The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::OCT. 22.

For Afternoon Telegraph and Local News See First Page.

PROSPECT OF A DECISIVE BATTLE.

There is an impression among those who have the finest opportunities of knowing, that our and the rebel forces on the Potomac are on the eve of a terrible engagement. The point at which this dreadful shock of arms is likely to occur is Manassas Junction—the scene of our late humiliation. Here Beauregard has again entrenched himself, patiently, waiting the advance of the federal forces.

Our Cabinet at Washington are said to be divided in regard to the policy of a forward movement upon the rebels: but the necessity of striking soon seems to have the weight of authority in its favor. Whether our forces are able to strike this blow successfully is a question which the attempt only can answer. It is said that the rebels at Manassas are so confident of success, that, they are eager for an engagement and anxiously await the advance of the federal army. Their attempt at closing the Potomac was intended to drive the government into a premature attack upon them, and it is likely to prove successful. The only certain way of clearing this stream of batteries is said to be an advance on Manassas. The rebels being aware of this are eager for a fight from behind their fortifications; for it appears pretty certain they will not risk a battle unless they have those advantages. To give the rebels the advantages of position, masked batteries, earthwork intrenchments and superior knowledge of the country is to show a confidence in our ability to conquer, commendable to our pluck, if not our judgment.

The portion of the Cabinet which counsel prudence and delay are on the safe side, because a terrible responsibility rests upon those who are anxious for the fight. General McClellan and his immense army cannot afford to suffer defeat; another Bull Run disaster would be crushing to our cause. Nothing, therefore, should be risked when the consequences of failure would be so fatal, but should we gain a decisive victory we may look for the speedy termination of rebellion. Once obtain a foothold in Virginia and the rebel government will fly before our victorious soldiers; rebellion will become terror-stricken; the loyal men of Virginia, now kept down by the strong hand of tyrrany, will rally to the standard of their deliverers, and soon a Union party will show itself in the Old Dominion, as powerful in numbers as they were before the State seceded. A decisive victory for our arms in Virginia would not only give hope and confidence to the Union men of the South, but have an admirable effect upon us all. Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, would receive new life, and prepare for the performance of gallant exploits. Our troops would feel new incentives after having rubbed out the disgrace of our former defeat, and a feeling of confidence in our ability to conquer would be created, similar to that which was felt when the rebellion broke out.

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

Our talented neighbor of the *Gazette* yesterday devoted a column and a half to a learned discussion of this irritating subject.

It began its leader very wisely by stating:

"It is hard to determine *clearly* the effect slavery is to have upon our great national conflict, or what effect that conflict is to have upon slavery. The two are inseparably blended, but subject to numberless complications and contingencies."

No fair minded gentlemen can object to this; in fact it is quite difficult to "determine clearly" anything connected with the struggle except that it is going on.

After the exhibition of a large amount of learning about the early struggles of the American colonies, Cromwell, Luther, King David, Charles the Fifth, and the well of Bethlehem, our estimable acquaintance concludes as follows:

"Our readers can answer for themselves; as for us, our hand and voice is with Liberty and Humanity, and for the *wisest improvement* of the present Great Opportunity, the neglect of which must call down upon the nation the vengeance of Heaven."

Our neighbor will place us under additional obligations if it will inform us what it means by the "wisest improvement of the present great opportunity."

TELEGRAPH TO UTAH.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the congratulations of Brigham Young to President Lincoln and the reply of the latter to the Mormon Saint, upon the completion of telegraphic communication to Salt Lake. The successor of Joe Smith is grandiloquent in alluding to an enterprise which "spans the continent, unites two oceans and connects remote extremities of the body politic with the great government's heart. May the whole system thrill with quickened pulsations of that heart; the parricidal hand of treason be punished; and the entire sisterhood of States join hands in glad reunion around the national fireside."

President Lincoln reciprocates the congratulations of Brother Young, but does not spread himself to the same extent.

THE treaty with the King of Lagos for the cession of the Isle and port of Lagos to Great Britain, is officially announced. This port of Lagos is one of the most valuable upon the African coast, its business amounting to upwards of ten millions of dollars annually. It is a rich acquisition for the British Government.

HARVEY AND SHAKSPEARE.

Two papers from the pen of Mr. James H. Hackett, the distinguished representative of Sir John Fallstaff, have been furnished to the New York *Evening Post*, going to prove that Shakspeare had a knowledge of the circulation of the blood prior to its discovery by Dr. Harvey. To support his position Mr. Hackett quotes several passages from Shakspeare's plays, among which are the following:

Brutus, in Julius Cæsar, speaking to Portia, says;

"Thou art dear to me as the ruddy drops
That visit my sad heart."

