The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING::::::::::OCT. 14.

For Afternoon Telegraph and Local News See First Page.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE WAR.

The Republican party, which swept like a tornado over the country last November, seems to be rocking and convulsing with internal commotion. Had it not been for war breaking out, ere now that organization would be extinct. In times of peace, such a party could not exist longer than the period when government patronage was exhausted. So far as principle is concerned, there is no common one among them; they are composed of the odds and ends of former defunct combinations, the most corrupt, designing and profligate being in the lead. Men, who—when the old Democratic and Whig parties were in their prime and glory, where shunned and pelted from their counsels, are now the chosen leaders of the Republicans. With such a combination, there is no principle save the spoils, and when these are disposed of, the party breaks. Just now their existence is somewhat prolonged by the filchings and pilferings of sutlers, army contractors and camp followers, but even with all these, Republicanism, as a party seems to be upon the verge of dissolution.

The New York *Tribune*, and other leading Republican journals, are anticipating and apologising for the sudden departure of this mushroon organization. That paper of a recent date said:

"If the *exigencies* which called the Republican party into being shall return—if the questions on which it divided the country shall again become vital and imminent—we shall insist on its re-organization.—But they do not seem to us to have much if any relation to the existing state of things. The *animus* of the Republican party was resistance to the extension of slavery under the National flag; and who can say that such extension will again be seriously attempted? Who can say even that there will be any American slavery to extend when this rebellion shall have been subdued?"

The "exigencies" alluded to were simply and notoriously the spoils of office. When the Republican party was organized in 1856, there was no more probability of the extension of slavery, than there was in 1860; the managers, however, kept up the howl until they attained possession of the government, and now they seem quite contented and easy in relation to slavery extension.—There never was the slightest danger of the extension of slavery, even into Kansas, and this has been acknowledged by the very agitators who were loudest in asserting it.

The question asked, in the last sentence of the above extract, is a pertinent one, and one which is just now attracting much of the attention of the radical abolition press. It is notorious that this extreme wing of the Republican party, feel no interest in the present rebellion, that does not promise the absolute extinction of slavery throughout the South. Their philanthropy upon the slavery questson, is mere hatred of the slave-owner; and nothing can content them until the institution of slavery is forever obliterated. As to the condition of the slave, *after* "he becomes a freeman," that is quite another question. It is enough that the slave is made free, if only to become a vagrant and a pauper. These extreme abolitionists are blinded by the vision of emancipation, and are stone-blind to the awful consequences which it would unquestionably entail upon those set free. Imagine four millions of helpless wretches suddenly thrown upon the charities of abolition societies, and we may form a faint idea of their suffering and want. That this large class of wretched beings, would have to depend mainly upon charity or plunder, no one will dispute. Their lives have been years of dependence and slavery, and one generation would not be sufficient to teach or compel them to become self reliant.

But ere this period of self-reliance arrives for the manumitted negro, is there no dread of servile insurrections, with all their fiendish and attendant horrors? Is the slave owner going to give up "his property" without a struggle to retain it? These practical considerations never occur to the heated brain of the anti-slavery enthusiast; misnamed philanthropy ignores them, and would renew the horrors and atrocities of St. Domingo, rather than abandon its chimerical teachings. We can not answer the *Tribune's* question, as to the condition of "American slavery," when the rebellion is subdued; we believe, however, that abolition teaching will neither ameliorate the condition of the slave, nor bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. It is too much absorbed in the contemplation of the slave, to be of much use in crushing out rebellion.

GEN. MCCLELLAN VIRTUALLY IN SUPREME COMMAND.—"Occasional" makes the following important statement, relative to the generalship of the army of the Potomac, in his letter to the Philadelphia *Press* of the 11th inst:

"An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held last evening, from 7½ till 10 o'clock, at which Generals McClellan and McDowell were present. General McClellan stated his plans in detail, and he has, by consent of all parties, assumed, not only nominally, but actually, the entire control of the army of the Potomac. He will consult and listen to the opinions and advice of Gen. Scott, and other authorities, but he must be henceforth left entirely to his own judgment and decision. Napoleon like he hears the opinions of others, but forms his own conclusions, and acts upon them. He asks this, and it is ceded cordially to him. To him, therefore, must hence be credited the success, or charged the defeat of our arms."

