The Daily Psot.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::OCT. 11

For Afternoon Telegraph and Local News See First Page.

SHERIFFALTY.

The prospects for Mr. Rhodes' election are very flattering. We never whistle until we are out of the woods, but it strikes us at the present writing, with our information from the army, Mr. Rhodes is Sheriff. We do not pretend to be confident, and advise caution to all who are enthusiastic enough to bet, but our clear conviction is as we have stated.

THE ELECTION.

Returns from all the districts of the county except nine show the following result:

JUDGE FIST. COURT.		
H. W. Williams R. and U	10,665	
JUDGE COMMON PLE'S.		
W. B. McClure, R. and U	10,783	
ARS JUDGE COM. PLEAS.		
John Brown, R	6,048	910 maj.
Laurence Mitchell, U	5,138	
STATE SENATE.		
John P. Penney, R. and U	11,544	
ASSEMB'Y.		
Thos. Williams, R. and U	11,475	
Thos. J Bigham, R and U	11 109	
P. C. Shannon, R	7,222	
Wm. Hutchman, R	6 578	
Sigismond Leow, R	5,778	
L. H. Carlisle, U	5,417	
A. R. Gross, U	5,968	
T. B. Hamilton, U	5,821	
SHERIFF.		
Henry Woods, R	6,395	509 maj.
Joshua Rhodes, U	5,886	
S. M. Brinton, I	624	
PROTHONOTA'Y.		
Henry Eaton, R	6,960	1,577 maj.
Robert Finney, U	5,383	
COMMISSIONER.		
David Collins, R	6,657	2,268 maj.
John A. Parkinson, U	4,419	
TREASURER		
Aaron Flood, R	6,215	149 maj.
James Blackmore, U	6,066	
CORONER.		
John McClung, R	5,959	565 maj.
Wm. Alexander, U	5 394	
DIRECTOR OF POOR.		
Robert H. Davis, R. and U	5,206	

We have official returns from only one regiment, the Thirteenth—from the rest nothing reliable. The Thirteenth gives Woods 111 majority and Blackmore 82.

We shall give the full official returns from the county to morrow.

☞ The frantic appeals of the office-holders' organ, the *Gazette*, were barely successful in electing a porfion of the straight Republican ticket. Nine, out of fifteen, on the Union ticket have been elected, and the balance came within a few hundred votes of being successful. The most shameful appeals to party spirit were made to spur men into the ranks. Threats of being denounced by name were made, and gross misrepresentations resorted to, to secure, not the triumph of principle, but the spoils of office.

It may be true, as the *Gazette* and certain Republican leaders asserted, that this is a Republican Administration, and that that party is abundantly able to do the fighting and voting. There is a self-reliance in this assertion which, if borne out by the facts would be commendable. But it is not true, yet they may be forced to try it.

It will not do much towards encouraging enlistments and filling with enthusiasm the ranks of our army, by denouncing Democrats as traitors at heart and insincere, even in uniforms. It is advertised here, and let it be forever remembered, that Democrats are to be subdued, inasmuch as they but lack the opportunity to prostrate the government and clinch hands with the South, and more, that their services are not needed. You are thus insulted by men holding commissions in the army and high and responsible civil offices in your midst. The editor of the *Gazette* denied in his paper, a short time ago, that the profitable office of paymaster was added to his other offices, it being incompatible; but we hear of him in St. Louis performing the duties of that position, and still finds time to abuse thousands of privates in the ranks and insult thousands more who will be called upon to defend their flag, with their blood. This paymaster in the army is a competent judge, truly, of the motives and actions of men who have given every evidence possible to man, of their sincerity and patriotism, whilst he gives but loud advice and snaps up posts of profit in the rear of our advancing columns.

We shall now, perhaps, since his ends have been accomplished, have a new tune from his organ, and be amused from this time forward with patriotic proclamations in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, irrespective of party.