After quoting several other passages equally pertinent, Mr. Hackett concludes with one from Fallstaff, in which he speaks of "good sack" having the excellent effect of warming the *blood* and making it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme."

Activity in Business.

We were gratified, yesterday, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Saturday, to hear that one of our heaviest old houses in Market street had done a heavier business this week than it has ever done in any week at this season of the year, and, with but few exceptions, larger than in any week in its existence. An excellent feature of this activity, too, was the fact that a very large proportion of the sales were for cash, and none of them on the pernicious system of "long credits," that has destroyed so many mercantile fortunes in this and other cities. We make this editorial note of the matter, because we are sure the public will be as much rejoiced to hear it as we were.

A LARGE HOLE.—A Kentucky letter in a St. Louis paper has this significant passage:

"My opinion is that a large hole will be bored through Tennessee and Arkansas before the 1st of December. Our southern friends will feel like going home soon, and our troops intend to escort them back to their plantations and remain with them until all disputes between them are settled."

FROM MISSOURI.

Fremont and the Contractors.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times

The public mind is profoundly agitated upon the administration of affairs in this military department. Fremont has many zealous friends, as well as many enemies, from grounds not at all personal. Much of the discontent may arise from the fact that little has been done in the field as yet, and fresh outbreaks are occurring on the lines of railroad.

The visit of the War Secretary and Adjutant General has stimulated the discussion of the condition of affairs. Parties equally well-informed state that Mr. Cameron left with both favorable and unfavorable impressions. It is needless to add that the opinions here are very conflicting. No doubt it must have gladened the heart to see an army of the best fighting material in the world in the field, well fed, well clad, and tolerably well equipped and disciplined. All that was to be *seen* was probably to his liking—all that was unseen may have been otherwise.

No expense has been spared on the troops. Whatever money or credit could buy, from brass and silver bands to tent flooring, has been bought. Ice, water barrels, by the car load, surgical instruments enough for the Grand Army of the Emperor, besides vast qualities of provisions, clothing, horses, wagons, &c. Verily we have had enough of the "pride, pomp and circumstance of war," to have seen its virtues.

FLUTTER AMONG THE CONTRACTORS.

The announcement of Secretary Cameron referring informal claims to the proper authorities at Washington, has raised a decided commotion, the results of which will be to lead to some rich developments in which the whole country is interested. It appears that parties in this city and floating capitalists have taken large and lucrative contracts for the government upon no other authority than the general commanding and his subordinates. The banks have advanced large sums of money upon these transactions, holding the certified claims as security. The secretary's decision has upset their calculations, and disturbed the equilibrium of the money market.

The streets have been full of rumors of fraudulent and swindling transactions on the part of the contractors, for the tenth part of which I would not vouch, though it would be strange if they were entire fiction. Thus it is reported that the extensive fortifications have cost the government $490,000, when competent engineers say $120,000 would have been ample.—Another contract for horses was sold for $10,000 the same day it was obtained. A third was for 200,000 bushels of corn at 60c. per bushel, yielding a net profit of 45c. a bushel. One patriotic individual furnished boots to the government, the soles of which were stuffed with paper and shavings!—Some lucky one who was not worth a dollar on the 1st of March, drew out of bank $79,000 on the day that the quartermaster left. An express company is said to have received $500 per gun for fifty heavy guns shipped as ordinary freight, when the railway companies would have been glad to get 60c. cwt. for the same, the guns having laid useless on the ground ever since.—Jobbery in provision contracts, swindling in arms, clothing contracts, and almost everything else.

The Traitor Governor of Missouri.

The St. Louis *Republican* has this paragraph:

"A report was extensively circulated, shortly after the surrender of Lexington, that Jackson had assembled the *secesh* part of the legislature in that city, and secured the passage of a secession ordinance. This was erroneous—there was no such session. But we understand he has sent notices to members supposed to be in his interest and that of the Southern Confederacy, requiring their attendance in a remote corner of the State, (probably Carthage,) where, few or many they will go through the form of passing an ordinance of secession, if Gen. Fremont does not, in the meantime, drive the whole *posse* out of the State."

An Absurd Duel.