Union for the Sake of Union.

At a Union meeting in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday evening, speeches were made by United States Senator Dixon, Judge Ellsworth, Mayor Deming and R. D Hubbard. We extract the following from the eloquent speech of Senator Dixon:

"We must have union—a perfect, cordial, entire Union among the people of the loyal states, for the sake of the Union. With such a union our ultimate success is certain, if we add to it perseverance. Without such a union, among ourselves, all efforts in behalf of the Federal Union will be paralyzed. Without it we cannot put down this great rebellion, the vast extent of which we have all underrated. There seemed to be at one time a sort of infatuation upon this subject. It appeared to some to be the part of patriotism to insist that we were in no serious danger, and those who attempted to rouse the public mind to the enormous peril to which the government was exposed, were either looked upon with suspicion, or else their patriotism was complimented at the expense of their judgement and courage. It was easy then, with blind, complacent self-confidence, to fold the arms in fancied security. But the day for such seductive self-indulgence is now past. We all now see that the question with which we have to deal, is whether our government shall continue to exist, and that the work we have to do is to defend, protect and perpetuate that government. It is not possible, in my judgement, to overrate the vastness of the task we have to perform, or to over-estimate its importance to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the whole race of mankind, for all the ages to come. Eleven states of this Union are involved in a great revolution. Two others—Kentucky and Missouri—are a doubtful battle-field, where loyalty and disloyalty to the government are opposed in desperate and fratricidal strife—and in those two states the result is still in suspense. Our national capital is beleagured by an army of unknown numbers. Piratical marauders under the secession flag still infest the ocean. The results of the six months' campaign, since the fall of Fort Sumter, you all know. We had better look at these results just as they are, indulging in the weakness of no fanciful illusions. It is necessary for us to understand exactly what we have undertaken, in order that we may bring to bear upon it the necessary forces, and especially that we may see the absolute necessity of a complete union among ourselves. If we cannot come up to the height of this great, this imminent, this overwhelming peril, then we shall certainly fail to do, and to bear, and to suffer all that it may be necessary to do, to bear, and to suffer for the salvation of our country. It would seem that a full appreciation of our common danger would be sufficient to unite us in the efforts necessary for our common defence. I believe that such a union will be thoroughly compacted throughout all the loyal states; that it will take the place of all our existing party organizations, demanding no other test than perfect fidelity to the constitution, and a firm, unyielding determination to prosecute the war for the Union, even though it should outlast this generation. Such a union among our people is what the present imminent danger demands Such a union we must have. If we have it not—if party feuds are to distract us—if our arms are to be paralyzed by divisions at home—then we may well believe that God has given us over to destruction as he did his devoted city of Jerusalem. While that city was besieged by Titus the violence of party spirit raged more fiercely than ever, and the various factions among which the people were divided turned upon each other the desperate and maddened energies which might, if properly directed and united, have destroyed the Roman army, and saved the city of Jerusalem. Similar disasters would most certainly follow divisions among us. Indeed it was upon the hope of such divisions that the southern cunspirators chiefly relied. I have myself heard them declare their belief that we should be unable to oppose secession, in consequence of divisions among ourselves. 'You will have full occupation,' they said, 'is taking care of those of your own people who will side with us. Such was their belief, in which they were encouraged by many northern journals, and let me say that if this belief had proved well founded, our government would most certainly have been overthrown. With a perfect union among ourselves, our utmost strength may be required to crush this gigantic rebellion; if distracted and weakened by divisions, we may easily accomplish our own destruction.

LIFE IN FORT LAFAYETTE.—Now and then the New York papers are allowed to get, or pretend to get, an inkling of the condition of affairs in Fort Lafayette.—The *World* of yesterday says:

The prisoners pass their time in various ways, conversing with each other, or fulminating "secesh," or smocking and playing cards or chess. Sometimes they organize burlesque meetings and enliven the hours by reproducing, in a ludicrous way, representations of occurrences reported in the daily papers, and again, they become amateur actors and re-enact old comedies and extravaganzas. Whatever anxiety they may feel, or whatever unpleasant thoughts may intrude, are generally unexpressed, and the most are philosophical enough to make the best of their situation by endeavoring to appear as jolly as possible.

