The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....OCT. 25.

For Afternoon and Midnight Telegraph and Local News See Third Page.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

It is surprising that our government permits the eloquent Holt to remain inactive, in this trying emergency of our country's existence. Such men are needed, both in council and in the field, and yet he is permitted to remain in inglorious retirement. Because Mr. Holt does not seek public position, is no reason why he should not receive it; but on the contrary, having made so great a mark while in the Cabinet of the late administration, he should be induced to take a prominent part in the great drama which our country is now enacting. Why is he not in the public service, some where? Is his ability and genius so transcendent, as to alarm the politicians of the Republican party? How happens it that we see appointments, of a most important character, conferred upon all sorts of nincompoops, swaggering blatherskites, frothy spouters and brawling swell-heads; and such a man as Holt passed by without notice? It looks very much as if this war was being carried on, simply for the benefit of contractors and politicians.—Here is a man, who, taken all in all, has no equal whom we know of in the United States. Twenty years ago he was the successful competitor of the celebrated S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, for oratorical renown, and while he equalled that distinguished gentleman in oratory he far surpassed him both as a lawyer and an advocate. As a polished and powerful writer we do not know his superior, and as an executive officer his management of the complicated details of the Post-office and War Departments, showed him to be a man of remarkable resources. But what is still better than all these, is the fact of his being a man of spotless integrity. Were he in the public service there would be no need of sending Secretary Cameron away to St. Louis, to look into extravagant contracts with California sharpers; nor would our government refuse, upon his account, to settle some mysterious, though unadjusted balances. The branch of the service over which he would have control, would be conducted honestly, at least.

Should the general government remain insensible to the necessity of securing the active services of Mr. Holt, Kentucky can distinguish herself by sending him to the United States Senate. Let her give him Breckinridge's place in that lofty arena, and he will confer as much lustre upon the proud Commonwealth that sends him, as his predecessor did dishonor. Here would be a "fitness in things," indeed. And what a magnificent Senator Kentucky would then have? The equal of Clay in the fervency of his patriotism, and the superior of Breckinridge in the elegance of his diction, Mr. Holt would add to the character of the Senate, itself, and remind us of the days when intellects like Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Wright contended for the palm of triumph.

FREMONT GONE AT LAST.

A Washington telegram to the N. Y. *Tribune*, of Wednesday, contains the following:

"The report made by Adjutant General Thomas of his recent examination into the administration of the Department of the West by Major General Fremont, was this morning considered in full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which hesitates to injure a distinguished man and to wound and disappoint the friends whom a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgments that the interests of Missouri and of the Union required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Major General Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow."

The public have been prepared for Fremont's removal for some time; what effect it may produce in and about Missouri is differently estimated. The extreme anti-slavery wing of the Republican party will be furious, while the people of St. Louis will be equally mortified. As evidence of this we select the following extract from a long article in the *St. Louis Republican* of Tuesday:

"That Gen. Fremont was so well aware of our precarious situation, and took his measures accordingly, we, the loyal citizens of St. Louis consider a blessing. We rejoice that he had sufficient knowledge of military matters to be aware that so important a point as St. Louis ought not to be left exposed, and that, in the absence of the necessary amount of troops, artificial fortifications must be resorted to, as the only available, and after all also the cheaper defense. We rejoice that he had sufficient knowledge of the state of public feeling to know that our city will be threatened from guerrilla attacks for a long time after the last remnant of the rebel army shall have been driven from the State, and that the Forts, so judiciously erected on the outskirts of the city, will be our surest and cheapest protection. From the past neglect of the Administration, we are sure that St. Louis need never expect the necessary troops for her protection from Washington, and thus our only safeguard consists in these artificial works of defence.—As long as France had no large standing army, fortresses on her frontier were a matter of absolute necessity for the security of the interior; when the army, the *living* defense, was completed, these artificial works became a matter of secondary importance.