M. Mary-Lafon was bathing in the Marne one day, a Mr. M. G. near him. The latter suddenly disappeared. M. Lafon dived after him and brought him up again. Restored to his senses, the delivered overwhelmed his deliverer with expressions of gratitude. M. Lafon, to get rid of such excessive demonstrations, proposed an adjournment to a house of refreshment. But this only made matters worse. M. G. called him his father and his saviour, and persisted in publicly embracing him. M. Lafon, annoyed beyond bearing, threw a plate of strawberries at M. G., who retorted with a water decanter. A meeting was the consequence. After a first harmless discharge of pistols, M. Lafon inquired if the other would persist in his filial demonstrativeness.

THE foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

The Mexican Troubles.

The Arabia's mails bring fuller accounts of the preparations for the allied expedition against Mexico. The London Post of the 14th instant makes this semi-official announcement:

"It is understood that by the middle of November the climate of Vera Cruz and Tampico will be well suited to the forthcoming intervention of the allied forces in the Gulf of Mexico. From that time the healthy season begins, and it commonly continues during some six months—a period far more than sufficient for putting into gear our plans for the liquidation of our claims against the republic of Mexico. Although it would be impossible to fix the precise moment for the commencement of the operations in the Gulf, there is little doubt that in the first week of the healthy season we shall be in a position to carry into effect, jointly with the forces of France and Spain, the intervention which we announced more than a week ago.

"We have every reason to anticipate that, long before the unhealthy season returns in Mexico, the great proportion of our sailors and marines may be in a position to quit possession of Vera Cruz, Tampico and such other ports as they may seize along the Gulf. It is not too much, indeed, to hope that a very brief career of active hostilities in the principal cities of the coast will result in bringing the Mexican government to our terms; and it is obvious that when the process which we are prepared to carry into effect among the principal Gulf cities shall have been formally agreed to by the best executive authority that exists in Mexico, it will be competent to us to relinquish our forcible possession of the ports that we may have held meanwhile as material guaranties. Two or three vessels of war in the roadstead of each of the ports that are to be placed under a system of revenue sequestration, will then be in all probability the utmost that will be required."

The London Times says:

"The Spanish naval force which is to assemble at Havana for the expedition to Mexico is composed of twelve steamers, viz: Prince de Asturias, 51 guns; Concepcion, 41 guns; Lealtad, 41 guns; Blanca 37 guns; Berenguela, 37 guns; Petronilla, 37 guns; Isabel la Catolica, 16 guns; Francisco de Asis, 16 guns; Hernan Cortes, 6 guns; Blasco de Garay, 6 guns; Pizarro, 6 guns; Velasco, 6 guns; total, 300 guns. There will be besides two corvettes and the necessary number of transports."

The pacification of Mexico can be better effected by the intervention of the great Powers than by the reconquest of the country by a second-rate state. What is wanted is that peace and order should be enforced for a few years, and that the improvement of the people should be left to those causes which have regenerated more than one European nation."

The Paris Presse throws doubt on an assertion made by the Correspondencia, that no understanding has been come to between France and England as to a joint intervention in Mexico. "Contrary to what the Correspondencia announces," says the Paris journal, "the negotiations have not been broken off between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico; but up to the present time no decision has been come to."

The Way to Help Humanity and Lancashire.

The London Star and Dial of the 3d instant accompanies an appeal for the development of the Indian, Egyptian and Australian cotton lands with the following excellent remarks:

"A great opportunity is before us. We may pluck permanent safety out of the midst of an imminent danger. We may confer immense benefit on millions of our fellow subjects, and on millions more of our fellow creatures We may solve the most urgent of English questions by a method which will solve also the worst of American difficulties. The present and future of two great nations are bound up together in one problem. A plentiful supply of cotton is to England the indispensable condition of existence. A diminished demand for the principal produce of southern states is the most hopeful chance of negro emancipation. There are wide and fruitful cotton fields within our own territories. There is an absolute impossibility of obtaining present supplies from America. That impossibility may be indefinitely protracted. The politicians of the Union are yet too strong for the soldiers and citizens who would make the war short and decisive. It may be prolonged—it may be renewed. There can be no more reliance upon the commercial operations of a country divided against itself.

"The blockade of southern ports is now so effective that not a bale of cotton escapes thence to our shores; though the price is double or treble the average. Not even the prospect of getting twenty cents per pound at Liverpool for what can be bought at six cents in Charleston tempts the merchants to speculate on evading the Union cruisers. There is not a pound of cotton on the Atlantic, except under the flag that conveys it as the spoil of war to New York. Our stocks are getting low—our markets are feverish, our mills are beginning to work short time. Are we to persist in looking to the disturbed and war-stricken West for supplies which it cannot yield without a miracle of pacification? Or shall we not apply ourselves with vigorous promptitude to the sources that lie within our own tranquil empire, and within the reach of very moderate exertions?