A Frightful Stampede of Cavalry Horses.

A frightful stampede of cavalry horses took place at St. Charles Mo., on the third inst. It appears that Col. Merrill's 1st Missouri regiment of horses was on its way to reinforce General Fremont, and quartered for the night at St. Charles. About ten o'clock the horses of Captain Charles Hunt's company became frightened, and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred horses, maddened with fear, went rushing over the encampment, treading tents and men into the earth, and creating a scene of unparalleled excitement. Twelve men are known to have been frightfully mangled, and probably fatally; but the only member of the companies composing the regiment, which were organized in Ohio, at all injured, was Captain Henry Wilson, brother of Captain Lewis Wilson, U. S. A. His skull was fractured, and an arm and leg broken. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

The Official Vote of the County and the Army Vote.

We republish the footing up of the official vote of this county, as follows, for the satisfaction of those who wish to figure upon it with the army vote:

JUDGE DIST. COURT.		
H. W. Williams, R. and U	12,685	
JUDGE COMM'N PLE'S		
W. S. McClure, R. and U	12,823	
ASS. JUDGE COM. PLEAS.		
John Brown, R	7,116	2,246 maj.
Laurence Mitchell, U	4,870	
STATE SENATE.		
John P. Penney, R. and U	12,875	
ASSEMBLY.		
Thos. Williams, R. and U	12,773	
Thos. J. Bigham, R. and U	12,260	
P. C. Shannon, R	7,960	
Wm. Hutchman, R	7,599	
Sigismond Lesley, R	6,871	
L. H. Carlisle, U	5,796	
A. H. Gross, U	6,595	
T. R. Hamilton, U	6,239	
SHERIFF.		
Henry Woods, R	6,863	812 maj.
Joshua Rhodes, U	6,051	
S. M. Brunton, I	774	
J. L. Cook	35	
PROTHONOTARY.		
Henry Fetch, R	6,815	2,277 maj.
Robert Finney, U	4,538	
COMMISSIONER.		
David Collins, R	7,634	2,538 maj.
John A. Parkinson, U	5,096	
TREASURER		
Aaron Floyd, R	6,827	298 maj.
James Blackmore, U	6,529	
Luke B. Davidson	77	
CORONER.		
John McCuing, R	6,827	613 maj.
R. M. Westervelt	143	
DIRECTOR OF POOR.		
Robert H. Davis, R. and U	7,243	

Following we give the aggregate army vote received up to Saturday night, including portions of Black's, G. S. Hay's, Schimmelfennig's and Jackson's regiments, the whole of Rowley's, one company in Geary's regiment, one in the Thirty-first, Capt.'s Sahl's and Patterson's cavalry companies, Capt. J. S. McBride's company in Camp Wilkins, Capt. Glass' company in the Sickles' brigade and one company in Western Virginia.

ASS. JUDGE, DIST. C	
Henry W. Williams	1143
ASS. JUDGE, COMM'N PLEAS.	
Wm. S. McClure	1187
ASS. JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS.	
John Brown	494
Laurence Mitchell	660
STATE SENATOR	
John P. Penney	1185
ASSEMBLY.	
Thomas Williams	1185
Thomas J. Bigham	1141
Peter C. Shannon	543
William Hutchman	470
Sigismond Loewy	563
L. H. Carlisle	712
A. H. Gross	651
Thomas R. Hamilton	825
SHERIFF.	
Henry Woods	661
Joshua Rhodes	582
S. M. Brunton	27
PROTHONOTARY.	
Henry Fetch	599
Robert Finney	588
COMMISSIONER.	
David Collins	539
John A. Parkinson	515
TREASURER.	
Aaron Floyd	415
James Blackmore	789
S. B. Davidson	18
CORONER.	
John McCuing	385
William Alexander	570
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	
Robert H. Davis	641

This vote increases Woods' majority to 891, elects Blackmore by 76 over Floyd; gives Gross 204 over Loew, but increases Hamilton's majority to 130 over Loew.