JUDICIAL.—In the Judicial district, composed of Lycoming, Northumberland and Montour counties, the candidates were Hon. John W. Maynard, Union, and Hon. Alex. Jordan, Democrat, the present incumbent. Maynard has about four hundred majority in Lycoming, but the other two have gone sufficiently strong for the Democrats to overcome this vote.

LYCOMING AND CLINTON.—In this Assembly district Wm. H. Armstrong and James Chatham, Union, have about five hundred majority over Phaon Jarrett and John S. Smith, straight Democrats. Jarrett was Colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, three months' men, and was personally popular, but it was charged upon him that his associates were among the secession sympathisers.

SENATORIAL.—In the Senatorial district, composed of Union, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties, Wm. H. Blair, a member of the Fourth Pennsylvania, which, on the 21st of July, made the "masterly advance on Washington," from Bull's Run, "to the music of the enemy's cannon," is beaten handsomely by Henry Johnson, Union.

THE Democrats in Schuylkill, Lancaste Huntingdon, Cambria, Northumberland, Cumberland, Washington, Westmoreland, Lebanon, and other counties east have elected Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Wednesday evening gives the following:

Capt. O. M. Donovan, Democrat, is elected Senator from the city by a majority stated to be 1,917. The Democrats are said also to have gained several members of the Legislature, but the voting of the soldiers may change this.

The following is a list of the names of the Senator and Representatives elected within the bounds of the consolidated city. The army vote may change the result in some of the Representative districts:

SENATOR.—C. M. Donovan, Dem.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts	Districts.
1st Jos. Cadwell, D.	10th. T. Greenbank, D.
2d Thos. E. Gaskill, D.	11th. Jos. Hopkins, D.
3d. Samuel Josephs, D.	12th. Rich'd Widdey, P.
4th. S. C. Thompson, D.	13th. F. V. McManus, D.
5th. Jos Moore, jr., P.	14th. Jas. Donnelly, D.
6th. Hiram Bauch, P&U.	16th. Wm. F. Smith, P.
7th. Thos. Cochran, P.	16th. T. W Duffield, D.
8th. W. L. Dennis, P.	17th. Chas. R. Abbott, P.
9th Geo. Quigley, D.	*Doubtful.

JUSTICE TO GOV. CURTIN.

We endorse cordially and entirely the the following from the Germantown *Telegraph* in reference to Gov. Curtin:

Some months ago, when there arose a hue and cry against the Governor of the Commonwealth, in connection with the purchase of clothing for the army, then hurriedly being assembled to take the field without notice and without preparation, we denounced this disgraceful treatment of the State Executive in the very midst of the crisis as outrageous, and declared our unqualified confidence in his honor and integrity. At the same time we admitted, that from the haste and confusion which followed the sudden requisition upon the Governor for a large body of troops, as well as their uniforms, which the State was called upon to furnish, that frauds, in some instances, might have been committed by unscrupulous speculators; but that the Executive of the Commonwealth, or any member of the state Government was, in the slightest degree, cognizant of the fact, we repelled as an infamous slander. We believed that these charges originated with disappointed jobbers in furnishing these goods, and gladly seized on by fault-finders in general; and nothing has been shown to the contrary that such was not the fact, though the sensation press was employed as the ready vehicles for diffusing the poison at a time when every nerve of our strong right arm, and every pulsation of the heart was demanded by every consideration of patriotism and National safety to be given wholly, unreservedly, and without question or qualification, to the country.

Investigation, alike by State Commissioners, appointed irrespective of party, and a Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this city, equally free from partizan influence, has shown thus officially that these charges were utterly without foundation. We are glad there is no evidence to implicate any one, however humble, in a transaction so eminently disgraceful; but the full and perfect exoneration of Governor Curtin and other State authorities, which we never for a moment doubted would be the result, vindicates, through them, in an authoritative manner, the honor of our brave old Commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA.

Our advices last evening state that Robert Ewing, democrat, has been elected Sheriff, with the balance of the county ticket. Eleven Democrats out of seventeen Representatives have been elected.

OHIO.

The Union ticket in Ohio, with the gallant Tod at the head, has been elected by at least 50,000 majority.