* * * "America can, at any rate, not increase her supply, unless—which God and man may be trusted to avert!—she also increases her slave grounds. It is India and the British colonies that must supply the wants of the future—the wants unsatisfied by the 4,000,000 bales hitherto supplied by the United States. The 2,000,000 bales yielded by other countries must be doubled or trebled before we begin to see the natural level of supply and demand. We may hope to see by that time the American negro as free as the British operative, and the Indian ryot or coolie as well content as either. Good luck to all who aspire to help on so happy a result."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY NOT REMOTE.

From the London Post (semi-official.)

Up to the present time the Confederates have succeeded in every field—at Bull Run, Springfield, and Lexington. How is the question of secession to be decided? According to the modern theory of European nations, as exhibited in the cases of the revolted American colonies, of Spain, Greece, and Belgium, de facto independence must be recognized. The time perhaps, has not arrived when this question can be put to any foreign State, but the fact of virtual independence nevertheless exists, and the period of decision cannot be long postponed. But why are the American people to continue an unnecessary and fratricidal war, which all experience, up to the present time, shows is unlikely to be accompanied by any lasting triumphs? On the plainest grounds of humanity, compromise would be infinitely preferable to a continuance of hostilities. The North now hopes, by its successful naval expeditions, to seize the cotton crops of the South, and to provide for the necessities of European manufacture. But we are at a loss to know by what process the free-traders of the South can be reconciled to the prohibitory and exclusive tariffs of the North. We lament the unhappy differences which now appear almost appear irreconcilable; we admit the impossibility of expecting the South to contribute to the the expenses of a war waged for its conquest and subjugation; but we still have a gleam of hope, when, considering the protracted and mutual hesitation and delay of the belligerents, we see in the not distant horizon the acknowledgement of that principle of seperation and of individual State Sovereignty which is now equally valid and true as it was when the United States first achieved their independence. Foreign nations have only to keep aloof from the contest. Premature recognition would be both unjust and inexpedient; but the course of events appears to be forcing some action in this direction upon foreign Governments Wise and timely compromise, accompanied by the amicable renewal of political and commercial relations, ought to be the policy of the Federal Government; but whether this lesson has been taught is a problem which must be left to future history; at present, it is a speculation not sufficiently illustrated by the small skirmishes which for some time past have marked the progress of the Amerionn civil war.

Judge Ranney on the Knights of the Golden Circle

Judge Ranney made a powerful speech for the prosecution in the case of the Knights of the Golden Circle; His closing words are reported by the Herald as follows:

In closing, Judge Ranney poured out the vials of his indignation on those who imagine the democratic party requires to be defended by secret societies. That party, to which he was proud to belong, is defended by the whole history of our country, and by the recollections of every battle field. If any had erred by taking the first obligation, he would say the democratic party needs not to be protected in any such manner. Stand on the house tops, said he, proclaim to the world that men are to be protected in their constitutional rights, but don't hide it beneath senseless oaths and obligations. Cease the tom-fooling of cooking up hats, hinting mysteriously of the "Star of Bethlehem," and talking about being quartered and thrown out of the four gates of gateless cities. Such things create suspicion. He knew there are men who have looked with pleasure on the march of the rebels toward Washington. Blinded by partizanship they have forgotten that Abraham Lincoln is nothing and nobody, except as he represents the government and the people. Let those who have so far forgotten their obligations to the government as to conspire against it, be punished as they deserve, and let those who are not guilty be exonerated from suspicion.

Good Pay.

Suppose a private to have served one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the government reduced to a *cash valuation*, would stand about thus:

For 12 months' pay at $13 per month	$156,00
For 12 months' commutation for clothing, at $3.50	42,00
For 12 months' commutation for rations, at $12	144,00
For Bounty	100,00
For grant of 160 acres of land (in prospect)	16,00
Total for one year,	$502,00

And supposing his average travel from the place of enrollment to the place of muster to be 200 miles, he receives $6, (50 cents for each 20 miles) and the same on his discharge; and if in the cavalry service $25 in addition.

A LITTLE more that thirty years ago a writer in Blockwoods Magazine wrote in ferocious denunciation of the character of Franklin because he had proposed, on one occasion, in the hearing of Englishmen, the future greatness of the United States. Looking at the Thames, the philosopher said:—"And is it this narrow stream that is to have dominion over a country that contains the Hudson and the Ohio?" They never forgave Franklin for that question—those magnanimous Britons—and they never will.