A private letter from Colonel Rippey's regiment gives the vote for Sheriff as follows: Rhodes, 144; Woods, 17. This would reduce Woods' majority to 768.

A Gloomy Future for England.

A short, [illegible] supply in England is contemplated with gloomy forebodings. The London *Chronicle*, of the 19th ult., says:

The beneficial harvest has saved thousands from utter want, and it would be impossible to over-estimate the advantages it will be the means of conferring on the poorer classes during the remainder of this and the greater part of next year. But for this we might well shrink from contemplating the future. For, let our home demand be what it may, it cannot bring trade to the flourishing position it occupied prior to the outbreak of hostilities in America. The many thousands who depend upon iron and cotton manufactures for their daily bread must inevitably undergo many hardships next winter, and unless we can by means obtain supplies of cotton, still greater calamities will surely overtake us. We do not perceive any means by which this end can be gained—unless, indeed, the Confederates change their determination, and all impediments to our commerce be removed. It is needless for us to point out the extreme unlikelihood of any such change being made; but it is upon a slender foundation such as this that we must build our hopes, or accept the alternative of looking forward to "cotton famine," abandoned mills and starved operatives.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Still Later from Western Virginia—Devastation of the Country—Campaign Ended—Withdrawal of the Federal Troops—1,800 of 8,000 Confined in the Hospital, &c., &c.

The steamer Mary Cook arrived last evening from the Kanawha river, bringing from the camps near Gauley Bridge 184 sick and wounded soldiers, who were immediately taken from the steamer to the Marine Hospital. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Quinn, who has been spending a few weeks in Western Virginia, was also a passenger on the Cook, and from him we learn very important particulars from that section of the State. He corroborates the statement of Colonel Frizell, that the entire country of the Kanawha Valley is devastated, and that farmers are leaving as rapidly as transportation can be found to bring them North. Forage is out of the question, and provisions can not be procured.

The condition of the roads and country is such that an army of 2,000 men could not winter there, the impossibility of transportation being so great, and the risk of reaching the army with supplies, &c., so hazardous.

Generals Rosecrans and Cox are at Mountain Cave, only thirteen miles from Gauley Bridge, with *only six thousand troops who are able to perform active duty and are available.* Between Gauley Bridge and Camp Look-out there were on Tuesday last 1,040 patients in the hospitals, prostrated with the camp fever. At Cross Lanes, near Carnifex Ferry, and about twenty-eight miles from Gauley Bridge, are 160 patients. Those that can bear moving are to be brought here as rapidly as steamers can be secured.

During the past two weeks there have been continuous rains, and the roads are almost impassable.

The campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended, and preparations are on foot to withdraw a portion of our forces there, and send them into Kentucky, leaving only a sufficient force to prevent the rebels from approaching North of Gauley river or West of Cheat Mountain. The probabilities are, however, that the secesh ers have no desire to come through a country they already had laid waste, and left barren.

Mr. Quinn was at Sewall's Mountain when a battle between our forces and the rebels was so imminent. The enemy were intrenched on a mountain four miles and a half from our army, and their camp fires plainly visible. The enemy's pickets fired upon the Federal pickets, but no damage was done. On Sunday evening General Rosecrans fell back on Camp Look-out, and then to Mountain Cave. We will not be surprised to hear of Rosecrans in Kentucky within ten days The enemy have already gone in the direction of Cumberland Gap.

"No Pent-up Utica."

Everybody has heard the lines,

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

But very few people know the author, or in what poem they occur. The Portsmouth (New Hampshire) *Journal* says that they were written by one Jonathan Michael Sewall, a Portsmouth poet, as an epilogue to Addison's play of Cato, on the occasion of its performance by an amateur company in that city in 1788 The whole production was one of decided power. The spirit of the Revolution entered into every expression: We give a few lines:

"And what new gleams with dawning rays at home,
Once blazed in full-orbed majesty at Rome.
Did Rome's brave sons a noble strife t' oppose
The mighty torrent of domestic foes,
And bold y arm the virtuous few, and dare
The desperate perils of unequal war?
Our Senate, too, the same bold deed has done,
And for a Cato armed a Washington!