"*Why did General Scott not advance from Washington with his raw troops, leaving the Capitol exposed, instead of preparing the present extensive and incredibly costly works of fortification, while organizing his army, and quietly allowing the enemy to advance and seize all Virginia?*"

The reasons for his removal are prodigal expenditures and other acts not warranted by army regulations. His confiscating proclamation, the construction of quarters for his splendid body guard, the giving of a military reception to Mrs. Fremont on the occasion of her return from Washington, the using of an entire steamboat for himself and suite in the Cairo expedition, the neglect to give audience to Governors of States that were supplying troops for his army—all these things, with many others not warranted by military practice, were matters of such public scandal as to seriously impair the influence and usefulness of a commanding general.

☞An article of ours, headed "Douglas and Breckinridge," published a few days ago, intended to expose a few pretenders in Pennsylvania, who are endeavoring to keep themselves politically alive by extravagant expressions of attachment for the teachings of Senator Douglas, has attracted the attention of Col. Forney's Philadelphia *Press*. Our Philadelphia cotemporary misapprehends our meaning. We do not object to reverencing the teachings of departed patriots; but we do protest against demagogues prostituting their teachings to compass infamous designs. For instance—the Philadelphia *Press*, in the late election, could not support Mr. Ewing for Sheriff because he was not a Douglas man in the late Presidential election.—It informed its readers very frequently that he was a sympathizer with Breckinridge and his treason, and endeavored by this course to defeat him before the people. It is true that Mr. Ewing had and has two sons in the army, and we understand that one or both of them were wounded in the service; still this important fact never appeared in the *Press*, but instead of it, an occasional squib throwing suspicion upon the loyalty of these boys' father—and all because he was not an exclusive Douglas man in 1860. We trust this brief and simple illustration will properly impress our Philadelphia cotemporary and furnish a key to the meaning of our former article.

In order to fortify itself, the *Press* has recourse to Shakspeare and quotes from Henry the Fifth, to prove the propriety and efficacy of our occasionally consulting the teachings of departed greatness. We can have no controversy upon this point. It is a good thing to frequently peruse their teaching, in the hope of emulating their virtues, but a bad, a very infamous thing to find political bankrupts and profligates prostituting the name, fame and teachings of good men to the lowest and meanest of partizan schemes. Our cotemporary's poetry from Shakspeare, therefore, does not illustrate the class to which we alluded, so admirably as do the following lines from the same author. We quote from that political knave Iago,

> For when my *outward* action doth demonstrate
> The native act and figure of my heart,
> In complement *extern*, 'tis not long after
> But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
> For daws to peck at: *I am not what I am.*

Extravagant professions of friendship do not constitute genuine admiration; and we suspect that the *Press'* desire to keep the Democracy of the State divided is quite as potent as its veneration for Judge Douglas' teachings.

Shakspeare's Iago, like many a disappointed applicant for office in our day, entertained a remarkably exalted opinion of his fitness to be Othello's Lieutenant; but he did not succeed in his application. Hence he devoted himself to the Moor's destruction, while professing to love him all the time. The *Press* will perceive the similarity of Iago's conduct to those who use Judge Douglas' teachings, in order to prostrate the Democratic party.

The Purchase of Army Clothing Abroad.--Correspondence Between the Boston Board of Trade and General Meigs.

The following is the despatch received by the Secretary of War on the 18th inst., from the Boston Board of Trade, and the answer of General Meigs, United States Quartermaster General, thereto, which supports the position taken in this correspondence in yesterday's *Herald* relative to the purchase in Europe of woolen goods:

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

TO HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:—

SIR—Learning that an agent of the government has been sent to England for the purpose of procuring supplies of clothing for the army, the Board of Trade of this city; believing this step to be entirely unnecessary and prejudicial to the government and people, will immediately communicate facts deemed conclusive upon this subject. The undersigned requests that the instructions to said agent may be revoked or suspended until this communication be made. CHAS. C. NAYOR, Chairman.

The following is a copy of the reply sent by telegraph:

TO CHARLES C. NAYOR, Chairman of the Board of Trade.