Freedom of the Press.

The following extract, from an opinion delivered some years ago, by that eminent and clear sighted jurist, Judge Story, shows that one of our highest legal authorities concurred in the common sense and patriotic view of this subject. In commenting upon the amendment of the Constitution, which guaranties the free discussion of political affairs, in speech or writing, he said:

"That this amendment was intended to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak, or write, or print whatsoever he might please, without any responsibility, public or private, therefore, is a supposition too wild to be indulged in by any rational man. This would be to allow to every citizen the right to destroy at his pleasure the reputation, the peace, the property, and even the personal safety of every other citizen. A man might, out of mere malice and revenge, accuse another of the most infamous crimes, might excite against him the indignation of all his fellow citizens by the most atrocious calumnies; might disturb, nay, overturn all his domestic peace, and embitter his parental affections; might inflict the most distressing punishment upon the weak, the timid, and the innocent; might prejudice all a man's civil and political and private rights; and might stir up sedition, rebellion and treason, even against the Government itself, in the wantoness of his passion or the corruptions of his heart. Civil society could not go on under such circumstances. Men would then be obliged to resort to private vengeance to make up the deficiency of the law; and assassinations and savage cruelties would be perpetrated with all the frequency belonging to barbarous and brutal communities. It is plain, then, that the language of this amendment imports no more than that every man has a right to speak, write and print his opinions upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property or reputation; and so always that he does not thereby disturb the public peace or attempt to subvert the Government."

Insisting on the Slaughter of Fremont.

Wool was offered command in Missouri, but he demanded more troops than Government is able to send with him, and other conditions which the Administration thought improper to grant. The Administration is satisfied that the Union cause in Missouri can never be successful while Fremont remains there, and he will be recalled as soon as the right man can be found. Banks, Meigs, Blenker, Kearney, McDowell and others, are spoken of.

The President is unwilling to remove Fremont, but scores of prominent men familiar with Missouri urge upon him the positive necessity to do so immediately. They say Missouri is lost otherwise. Bates and Blair say that the further retention of Fremont is a public crime. A Cabinet meeting was held on Fremont on Tuesday.

THERE is no doubt great horror in civil war, but bad domestic broils are very hard to stomach.

Military Plans of the Rebels.

It is clear that the rebels do not mean to fight on anything like equal terms. We shall not have any great battles unless we are rash enough to butt our heads against strong intrenchments, as at Manassas. We have already seen enough of the military operations of the rebels to get a tolerable idea of their style, and all goes to show that the plan they have deliberately adopted for conducting this war, is to exhaust our resources and weary out our patience by compelling us to keep large armies on foot without giving us opportunities to keep up the military spirit of the people by important victories When they can pounce on an inferior force, or lure our troops into an ambuscade, they will fight; but as soon as they confront equal numbers they either retreat behind intrenchments or scatter and run. They made a hasty retreat from Fairfax Court House previous to the battle of Bull Run; they retreated from Munson's Hill when they suspected that Gen. McClellan meant to attack them there; Johnston retreated from Harper's Ferry and continued to retire from before so unenterprising a commander as General Patterson; the brisk campaign in Western Virginia has been little else than a series of rebel retreats followed up by federal pursuits; in Missouri, where they defeated Lyon and captured Mulligan by overwhelming superiority of numbers, Gen. Price abandons Lexington and divides his forces the moment he learns that Fremont is advancing at the head of an army. It is a settled principle in rebel strategy not to fight except when they have the national troops at a disadvantage.

This policy is dictated by the known inferiority of the military resources of the rebels. If they lose a large army they cannot replace it; and so they have deliberately decided not to incur any serious risks. They will make no aggressive movements into states where the whole population is loyal, for they thoroughly understand the disadvantages of conducting military operations amid a hostile population. They intend that our army shall encounter these disadvantages at every step. They mean that we shall consume our strength in fruitless and harassing marches through sections of country with which we are imperfectly acquainted and where every inhabitant is an enemy. They count on the impatience and discontent that will pervade the North, when enormous preparation and heavy expenses are followed by feeble results. By making demonstrations along a thousand miles of frontier, they will attempt to confine the contest to the border states, where they will protect themselves against defeat by always declining to fight on equal terms. There will be no great and decisive battles, if the rebels can help it, except by the imprudence of our commanders.