"Rise, then, my countrymen, for fight prepare,
Gird on your swords, and, fearless, rush to war!
For your grieved country nobly dare to die,
And empty all your veins for liberty:
No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours!"

Utica, a city older than any in the vicinity of ancient Carthage, was the place where Cato died. This fact, with the above extracts, will sufficiently explain one of the most expressive quotations in our language—a quotation which has frequently made by the most distinguished orators, Daniel Webster among them.

THE HAYES POLAR EXPEDITION.—Mr. Hy Grinnell, of New York, who interested himself greatly in the fitting out of Dr Hayes' Polar Expedition, has received the following dispatch from him:

"HALIFAX, Oct. 9 1861.—Homeward bound. Put in after a stormy passage for repairs and water. We were unable to penetrate Smith's straits either this season or the last, on account of heavy ice. We wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and I have penetrated with dog sledges to latitude eighty one degrees thirty five minutes, on the west side of Kennedy Channel In that channel there was much open water The thirteen surviving members of my original party are all well. Two of my companions, Mr. Sontag and Gibson Caruthers, have died.

J. J. HAYES,

"American Polar Expedition."

GETTING A WEDDING COAT.—Among the anecdotes related by Dr. Bushnell in his sermon at Litchfield, illustrative of the age of homespun, was this:

One of the aged divines of that county, still living, was married during the revolution, but under singular difficulties.—There was an obstacle to the wedding which seemed insurmountable. He had no wedding coat, nor was wool to be had to make one, and it was in the dead of winter. Yet all parties were ready and he was anxious to be married without delay. At last the mother of the intended bride discovered the difficulty and promptly had some of her sheep shorn and sewed up in blankets to keep them warm, while of the wool she spun and wove a coat for her intended son in law.

[From the London Post, Sept. 18.]

A New Question of International Maratime Law.

Advices from America, by the Hibernian, state that no clearances are to be granted in future to vessels bound for Matamoras, Mexico; upon the ground that the cargoes of such vessels might give aid and comfort to the Southerners, by putting within their reach articles of which they are in need. To place an embargo on one of the ports of a friendly power, may, perhaps, be considered as against all international law.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The imperial state crown of her majesty Queen Victoria was made by Messrs Rundell and Bridge, in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by command of her majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold, it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz 6dwts. troy. The following is a summary of the jewels comprised in the crown: 1 large ruby, irregularly polished; 1 large broad-spread sapphire; 16 sapphires; 11 emeralds, 4 rubies; 1,363 brilliant diamonds; 1,273 rose diamonds; 147 table diamonds; 4 drop shaped pearls; 273 pearls.

New Orleans.

This city, we believe, has, by this time, fallen into the hands of the Federal Navy and land forces. Indications have been for some weeks that an expedition had moved against it, and recent Southern intelligence leaves it almost beyond question that it is by this time taken. It will be glad tidings to the people of Louisiana

The vote in that State upon the question of Secession and the election of delegates was put simultaneously, and while a majority of delegates elected were in favor of Secession, the vote of the people of the whole State was 324 against it. Notwithstanding this explicit declaration, the delegates carried the State out. New Orleans always, from the first to the last, protested against disunion. The True Delta, day after day, battled against it, and proved the crying injustice done to the State. The State Legislature protested against the extraordinary action of the convention that took the State out of the Union. The city of New Orleans kept her member of Congress at Washington for months after the so-called act of Secession. Everything that a free people could do in protestation against subjection, Louisiana did. Could it be expected that they would rest patient under the curse of an oligarchy, such as is now the Southern Confederacy, when a few bold spirits, unchecked by any principle but base ambition, are struggling for power? They had always elected their Congressmen, but they found that this Convention itself, without authority, had elected their members to the Montgomery Congress, When the Convention assembled from the seven Confederate States, and adopted a provisional Government and Constitution, the people of Louisiana, in common with the other Southern States, expected something superior, something better—at least, that they might be permitted to elect members of Congress by the people. To their indignation, it was found that so far from the new Provisional Government's giving them the right to elect, it gave absolute and unconditional power to the delegates to Congress from any one State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any member. The people should be no more allowed to lay their sacriligeous hands upon the keys of place and power.

