands. We are indebted to Mississippi friends for liberal offers of negro labor.

MOUNTED RANGERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

The *Dispatch* says:—On Saturday morning the 5th inst., Capt. Pate's company of Mounted Rangers assailed an intrenched camp of Unionists, over fifty strong, at a place called Pond Fork, on Little Coal River, in Boone county, Va. The Unionists were made to surrender with the exception of five, who ran off, and left behind their heads in retreat. The Rangers captured seventeen of the number, three of whom were subsequently released, and the remaining fourteen are now in Richmond. These fellows are said to be the party who burned the Boone court house and have been committing various depredations in the country.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. MAGRAW AND HARRIS

The *Examiner* says:—Messrs. Magraw and Harris who improperly came within our lines from Washington, D. C., after the battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, and who were detained in custody therefor for two months past, in this city, have been released by the Secretary of War, nothing appearing to show that they were aliens enemies or inimical to the government of the Confederate States. Their position, as prisoners, heretofore, should not deprive them of their reputation as high-minded and honorable gentlemen. In justice to them we will state a fact, communicated from a reliable source, as to their future destination. Mr. Harris will leave in a few days to join his brother Kentuckians, and Mr. Magraw, a native of Maryland, will return to his own State.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It seems that the administration of postal affairs by the Postmaster General, Reagan, does not give satisfaction. The papers are complaining of the irregularity of the mails, and charge the insufficiency of the system to the head of the department, and demand his removal. The Fayetteville (Tenn.) *Observer* says:

"The conviction seems to be fixing itself upon the minds of of the people that Hon. John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederate States, is *not the man for the station he is attempting to fill*. He has been in office for months, but has done nothing known to the public, we hear it said, to commend him to their favor."

The Charleston *Courier* remarks:

"Will Mr. Postmaster General Reagan be so obliging as to pay some attention to the mails? Having very industriously warned off all express managers from doing what they would have done to supply the failures of mails, the Postmaster General should endeavor to do something—*or give place to one who could and would*

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Dispatch* has the following telegram from Fairfax Court House, dated Wednesday:

The President arrived night before last. Yesterday, escorted by the Adams Troop, of Mississippi, he made a personal reconnoissance in the vicinity and towards the outposts. At Beauregard's headquarters the rain to-day prevented a general review of the troops by the President. He was greeted, however, by the soldiers, wherever he appeared, with enthusiasm.

The Federals advance cautiously, and hold Falls Church, and press our lines near Anandale. A large volume of smoke is seen towards Falls Church. I learn that the old Church, which was built prior to the Revolution was burnt last night.

The Examiner says: The people of Richmond were again intensely agitated yesterday in speculations on the general subject of affairs on the Potomac. Rumors of various credibility were circulated. It was said that President Davis, in his address to the soldiers at the railroad station, had told them "*if they handled their muskets well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore.*" Other evidences equally emphatic of an approaching action were told and circulated through the city. The well authenticated facts in relation to the movements on the Potomac are very few. There is no doubt but that on last week orders were issued to the Confederate forces at Fairfax Court House to hold themselves in readiness, with three days' rations, to move forward. This order was a general one to the whole army. The occasion of it is understood to have been the advance of several thousand of the enemy in the direction of Lewinsville, from which, however, they had at last accounts retired.

How to Walk in Comfort.

[From Dickens's All the Year Round.]

SOMETHING ABOUT BOOTS AND THEIR EVILS.

The bootmaker, ignorant of the relative use and importance of the different parts of the foot, has steadily persisted for centuries, and at this day usually persists, in so shaping the shoe that the great toe is forced upon the other toes more or less out of its right line with the heel. Nine civilized people in ten, perhaps, have their great toes thus by a course of submission to misshapen boots and shoes so far turned inwards, that a line run down in the middle of them from point to ball, if continued, would not fall anywhere in the heel at all, but several inches away outside the body. The necessary consequence is, that the full strength of the natural lever for raising the body is destroyed; the effort has to be made at a disadvantage, and with pressure; the act of walking loses some of its grace and much of its ease; so that although the boot may be so well adjusted to the spoilt shape of the foot as to cause no pain, an honest twenty or thirty mile walk is more than the hampered foot-machinery has power to sustain.