Boston, Mass.:

The Secretary of War has been absent for ten days past, and your telegraphic dispatch has been referred to me for attention. The government, with every exertion, has not been able to procure woolens to clothe troops suffering in the field. They fill the hospitals at great expense of life and of money. The government has instructed its agents to procure, not largely, but only enough to meet the immediate and pressing demands of the service. The goods ordered will be made up in this country by our own people. This supply, with what is now making in the country, it is hoped will relieve the distress among the troops, and it is believed that full employment for all our manufactories will yet remain to provide for the wants of the government and the country at large.

The government would deserve the execrations of the people if it permitted its defenders to suffer while waiting for increased productions here to meet the pressing wants of the army. You may rest assured that the policy of the Secretary and of his bureau is altogether in favor of using home manufactures, when it is possible to be done without positive injury to the men in the field. If you can aid us in this matter we should be glad to have your assistance to this end. E. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

To enable Col. Thomas, the disbursing agent, to execute the above order, a warrant of eight hundred thousand dollars passed through the Treasury Department on Saturday last, which amount is to be deposited with Baring Bros., subject to the order of Colonel Thomas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Battle at Edwards' Ferry.

The unexpected death of Colonel Baker is the general theme of conversation to-day. He was the true type of a gentleman, an accomplished officer and a gallant soldier. His untimely fall has cast a gloom over a large circle of warm hearted friends. The Rebels, in every skirmish we have yet had, pick off some of our best officers. The fault is generally their own—In their honest and patriotic zeal for the cause of the Union, they expose themselves too much.

The skirmish at Edwards' Ferry, and in the vicinity of Leesburg yesterday, was more serious than at first apprehended. The Rebels allowed our forces to cross the river without opposition, and, as they marched forward in the direction of Leesburg, opened upon them from ambuscades, and masked batteries. A portion of Gen. Stone's division had the advance, when the Commander finding that the rebels outnumbered him nearly four to one, besides the natural advantages in their possession, maintained his ground until reinforcements, which he had sent for from General Banks' column, came up. A spirited engagement then followed.

Col. Baker, with a portion of his command, led the charge in gallant style. He was at the head of his column, urging his men forward, when he was pierced by some eight or ten rebel rifle balls. He died, it is said, without uttering a word. The Colonel, before he left here on Saturday, had a premonition that he would be killed. He gave directions how he wanted his body disposed of. His friends went up to the scene of conflict this morning to bring his body home, and it will arrive here this afternoon. The Rebels fell back with heavy loss, and left our troops in possession of the ground. The rebel loss is reported to be over one hundred in killed. Our forces had three or four killed, it is reported, and about twenty wounded. More skirmishing is reported this morning at Leesburg, but nothing official had reached here up to two o'clock.

Colonel Baker, when he was killed, was on horseback, and dressed in full uniform. It is said that one hundred Mississippi rifles were aimed at him when he fell.

Col. Baker's Remains.

The news of the death of Colonel Baker caused great sorrow in this city. President Lincoln being particularly affected. It was the desire of both Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln that his body should be taken to the White House, and placed in the East room; but as the House is now undergoing repairs, it was not deemed judicious. The body will be brought to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, in this city to-morrow.

On the other side of the Potomac the announcement of his death was received with marked signs of grief. Those of the troops who had a personal acquaintance with the Colonel, and others who only knew him by reputation, were strong in their resolves to avenge his death.

A Fight, A Fight--Zollicoffer Repulsed--Battle of Wild Cat.

TUESDAY, A. M., October 22, 1861.

The people at Camp Dick are sounding the loud timbrel. Notwithstanding a lowering sky and humid atmosphere, hilarity reigns. At about two o'clock this morning a courier with his escort dashed up the road, on a foaming steed, with tidings of a Union victory at "Wild Cat." General Sheopt announced, in a brief dispatch to Brigadier General Thomas, that Zollicoffer, with 6,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, attacked him in position yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and was repulsed. At one o'clock p. m. he renewed the attack at another point and was again repelled. At a later hour he made a third unsuccessful attack, and was again repelled. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, because our men did not leave their position.