New Orleans is undoubtedly taken; all Louisiana is taken, not by the United States fleet, or their forces, but by the grand uprising of the people, in resentment of the oppressions of the Confederate Government.—[Louisville Democrat of Thursday.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

A sentiment offered at the Dinner to H. I. H. the Prince Napoleon, at the Revere House, Sept. 25th. 1861.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The land of sunshine and of song!
Her name is on our hearts divine;
To her the banquet's vows belong
Whose breasts have poured its wine;
Our trusty friend, our true ally
Through varied change and chance;
So, fill your flashing goblets high—
I give you, Vive la France!

Above our host in triple fold
The self-same colors spread,
Where Valor's faithful arm upholds
The blue, the white, the red;
Alike each nation's glittering crest
Reflects the morning's glance—
Twin eagles, soaring east and west;
Once more then, Vive la France!

Sister in trial! who shall count
Thy generous friendship's claim,
Whose blood ran mingling in the fount
That gave our land its name,
Till Yorktown saw in blended line
Our conquering arms advance,
And victory's double garlands twine
Our banners! Vive la France!

O land of heroes! in our need
One gift from Heaven we crave
To stanch there wounds that vainly bleed;
The wise to lead the brave:
Call back one Captain of thy past
From glory's marble trance,
Whose name shall be a bugle blast
To rouse us! Vive la France!

Pluck Condé's hatch from the trench,
Wake up stout Charles Martel,
Or find some woman's hand to clench
The sword of la Pucelle!
Give us one hour of old Turenne—
One lift of Bayard's lance—
Nay, Call Marengo's chief again
To lead us! Vive la France!

Ah, hush! our wake me guests shall hear
But sounds of peace and joy;
No angry words vex thine ear
Fair daughter of Savoy!
Once more the land of arms and arts,
Of glory, grace, romance
Her love lies warm in all our hearts,
God bless her! Vive la France.

Boston Transcript.

HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S

PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

Prepared from the original recipe by Dr. Bretinizer, of Wheeling, and recommended by Dr. J. F. Hullihen, of this city, as being the only true and genuine article of this Paste now before the public. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist
and dealer in choice Family Medicines,
oc2 2tmd-2p cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 45 SMITHFIELD STREET Residence, 213 Liberty street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21 6md 2p

HEADQUARTERS MULLIGAN GUARDS, No. 196 Grant street, opposite Catedral The Company is recruiting up those wishing to join must call soon.

M. K. NOLAN,
oc4 JOHN STEWART.

HEADQUARTERS 5th BATTALION 18TH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY,
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1861.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—I am ordered to recruit the 5th Battalion of the 18th Regiment United States Infantry in Pennsylvania, and appeal to you to show your patriotism by entering the service of your country in this fine little Regiment, to consist of 2,442 men.

The pay is from $13 to $34 per month, with abundant food, clothing, and all necessaries. Every soldier of the regular army is enrolled, besides pension if disabled, and bounty of One Hundred Dollars when honorably discharged, to a comfortable support for life 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 chance for promotion. For full information apply to Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND, at the Rendezvous, No. 84 Fourth street.

WILL. A. STOKES,
se23 Major 18th Regt U. S. Infantry.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17th 1861.—In accordance with the annexed order, the undersigned has opened a Recruiting Office, for the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—the maximum standard. All the above advantages, pay, &c., are guaranteed to the soldier.

ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS 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. B. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj't Gen.

Apply to JOHN W. DUNCAN,
Major 8th Reg'ment, Recruiting Officer.

Recruiting Offices, Kennett House, Diamond and Alderman Newton'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.

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 worms 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 medicines,
oc5 3mdaw

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,
oc1 3dw New York

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.

oc7 3mawlm GEO. H. 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 KLINE,
se6-3md&w 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

GO TO NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,
and select your
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
From a new and complete Stock.
CHEAP FOR CASH IS THE MOTTO.
oc12 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW OPENING

Beautiful Prints, &c.
Dark Ginghams,
Flannels, all Colors,
Canton Flannels, &c.
Checks, Tickings, &c.
Beautiful Delaines and other Dress Goods.
Tweeds, Jeans, Cassinets, Sheetings and Shirtings,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts
Needle Collars and Sets.