For this reason, says Dr. Meyer, it is wrong to suppose that because a shoe is easy it is right, or that a cast of the foot, unless it be a healthy one, would make the best last for the shoe it is to wear. Allowance should be made for the gradual return of the great toe to its place, by leaving its place (to some extent at least) vacant for it, and permitting gentle pressure where the joint has been forced into undue projection. When the shoemaker now tells customer that he treads very much on one side, he in fact compliments him by the information that he has a healthy and unshjugated foot, determined to tread straight. It is precisely because children's feet are only in the first stage of injury, and are more nearly as God made them than as they are destined to be made by the shoemakers, that children especially come into trouble with the shoemakers, or with the parents and guardians who believe rather in shoes than in feet, for "treading on one side." A strong and healthy foot tramples a foolish shoe out as far as possible into the shape it ought at first to have had. Even the distorted foot, after the shoemaker has done his worst, will often tread over the leather of the inner side of the boot-heel, because of a natural effort of the foot-heel to bring itself into some approach to the right line with the great toe.

In a properly made shoe, then, the great toe and the heel have their right relative places furnished for them. And since they are to be in a line together, it must follow that if a well made pair of boots be placed side by side so that their heels touch, their sides also will touch through the whole space in front of the instep from the place of the ball of the great toe to the very end of it. They will diverge only at the rounded ends, where the great toes round off into the little toes, along whose line, and nowhere else, any possible pointing of the shape of the boot-sole can be got.

Garibaldi and the American Proposal.

In the London Daily News of the 18th ultimo we find another contradictory report regarding the vexed question of Garibaldi and the overtures of the American minister. The Italian correspondent of the News, writing under date of the 11th ultimo from Turin, says, with an air of authority:

"The Minister of the United States of North America has returned from Caprera. He went there officially to offer General Garibaldi the command of a federal army, and also to treat for an Italian legion, which would likewise be under his command. The answer, if I may believe persons usually well informed, has been in the negative, but by no means so decidedly as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes. It appears the General wished first of all to obtain more exact information, so as to understand the political question fully, and what the military resources of the states really are. So he asked for time, that he might reflect and consult—it may be the King, or it may be the chiefs who served under him. This is most probably the reason why some persons are already announcing Garibaldi's refusal, and others his probable departure. In the meantime there is going on about the General a cross-fire of opinions and counsels, for one party wish him to stay, so as to be on hand for some bold but unreasonable blow to be struck sooner or later, and another party would fain see him again defending a noble cause in those distant regions that formed the first theatre of his heroic exploits—so heroic, indeed, that since the days of Columbus no Italian has been more popular in America than he. But there are others again who advise Garibaldi to remain at Caprera, to turn a deaf ear to all seductive offers, and calmly wait for the time when the King may call the whole of the Italians to arms. It is these last who most assuredly are tendering the wisest council."

Mr. Howard Paul.

This gentleman, who was connected with the Philadelphia Press when quite a lad, has returned from England, after an absence of eleven years. Mr. Paul began his career there as a contributor to the London Journal, and projected the first American magazine ever printed in the great metropolis. Shortly after this he married Miss Featherstone, the "Queen Contralto," as she is called in England, and immediately afterwards originated a species of entertainment, literaty, musical, and dramatic, in which both himself and wife appeared. This entertainment, we learn from persons who have seen it, is very novel and interesting, and its success has been of the most undoubted kind, it having reached, in London alone, one thousand representations. Mr. Howard Paul's visit here is entirely unprofessional, as we learn he returns to England in a few weeks to resume his entertainment, now in the zenith of its popularity.—[Evening Journal.

R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisher's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 218 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21-6md-2p

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17th 1861.—In accordance with the annexed order, the undersigned has opened a Recruiting Office, for the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, of the maximum standard. All the allowances, bounty, &c., are guaranteed to the recruit.

ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, September 14, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 56.

Capt. John A. Lanyon, Pennsylvania Reserve, is detached on the recruiting service for his Regiment, with report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions. One non-commissioned officer will be detailed to assist him.

By command of Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. Williams, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Apply to JOHN W. DUNCAN,
Major 8th Regiment, Recruiting Officer.
Recruiting Office, Bennett Bros., Diamond and Alderman Dawson's office, 4th street, opposite Mayor's office. se18

U. S. ARMY—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY, REGULAR SERVICE—A few more able-bodied men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty five. Pay ranges from $14 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistence, quarters, fuel and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an Act lately passed the term of enlistment is changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to $100 BOUNTY and 160 ACRES OF LAND from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is therefore open to all.