This being their plan, our method of conducting the war must look not so much to the winning of great battles as to the seizure and holding of important strategic and commercial points. We must advance seaward and transfer our most active military operations to the cotton states If we can take Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, and open these ports, maintaining a vigorous blockade elsewhere on the southern coast, we can afford to leave the rebels in other respects to the natural consequences of their folly They would, in that case, be compelled to withdraw so large a part of their forces from the border states that the defense of the frontier would be comparatively easy, while the necessity of attempting to retake the chief cotton shipping cities, which had been wrested from them, would bring on battles the loss of which by the rebels would be fatal to their hopes —[N. Y. World

Rosecrans more than their Match.

A man named Michael Price, one of the first advocates of secession in Virginia, and recently in the army, opposed to our forces under Gen. Rosecrans, has become disgusted with the cause, and returned to his home near Harper's Ferry. He controlled and exercised great influence in getting the State out of the Union; but has become convinced that the Confederacy can't stand. He now wishes his Union friends to intercede for his return to loyalty. On Thursday he dined at the house of an old friend, and remarked that the rebels might as well fight against the devil or North Star as Rosecrans. "For," he said, "just as we thought we had got him, he was all around us. At other times, when we thought we were safely encamped for the night, he thought he would attack us, and did too. He says, also, that Rosecrans is more than a match for all the rebel forces west of the mountains.

FUNERAL OF AN ENGLISH PUGILIST.—The funeral of the celebrated pugilist, "Ben" Caunt, took place in London, on the Saturday previous to the Bohemian's departure. The remains were taken from the late residence of the deceased, at St. Martin's, and conveyed to Hucknall Torkard Churchyard, the birth place and burial place of Ben Caunt and his wife, who was a Miss Butler. The mourners consisted of Mr. Caunt (deceased's only surviving son,) Robert Caunt, (Ben's brother,) Miss Caunt, (his daughter,) and Miss Butler. Bendigo, ex champion of England, with whom Caunt had fought two battles, joined them at the station, and appeared much affected. Very large concourses of people assembled to see the funeral, (roughly estimated at 2,000.) The grave in which Ben's last remains were deposited is next to that in which Mrs. Caunt, his late wife, was buried. On Sunday, a sermon touching on the burial was preached in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Jr, in the afternoon. Mr. Caunt and his uncle attended both services. Caunt's death was by no means a sudden one. On the contrary he had been confined to his bed for five days previous to his death. Nearly six months ago, in a row in which he was compelled to interfere, one of his knuckles was put out or splintered, and from that time he gradually sank until the time of his death.

THE privateer McRae, lately from New Orleans commanded by Lieut. Huger, late of our Navy, has, probably, gone to the Mediterranean.

A Patriotic Letter.

The following copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States by Colonel E. F. Beale, present surveyor general of California, so well known in Pennsylvania and Virginia, will be read with pleasure, alike for its noble spirit and cheering example. In a letter to a personal friend, which came by the same mail, Colonel Beale says "nothing could be more delightful or agreeable to me than the office I hold, at least in California; nevertheless, I feel that if my services are required this is no time to withold them from my country. I have been looking forward with the keenest delight to two or three years of rest after so many long ones of hardship, but I will cheerfully put off my time of rest still longer, or find eternal rest in an honorable grave, under the old flag. I conscientiously believe that the fate of the commons of the world depends upon the issue of the struggle; and I am willing, if need be, to devote my life to the great cause of the people."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21, 1861.