ALL SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH

C. HANSON LOVE.

74 Market Street.

oc16-daw

STRAY HORSE.—Was taken up running at large on the streets of the City of Pittsburgh, one BAY HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, four years old, star in his forehead, both hind feet white, a white spot on his rump, near the root of the tail. The owner of said horse is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise said horse will be sold at public outcry at the stable of Col. BODY PATTERSON, on Diamond Alley, on FRIDAY the 18th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to defray costs and charges.

J. G. PATTERSON,
Chief of Police.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11, 1861. oc11 4t

YOUNG'S WHOLESALE OYSTER DEPOT,
AT THE OLD STAND,
CORNUCOPIÆ RESTAURANT,
No 40 Fifth Street.

WHERE FAMILIES, HOTELS, Restaurants and the trade generally, can be supplied with Chesapeake Bay Oysters at the lowest wholesale rates. Country trade solicited.

oc14 ELI YOUNG, Proprietor.

Young's Eating Saloon,

COR. VIRGIN ALLEY and SMITHFIELD ST, where Oysters and all the delicacies of the season will be served up in the most palatable style.

ELI YOUNG,
oc14 corner Virgin alley and Smithfield st.

JESSE JOHNSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce; Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments of High Wines.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE NO. 237 SOUTH SECOND ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

au22 1yd

RUSSET APPLES—50 barrels choice Russet Apples, just received and for sale by

JAS A FETZER,
oc14 corner Market and First streets.

MILL FEED—168 sacks Middlings, just received and for sale by

JAS A FETZER,
oc14 corner Market and First streets.

SWEET POTATOES—18 bbls Marietta Sweet Potatos, just received and for sale by

JAS A FETZER,
oc14 corner Market and First sts

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters testementary upon the estate of Sylvester Seymour, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said decedent will present them duly authenticated for settlement. KL. ZA. T. SEYMOUR.

At residence of Warden of Western Penitentiary.

oc14 7tw

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISEMENT of C. F. Brown in another column of this paper. He continues to be consulted at No. 50, Smithfield street. Charges reasonable.

oc14 3d

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, October 12th, 1861.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 12 o'clock M.

The annual election for Directors will be held on Monday, November 18, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. [oc14] W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,
CIRCULARS,

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.
oc11

NEW FALL GOODS! NEW FALL GOODS!

CHARLES GIPNER,

78 MARKET STREET.

Invites the attention of all to his stock of

Dress Trimmings, Embroidered Bonnet Ribbons, Mechanic Corsets, slightly damaged, for 50 and 62½ cents, Linen Sets for 50 cts., worth $1,25, Zephyr and Shetland Wool, Shetland Shawls, Woolen Hoods, Nubias, Woolen Hosiery, Merino Undershirts and Drawers Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c., Gents' Neck-Ties, Collars, Gloves, and Hosiery.

oc2

R. R. 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.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS.
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ja11 3 PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE OF THE PENN'A INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, October 11th, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 63 Fourth street between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and ten o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1861.

oc12 dtno4 I. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

Is a friend in need. Every family should have

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc12 3meod corner Second and Wood sts.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Selling lower than they can be bought for at any place else in the city.

Remember the place,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE
OF
JOS. H BORLAND,
98 Market street,
oc12 second door from Fifth.

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
1,660	Uniform Coats, Musicians, Infantry—dark blue Kersey
120	Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Cavalry—dark blue Kersey
20	Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Artillery—dark blue Kersey
34,750	Uniform Coats, Privates, Infantry—dark blue Kersey
2,680	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
370	1st Sergeants, pairs of Infantry
40	" pairs of Cavalry
10	" pairs of Artillery
1,450	Sergeants, pairs of Infantry
130	" pairs of Cavalry
60	" pairs of Artillery
2,960	Corporals, pairs of Infantry
260	" pairs of Cavalry
110	" pairs of Artillery
40	Hospital Stewards, pairs of
1,910	Trowsers, Serg., Infantry—sky-blue Kersey
180	" " Cavalry, " "
80	" " Artillery " "
2,900	Corp., Infantry " "
200	" " C