Zollicoffer no doubt supposed that Col. Garrard had not been reinforced. His original force was his own regiment and part of another. Subsequently a battery of six guns reached him, and on Saturday and Sunday the 17th Ohio, Col. Connell, and the 33d Indiana arrived. The guns of the battery were not brought into play vigorously until the second attack, when a few rounds drove back the rebels. The dispatch from General Sheopt treats the affair as an attack, not as a reconnoissance in force. I infer, however, that the rebel General was endeavoring to feel his position, which is represented to me as capable of formidable defense against great odds. The news of the fight inspired the troops, and they manifested much anxiety to press forward.

It is not known whether Zollicoffer employed his whole force in the attack, but the inference is fair that only one division was engaged. The Tennessee regiments had not reached Wild Cat when the fight took place, but they will probably arrive there to-day. Capt. Kenny's battery is now deploying into the pike, en route for the scene of action.

The Importation of Arms.

The United States continue to import from England and the Continent large quantities of arms and munitions of war. During the months of September and October, the receipts of these articles have measurably increased. The importation is not confined to guns, rifles, &c., but includes cannon, shells, shot, camp-kettles and cartridges. The Bremen which arrived from Southampton at this port on the 16th of October, brought one invoice of one hundred and forty-one cases of cannon, shell and shot, together with the necessary fuses and friction tubes, destined for General Fremont. These articles were immediately forwardsd to St. Louis. The value of the invoice, exclusive of duty, is about $14,000. The duties, amounting to about $4,200, are of course remitted, the goods being for the use of the government.

The Bavaria which arrived October 10, brought a large invoice of guns. The invoice consisted of 259 cases, containing 6,222 guns, valued at $52,800 or about $8 50 per gun. These were sent to the Arsenal at Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. The same vessel brought swords, rifles, &c., for General Fremont's army.

In addition to these arms, a large number of Enfield rifles, have recently arrived by the Edinburgh, Kangaroo and City of New York.

LONDON, with a population of three millions, has six bridges. Paris, with one million inhabitants, has twenty-four. Three of the London bridges are heavily taxed.

Interesting from Bebeldom.

[From the Baltimore *Patriot*, of yesterday.]

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several persons just arrived from the interior of the Southe States, some of whom left rather than take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederacy, and others, because their business was broken up by reason of adhering to their ancient allegiance. One of these parties left Richmond, where he had been since February, on Thursday last, and spent Friday in Norfolk. He informed us that there was still a fierce enthusiasm seeming to pervade the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men; that they have a complete confidence in their ability to maintain their position; that there were, to his personal knowledge many Union men in Richmond, and in Norfolk especially; that the counties in Eastern Virginia, as well as the towns, were swarming with soldiers; that almost every man wore a uniform, and was attached to some military organization; that the troops were, in many cases, ragged, and in very few cases uniformed; that their clothes were of homespun, dyed with the walnut bark, or some similar substance, to secure something like uniformity of color among those of the same company; that they were very badly off for shoes, and had very few blankets, still fewer tents, and were well armed only in certain places, as at Manassas, and in parts of Tennessee, having brought each man his squirrel gun or fowling piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at home.

Certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Calomel was worth fifty cents an ounce, and hardly any to be had in Richmond. Quinine, there was none to be had at any drug store there on Wednesday. Ipecacuanha and iodine of potassium, and opium particularly, were almost unattainable. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others.

The Tredegar iron works were said to be turning out one large gun a day. The armories were busy, and as guns were much needed, as fast as they could be manufactured, they were sent to their troops. In Richmond there was not much disorderly behavior in the streets, and no drunkenness, that he saw, among the soldiers. Among the operatives and mechanics especially the Union feeling was strong; but no one could dare to give expression to it. The Union men, however, knew each other, and were objects of suspicion to those who ruled and those who upheld them. The knowledge that a man still adhered to the Union was sufficient to deprive him of employment and take away custom from his store. Many Union men who could get away had left, but the great mass, of course, could not get off, and they were waiting in hope, the arrival of the Federal armies to release them from the oppression which was exercised over them.