For further particulars apply at the Recruiting Office, NATIONAL HOTEL.

HENRY B. HAYS,
Captain, Sixth Regiment U. S. Cavalry,
se. Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS 39 BATTALION 18TH REGIMENT ULS INFANTRY,
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1861.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—I am ordered to recruit the 39 Battalion of the 18th Regiment United States Infantry, Pennsylvania, and now appeal to you to aid me in this patriotic work by entering the service of your country in this fine little Regiment, to consist of 445 men.

The pay is from $13 to $34 per month, with abundant food, clothing, and all necessaries. Every soldier of this regular army is entitled, besides his pay, to a bounty of One Hundred Dollars, on honorably discharged, or a comfortable support if disabled in the "Soldier's Homes" established by the government.

Immediate provision made for uniforms, arms, equipments, rations and transportation for all who enlist. Officers of the company officers will be taken from the ranks. No better opportunity is offered to spirited young men for good treatment and for chances of promotion. For full information apply to Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND, at the Rendezvous, No. 64 Fourth street.

WILL. A. STOKES,
Major 18th Reg't U. S. Infantry.

HEAD QUARTERS MULLIGAN GUARDS, No. 55 Grant street, Opposite Central Hotel. The Company is fast filling up, there only up to four more men.

M. K. NOLAN,
JOHN STEWART.

Vermin.

"Costar's" Eat, Roach, &c., Exterminator

"Costar's" Pod-bug Extermnator.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c. in 25c., 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flacks $5 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

THESE

Preparations (unlike all others) are "Free from Poisons," "Not dangerous to the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are absolutely infallible," "Were never known to fail"—15 years established in New York City—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c—the City Hotels, "Astor," St. Nicholas, &c—and by more than 20,000 private families.

THEY DESTROY INSTANTLY

Roaches—Croton Bugs—Ants—Bed Bugs—Moths in Furs, Clothes, etc—Moles or Ground Mice—Mosquitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc, etc—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

111 Beware of all imitations of "COSTAR'S." Ask for and TAKE nothing but "COSTAR'S" Sold Everywhere—by All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities. Sold by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and all the Wholesale Druggists in Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all the Retail Druggists and Storekeepers in city and country.

Country dealers can order as above.

Address orders direct—for if Prints, Terms, etc., is desired—OR, Send for late circular giving reduced prices, to

HENRY R. COSTAB,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New York.
au19-1mdaw

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE, se4-3mdAW 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

FOR FEMALES GENERALLY.—The Brandreth Pills cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all obstructions, give energy and strength, cure the distressing headache unfortunately so prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, sallowness of the skin, are all removed, and a juvenile bloom and general sprightliness indicate the power and healthfulness of BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Ladies, at delicate periods, will find them invaluable; they are the best medicines for mothers and children, and cure colic and costiveness.

Let it be remembered that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are easy in their operation, and yet unite mildness with efficiency, and require no alteration of diet during their use.

Mrs. Morgan, corner of 15th street and Union Square, New York, was dying apparently of Consumption. She was given up to die by her physicians and all her friends, but after using BRANDRETH'S Pills for a few weeks the cough left her, and she began to regain her strength, and is now able to attend to her duties, and feels sure of soon attaining robust health.

Mrs. Wilson, of No. 32 Beach street, New York, has cured Dyspepsia, Small Pox, Measles, Dropsy and Typhus Fever, and all Headaches and Bilious Diseases, with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, will be pleased to answer any questions.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa, And by all respectable dealers in medicine, oct3mdaw

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription so benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York
oct:daw

THE GREAT TEST OF ALL CHEMICAL preparations is analysis, and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which imparts the most superb blacks and browns, has passed the ordeal. See Dr. Chilton's certificate declaring it free from deleterious ingredients. Bear in mind the fact that no other hair dye has been officially tested and pronounced pure and safe. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
oct7-dawtlm GEO. C. KEYSER, Agent.

ROBERT DALZELL ..... JAMES K. BLANDING

ROBERT DALZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
—AND—
DEALERS IN PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
NO. 251 LIBERTY STREET,
se10-1s PITTSBURGH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
—AT—
J. H. BOBLANE'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
98 Market Street,
Second door from Fifth,
Call and see the prices and you will be astonished. oct5

WALLPAPER OF EVERY STYLE AND PRICE—For sale by WM. P. MARSHALL. se28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Now received daily at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE

77 Market Street.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED direct from the importer and manufacturers a very large and well selected stock of goods purchased exclusively for cash, we would invite the special attention of country merchants, peddlers, milliners and buyers at retail to our assortment of EMBROIDERIES: contains Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Infants' Waists, Robes and Caps, &c., &c., at about one-half the usual prices. In our Hosiery Department will be found all kinds of Boston Ribbed Wool Hose, Fancy Cotton Hose, Men's Kaintucks, and a full line of Gloves of all varieties.