DIED.

—On Sunday morning, at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., LIEUT. EVANS R. DARLINGTON, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 12:30, on the arrival of the Eastern train and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance for friends.

HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

Prepared from the original recipe by Dr. Frestinger, 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,
oc22:6md-2p cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

BROCKEDON'S BI-CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS.—Designed especially for the cure of SOUR STOMACH and HEADACHE, arising therefrom—they are prepared by Professor Brocadon, of London, from the pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda, and their great success since their introduction here, by the subscriber, proves them to be, for the above complaints, without an equal. Sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
and dealer in Choice Family Medicines,
oc21 cor. Smithfield and 4th sts.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisher's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. K. 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

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,
oct4daw New York

☞ 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; suppression of spirits, dullness 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.

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 was soon able to attend to her duties, and to-day is the admiring 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.
oct8:mdaw

☞ THE GREAT TEST OF ALL CHEMICAL preparations is analysis, and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which imparts the most sincerb 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.

GEO. G. REYHER, Agent
oct7:6m

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 ROBERT 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 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

☞ 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 $20 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,
se6 Recruiting Officer.

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

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 2432 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 left disabled in the "Soldier's Home" established by this government.

Immediate promotion 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 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,
se23 Major 18th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

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

OR DER.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56.

9. Major John W. Lincoln, 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 detained to assist him.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

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

Recruiting Offices, Kennett House, Diamond and Adjutant Gwston's office, 4th street, opposite Mayor's office.
se18

☞ FOR THE WAR—THE BRIGADE OF Colonel W. H. LAMON, the late law partner and friend of the President, is not quite full, and men will be received either as companies, parts of companies or as individuals, and have the choice of the branch of service which they prefer, either as Artillery, Infantry or Cavalry.

A portion of the Brigade is now in active service. This is a chance rarely met with, as the Brigade will be a favorite one. From the date of enlistment men will be subsisted, paid and clothed. Apply at the stable of R. H. PATTERSON,
at the Red White and Blue, Smithfield st.,
oct5-1m opposite the Postoffice.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 16th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, November 18th, 1861, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m.
oct9-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, 18th day of November, proximo, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 10½ o'clock a. m.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN,
oct9-1m Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 17th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, November 18th, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m.
oct8:2td-1iw JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
October 17th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on the 18th of NOVEMBER, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m. oct8-1d

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, October 17th, 1861

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m.
oct8-1m JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 16th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 18th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 p. m.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th at 10 o'clock a. m.
oct7-1m GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

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. 65 Fourth street, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and one o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1861.
oct12-dtno4 I. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

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 wid be held on Monday, November 18, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. [oct14] W. R. DENNY, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION—There will be a special meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association held at the Gymnasium on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Action in regard to the death of our late fellow member, LIEUT. EVANS R. DARLINGTON, (Co. A, Pittsburgh Rifles) will be taken. All members of the Association are requested to be present. By order A. S. BELL, President.
J. D. M'FADEN, Secretary. oct22:1t

☞ A FEW MORE GOOD MEN WANTED TO fill Company A, LOCHIEL CAVALRY, now in Camp Cameron, at Harrisburg, to leave with Lieut. SULLIVAN, on WEDNESDAY, October 23d, and go immediately into camp. Apply to GEORGE MORRIS, Agent,
oc22:2t at Red Lion Hotel, St. Clair street.

BLACK
AND WHITE
WOOL SHAWLS
Just opened at
W. & D. HUGUS'.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS
Just received at
W. & D. HUGUS'.

BALMORALSKIRTS,
All of the newest patterns at
W. & D. HUGUS'.

FANCY STRIPED
FRENCH SHAWLS,
In dark and light colors, at
W. & D. HUGUS'.
oc22

EMBROIDERED SETTS,
Linen Sets,
Lace Setts,
Embroidered Collars,
Lace Collars,
Mourning Collars,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs
Hem Stich do
Mourning do
Jaconet Edgings,
Jaconet inserting,
Jaconet Flouncing,
Infant's Capes and Waists,
Infant's Embroidered Robes,
Ladies' Embroidered Skirts,
Dress Trimmings
Dress Buttons,
Velvet Buttons,
Crotchet Fringe,
Guipure Lace,
Hoop Skirts and Corsets,
Woolen Hoods,
Fancy Knit Shawls,
Woolen Yarns, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHARLES GIPNER,
78 MARKET STREET.
oc22

PRUNES—
100 boxes Prunes;
50 kegs do
25 do Plums, in store and arriving and
or sale by REYMER & BROS.,
oc22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAISINS—
200 boxes Bunch Raisins;
100 do Layer do
100 do Valencia do
20 do Sultana do—In store and to arrive, and for sale by REYMER & BROS.
oc22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street

GINGER—
One case Green Ginger;
One do Preserved Ginger, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
oc22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

CRANBERRIES—
25 barrels prime Western Cranberries to arrive and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
oc22 Nos 126 and 128 Wood street.