A short time ago you did me the honor to appoint me to a most important and responsible position, for which I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgment. Under any other condition of public affairs, you have left me nothing to desire; but to the flag under which I have received honorable wounds—under which my father and grandfather fought for the honor and glory of the country—I think I owe something more, in this hour of trial, than a mere performance of a duty in a position of ease and quiet. To the Government, I owe early education and support; for I entered its service almost a child, and I feel towards it a filial affection and gratitude All that I have, even my life, I owe to it, and it is a debt that I am willing gratefully and cheerfully to discharge.

From fourteen to twenty-five, my life was passed at sea, and for the last fifteen years principally on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains.

I served during the Mexican war, and at its close resigned, and have been engaged in many expeditions of some importance since I know that I am resolute, patient, and active, and if I had not courage, my love of country would supply the want of it in such a time as this. Devoted to my country, and owing it everything I have in the world, I write to offer my services to you in any capacity you may wish to use them until the present rebellion is crushed out of the land.

You cannot add to the distinction you have already conferred on me by any appointment, for there is none within your gift more distinguished or more honorable, nor do I desire any change except that I may more efficiently serve the United States. In a word, I wish simply to offer my life for the flag.

With great respect, your obedient serv't

C. F. BEALE

His Excellency the President of the United States.

McClellan and his Generals.

Bayard Taylor, in describing a recent review of the Union troops, says:—I had an opportunity of contrasting McClellan with a score of generals and princes. There were McDowell, Porter, Keyes, Blenker, Smith and Marcy, all manly, gallant faces, and figures of true military bearing; Cols. De Trobriand and Salm-Salm, with their dashing, chivalresque air; the Prince de Joinville, twisted and stooping, lounging on his horse; the Orleans Princes, with their mild, amiable faces, and aspect of languid interest—in all, a most remarkable group of figures. A horse's length in advance sat the smallest man of the party, broad-shouldered, strong-chested, strong-necked and strong-jawed, one hand on his hip, while the other, by an occasional rapid motion, flung some communication to the passing squadron of cavalry. The visor of his cap was well pulled down over his eyes, yet no man in the lines escaped his observation. His glance seemed to take in at once the whole spectacle, yet without losing any of its smallest details.—"He is a commander," said my Austrian friend. Something in his figure, his attitude, and the square, tenacious set of his jaws, reminded me strikingly of Field Marshal Radestky. I scanned the lines of his face in vain for some mark of weakness, indecision or timidity. All was cool, firm, prompt, determined and self-reliant. If he does not justify the expectations of the nation, physiognomy is of no value.

MCCLELLAN, desirous of having the army organized into large corps d'armee, has decided upon the commanders, of whom McDowell and Franklin are two. But Gen. Scott opposes the plan, saying that he hadn't any such thing in Mexico. Napoleon and all great European commanders have so divided their armies to facilitate the transmission of orders and make large bodies of troops more manageable.

FIFTY-SEVEN prisoners, wounded at Bull Run, arrived at Baltimore from Richmond, and confirm the statement that the Confederates have 150,000 troops at Manassas, besides those recently sent to Kentucky. The Confederates have erected numerous powerful batteries on the James river. Jeff. Davis' health is not good.

OBITUARY.—Father McCloskey, pastor of St. John's (R. C.) church, Albany, died on Saturday. The Journal says: "His death has carried mourning into thousands of households; for few men have ever more beautifully 'magnified their office,' in all the duties of counselor, benefactor, pastor and priest, than Father McCloskey."

JOSEPH E. STREITER, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court

IT is ascertained that not more than five thousand rebels have been detached for the West from the Potomac army.

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

HEADQUARTERS 3d BATTALION 18TH REGIMENT U.S. INFANTRY, PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1861.

☞ TO THE YOUNG MEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—I am ordered to recruit the 3d Battalion of the 18th Regiment United States Infantry in Pennsylvania, and now appeal to you to show your patriotism by entering the service of your country in this fine Rifle Regiment, to consist of 2 452 men.