Skirts and Corsets
Hoop Skirts, all the best makes, some specially adapted for Winter Wear
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses
French Combination Corsets
Ladies and Misses' Merino Shirts and Drawers
Men's Ribbed Wool Shirts
Children's Merino Dresses
Z Placr Worsted, all shades
Button Tacks
Hair Nets and Headdresses

Fancy Goods and Notions of Every Kind.

JOS. HORNE.

oc8

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON OCTOBER the 1st, Mr F. WALTER has peaceably retired from the TIN and COPPER business at No. 128 Smithfield street—The undersigned will carry on the above business, settling all just claims on the previous firm, and invite all persons indebted to pay their bills to him in a short time. Their friends, and the public generally, are requested to patronize them, with favor and confidence, in all their business branches.

PFOMMLER & SCHULTZ.
Pittsburgh Oct 7th, 1861. oc8-3t daw

$705 STOLEN!

REWARD!

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on Thursday night, 3d inst, at his house near Lawrenceville, Allegheny township, seven hundred and eight dollars, as follows: Three $50 bills on the State Bank of Indiana; $60 in $10s and $20s on three other Indiana Banks; and $20s in gold and silver, $20 in gold pieces and half dollars. The money was in a box eight to ten inches square, and was taken from a chest in the house. I will pay a reward of $150 for the recovery of the money. GEORGE KERN,
oct7-2* Remington P. O. Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOMEGUARDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—All the Home Guard companies, having failed to return the United States "Flint Lock" Muskets and Harper's Ferry Rifles to City Hall, must return them before SATURDAY, 12th instant, otherwise, the bonds placed with me will be handed to an Attorney, with instructions to proceed against the Captains and their sureties. JAMES PARK, Jr.,
Chairman of Committee on Arms.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1861 oc7-w

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.
PURE OLD PALM SOAP.

I am in receipt of a large lot of pure old Palm Soap, equal to any toilet Soap now in use. Its consistent use is a sure prevention of chapped hands, face, etc., etc. Those wishing a good Soap at the price of an ordinary article should use the

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.
PURE OLD PALM SOAP.
PURE OLD PALM SOAP.
PURE OLD PALM SOAP.

For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
oc7 corner Market street and the Diamond.

AN ORDINANCE to Authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect a temporary building on the lot where the Duquesne Depot recently stood.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That full authority is hereby given to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect a temporary frame building, for the receipt and shipment of freight, on the lot of ground in the city of Pittsburgh upon which the Duquesne Depot recently stood.

SECTION 2. That said building shall be constructed upon a plan to be submitted to and approved by a joint committee of five from the Common and four from the Select Council and shall not be used for a longer period than two years, and at the expiration of that time shall be taken down and removed by said Company.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of said company to employ two or more night watchmen, to remain in and about said building, to guard against fire, and otherwise carefully to conduct themselves in the use of said building. They shall also have two fire plugs—one at each end of the building—with hose constantly attached.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of September, A. D. 1861.

JAMES I. BENNETT,
President pro tem of Select Council.

Attest: R. Morrow,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

In accordance with act on two of the above ordinance, the following committee has been appointed to carry its provisions into effect, viz: Messrs. M'Carthy, M'Cargo, Berger and Brown, of Select Council, and Messrs. Little, Wilson, Rearick, Fryer and Hill of Common Council.

ROBERT MORROW, Clerk S. C.
oct 3: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk C. C.

AN ORDINANCE Authorizing the Grading, Paving and setting with Curbstones Morris Street, from Penn street to Liberty street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the Recording Registrar be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for Grading, Paving and Setting with Curbstone, Morris street, from Penn street to Liberty street, in the manner pointed out in the petition for grading and paving the same, and let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 21st, 1861.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council this 30th day of September, A. D. 1861.

JAMES I. BENNETT,
President pro tem of Select Council.

Attest: R. Morrow,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oc7-3t

OFFICIAL MAP O