LEMONS—
20 boxes prime French Lemons to arrive and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
oc22 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

APPLES—50 barrels Green Apples received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc22

LINSEED OIL—10 barrels for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc22

WATER PIPES—2,000 yards from 2 to 6 inches, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc22

CHIMNEY TOPS—300 Gothic Chimney Tops for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—10 firkins extra fine Butter for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc22

HOPS—2 bags, fresh, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS
oc22

NEW RAILROAD CAR BUFFER.
THE BE IS MONEY IN IT.
SOMEBODY from the RIGHTS of the above invention, by applying to the inventor.
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. my16dyrs

THOMAS FARLEY'S
FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREROOMS,
No. 164 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
UNDERTAKING, in all its branches, will receive prompt attention. Orders can be left at the room or at the Livery Stable of Mr. James Floyd, Diamond street, Allegheny. se18-1y

BOYS BOOTS CHEAP,
BOYS BOOTS CHEAP,
BOYS BOOTS CHEAP,
YOUTHS' BOOTS CHEAP,
YOUTHS' BOOTS CHEAP,
AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.
oc19 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK AND COKE.—DICKSON, STEWART & CO,
509 LIBERTY STREET,
Having superior facilities for supplying the best quality of Coal, Nut Coal, Slack and Coke, are prepared to deliver the same, in any quantity to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates. Our Coal is brought in fresh daily by railroad, and is dry and free from slack. Particular attention given to supplying family Coal. oc19-6m

EAGLE OIL WORKS.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN Pure Carbon Oil, quality guaranteed, Pittsburgh.
Also, Benzole and Car Grease constantly on hand. Orders left at Ghees, Smyth & Co.'s, on Water and First sts., will be promptly filled. oc19-6m

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
Is a friend in need. Every family should have
R. R. SELLERS & CO.,
oc18:3mood corner Second and Wood sts.

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.
oc15-daw

HOLLEY'S CHINA MAGIC VARNISH—
HOLLEY'S CHINA MAGIC VARNISH
HOLLEY'S CHINA MAGIC VARNISH
HOLLEY'S CHINA MAGIC VARNISH
HOLLEY'S CHINA MAGIC VARNISH
For furniture of all descriptions
For furniture of all descriptions
For furniture of all descriptions
For furniture of all descriptions
For furniture of all descriptions
For furniture of all descriptions
The advantage and superiority this varnish has over others consists in its removing all kinds of stains, spots, &c., and restoring it to its natural color.
For Sale by JOS FLEMING
For Sale by JOS FLEMING
For Sale by JOS FLEMING
For Sale by JOS FLEMING
Corner of Diamond and Market street
Corner of Diamond and Market street
Corner of Diamond and Market street
oc21 Corner of Diamond and Market street

LOOK AT OUR PRICES OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS:
Ladies Heeled Morrocco Boots for only $1,00;
do do Calf do do do
do do Kip do do 87
do Gum Shoes, Cheap;
Men's Kip Boots only $2,00;
do Fine do $3,00
do Calf Bregans $3,25
Boys, Youths and Children's Kip and Calf Boots at low prices;
Also Misses' and Children's fine Boots and Shoes and Shanghi's. Call at the Cheap Cash Store of
JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
95 Market street, 2nd door from Fifth.

FOR WINTER—
Ladies and Misses' Merino Undergarments,
Boys' and Misses' Merino Dresses,
Men's Ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Men's Heavy Silk Shirts,
Woolen Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves,
Scarfs, &c., &c.,
Ladies Boston Wool Rib Hose,
Misses' do do do,
Mens' and Boys' Knit Socks,
Balmoral Hose and Half Hose,
Ladies' and Misses' Winter Gloves & Gauntlets
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE
77 Market Street.
oc15

SMITH & PITCAIRN,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 48
ST. CLAIR STREET.

LLOYD'S
MAP OF MISSOURI,
Three feet square. Price 25 cents. Lloyd's Map of Virginia and Maryland, four feet square. Price 5 cents. Together with all the late