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

Immediate provision made for uniforms, arms, equipments, rations and transportation for all who enlist. One-third of the company officers will be taken from the ranks. No better opportunity is offered to spirited young men for good treatment and fair chances for 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. se23

☞ HEADQUARTERS MULLIGAN GUARDS, No. 100 Grant street, opposite Catnedral. The Company is fast filling up, those wishing to join must call soon. M. K. NOLAN, JOHN STEWART. oc4

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

ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, September 14, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 56.

9 Major John W. Duncan, Pennsylvania Reserve, is detailed on the recruiting service for his Regiment and will 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. Adjutant General.

Apply to JOHN W. DUNCAN, Major 8th Regiment, Recruiting Officer

Recruiting Offices, Kennett House, Diamond and Alderman Gwinon's office, 4th street, opposite Mayor's office. se15

☞ 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, Recruiting Officer. se

Vermin.

"Costar's"

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c, Exterminator

"Costar's"

"Costar's" Bed-bug Extermnator.

"Costar's"

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c

In 25c., 50c. and $1,00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 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"—12 years established in New York City—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Stables, Ships, &c—the City Hotels, "Astor," St. Nicholas, &c—and by more than 20,000 private families

THEY DESTROY INSTANTLY

Bed-Bugs—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.

☞ 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 R. L. FARNESTOCK & 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. Or address orders direct—for Prices, Terms etc., is desired—☞ Send for blue Circular giving reduced prices.

HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No 512 BROADWAY—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York. aug19 1m|aw

☞ 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 unrivaled: they are the best medicines for mothers and children, and cure worms and costiveness.

It is to be remembered that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are easy in their operation; 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 Bredaches 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 medicines, oc5:1m|daw

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 prescriptions to 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 oc11: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:daw:1m GEO. W. KEYSER, Agent.

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. ELINE, se6-3md&w 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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No. 45 Smithfield Street,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,

Constantly on hand which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. mv16:tf

NO. 25 DUQUESNE ST. FOR RENT—Four rooms and finished attic. Rent, $9 per month; apply to P. CUTHBERT & SON se30 51 Market street.

WALL PAPER OF EVERY STYLE AND PRICE—For sale by WM. P. MARSHALL. se23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNA.

RELATIVE TO THE MILITARY

FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the twelfth section of the Act of Assembly, passed the Fifteenth day of May, 1861, it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any Volunteer Soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of the State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor direct, for troops for the service of the United States.

AND WHEREAS, Notwithstanding such prohibition, sundry persons (many of them engaged in raising regiments to be furnished from other States) are persuading to endeavoring to enlist volunteers in violation of law.

AND WHEREAS, It is necessary for the public service and for the honor of Pennsylvania, that her military force should be regularly organized and furnished for the suppression of the existing rebellion, in conformity with the acts of Congress of twenty-second and twenty-fifth July, 1861, and with the laws of the State, and that her citizens should not be seduced into organizations independent of the State authority whereby the raising of her quota is embarrassed, the regiments are not enrolled in her Archives, the families of the men are deprived of the relief provided by the laws of the State for the families of her own volunteers, and the state is deeply by the absorption of her men in such unlawful organizations may be found unable to supply volunteers to fill the future requisitions of the government of the United States.

AND WHEREAS, The following order has been issued by the War Department of the United States, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 25, 1861.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, *Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.*

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit the following order from the War Department:

1. All men now enrolled or mustered into the service of the United States for brigades, regiments, batteries or companies in the state of Pennsylvania, under the direct authority of the Secretary of War, are placed under the command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who shall organize or re-organize them as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the General Government.

2. The United States will continue to furnish subsistence, camp equipage, clothing, &c., as heretofore, for the organizations referred to in the first paragraph, and all U. S. commissaries and quartermasters will furnish, on requisitions made, the necessary subsistence, clothing, &c.

3. All authorities heretofore given to said brigades, regiments or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, are hereby revoked from and after the expiration of the times limited in the original authority, or in any renewals heretofore granted and in cases where no limit of time has been specified, then from and after the expiration of ten days from the date of this order; and in future all volunteers for the service of the United States shall be raised, in Pennsylvania, only under requisitions made on the Governor. All authorities issued by the War Department for Independent Regiments, subject to the approval of the Governor, which have not been so approved are hereby revoked. Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

And, whereas, the President of the United States has, in accordance with the acts of Congress of the twenty-second and twenty-fifth of July last, made requisitions on the Governor of Pennsylvania for sundry regiments of volunteers which requisitions are in the course of being filled

Now, therefore, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of preventing further impositions on the good and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania in this regard, do make this my proclamation, hereby prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by authority of the Governor, and especially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments to be furnished from other States. And also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to any such irregular and unlawful organizations and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the orders of the Government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State and violating their duties as sons and citizens of the Commonwealth. *And I do hereby require* all Magistrates, District Attorneys, and officers of the Commonwealth to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this proclamation, and particularly all persons and their aiders and abettors, who under any pretended authority, shall enlist volunteers for any Brigade, Regiment, Battery or Company of Volunteers other than such as may be authorized by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or advertise or open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistment, so that such offenders may be brought to justice and punished according to law. Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty sixth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. oct1:3td

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1861, for furnishing the following army supplies, deliverable at the Quartermaster's Depot at Indianapolis, Indiana, in quantities as required, viz:

36,000	Forage Caps and Covers
1,960	Uniform Coats, Musicians, Infantry—dark blue Kersey
120	Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Cavalry—dark blue Kersey
25	Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Artillery—dark blue Kersey
34,730	Uniform Coats, Privates, Infantry—dark blue Kersey
2,880	Uniform Jackets, Privates, Cavalry—dark blue Kersey
1,350	Uniform Jackets, Privates, Artillery—dark blue Kersey
120	Chevrons N. C. S. pairs of Infantry
20	" " pairs of Cavalry
270	" 1st Sergeants, pairs of Infantry
30	" pairs of Cavalry
1,450	" Sergeants, pairs of Infantry
130	" pairs of Cavalry
60	" pairs of Artillery
2,900	" Corporals, pairs of Infantry
200	" pairs of Cavalry
110	" pairs of Artillery
40	" Hospital Stewards, pairs of
1,910	Trowsers, Serg., Infantry—sky-blue Kersey
180	" " Cavalry " "
80	" " Artillery " "
2,930	" Corp., Infantry " "
200	" " Cavalry " "
110	" " Artillery " "
31,020	" Privates, Infantry " "
2,220	" " Cavalry " "
1,150	" " Artillery " "
610	Sashes
10,000	blue flannel Sack Coats—lined
31,750	flannel Shirts
80,850	Drawers
72,750	Bootees, pairs of
40,950	Boots, pairs of
80,850	stockings, pairs of
10,000	Great Coats, Infantry
10,000	Great Coat straps, sets
25,000	Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each
4,600	Stable Frocks

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning them.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be entered within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of each kind of the articles advertised for.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposals that may be deemed extravagant.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity contracted for must be delivered within one month of said date of acceptance, and the remainder within two months of said day of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will nevertheless state in their proposals the shortest possible time in which the quantities bid for can be delivered by them.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

Payment shall be made on each delivery, provided Congress shall have made an appropriation to meet it, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of failure on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposal and guaranty will be furnished upon application at this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be enclosed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies." A. MONTGOMERY, oct1-4oc25 Maj. and Q. M. U. S. A.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KILL RATS.

The safest and most effectual RAT PASTE now in use, and warranted

TO BANISH RATS, MICE AND ROACHES,

—AND—

VERMIN OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WITHOUT THE USE OF POISON.

Prepared only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, oct1 corner Diamond and Market street.

FOR RENT.—A large dwelling house of hall, two large parlors, fire chambers dining room and kitchen, attic rooms, bath room, closets, porch, &c., gas and water fixtures, large yard, grape vine, stable and carriage house, No. 99 Penn street. Immediate possession given. Enquire of P. CUTHBERT & SON, oct1 51 Market street.

SHOT GUNS—Single and Double Barrel—For sale at reduced prices BOWN & TETLEY, 138 Wood s se23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,
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CIRCULARS,
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SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

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