The Union men would undoubtedly join the United States flag as soon as it could be displayed among them. Thousands would flock to it who now were silenced, and who now were actually forced to bear arms against it. What was the relative actual strength of the parties there it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circumstances in these States would afford any evidence, even if it were possible to run a Union candidate. None such could show himself, nor would it be safe for any voter to vote for such. The disunionists well know this, as well as the fact that there are thousands of Union men, and their fear of allowing these Union men to find out their own strength, causes them to forbid and crush out any attempt at a demonstration.

The secessionists were, in many places in the interior, beginning to be entirely sick of this state of affairs. Coffee, fifty cents a pound—hardly any hotel now gave coffee—some had tea; that too, was high. Bacon, twenty-five cents a pound. Salt, eight dollars a sack. Flour, eight and nine dollars a barrel.

In North Carolina, where one of the parties with whom we conversed had been staying some months, wheat was worth in a country store about eighty-five to ninety cents a bushel, and the storekeeper told a farmer, in his hearing, that shortly it would be a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Gold and silver never seen. Bank notes, of the different States, and "Confederate" money, of the denomination of five dollars and upward—all change consisted s "shin-plasters" and corporation promise to pay five and ten cents (when of was presented) in Virginia money.

In the west and mountainous region of North Carolina, and especially in East Tennessee, Union men dared still to gather together and speak out, except in those points which were closely occupied by Jeff. Davis's "minions."

In Northern Alabama, too, about Huntsville, and in Northeastern Mississippi, as well as among the largest planters along the river, the Union feeling was rife and strong; and he had heard one man say at a "gathering" that "if he could only see the old Stars and Stripes he would cry for joy."

One account gave 13,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manassas. Another account stated that the Quartermaster at Norfolk served out 38,000 rations daily. It was quite impossible to know anything exactly of position or number. The Confederates did not allow the newspapers to publish anything. The movements on our side were known almost immediately at Richmond—how, unless through secret traitors and spies in Government offices, he could not tell—and a perfect confidence was felt that they had secured and would maintain their independence. The fleet now assembling at Hampton Roads gave great uneasiness to the secessionists, and they are alarmed and perplexed. Such are the main points of the statement, which seems to us very fair and candid, and reliable, as coming from men who had neither intersat nor wish to state other than facts.

Washington Correspondence.

[From the Tribune.]

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP, ETC.

Two or three officers, prominent in the volunteer service, are suspected of giving information of our movements to the enemy. A New-York Colonel, now under arrest for insubordination, is one of the number.

The escape of the Nashville, with Mason and Slidell, is supposed also to indicate complicity on the part of certain naval officers.

(From the Herald.)

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

In regard to the expedition fitting out to operate against Mexico, our Ministers to London and Paris assert positively that neither of these governments has entered into any arrangement with Spain to join the alleged expedition. Our government has all along been assured by both England and France that they had no object in their interference in the affairs of Mexico other than to protect their citizens and obtain reparation for the outrages perpetrated upon them.

MR. SEWARD PROPHESIES A SPEEDY PEACE.

Mr. Secretary Seward is full of hope for the future of the country. Only yesterday he assured a member of the diplomatic body that the little affair of the Southern insurrection would blow over within three months, the ports would be all opened, and peace and prosperity would reign.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH TO ENGLAND.

An English gentleman who came recently from the Southern States brought several private letters from persons there to be forwarded to friends in England. This was done upon condition that they should be brought through unsealed and submitted to Lord Lyons. The British Minister, however, thought it proper to have them pass through the hands of the Secretary of State, who, after examining them permitted them to be sent as originally intended.

GEN. MCCLELLAN KEPT BACK.

Says the Boston Journal:

"We have a private letter from Washington, from a well-informed source, which states that Gen. McClellan is prepared and anxious to move against the rebels, but that he is restrained by superior influences. It is intimated that the Secretary of State counsels an expectant policy, which means, we suppose, that he desires to overawe the rebels by our superior resources and powers of endurance, and not thrash them soundly, lest they should get mad and refuse to come back into the Union."

In the same spirit of impatience the Boston Transcript says:

"If Gen. McClellan is prepared—and he and all entrusted with the prosecution of the war ought to be by this time—let him, if he loves the loyal people, and would preserve them from other ills than those the rebels can inflict, strike a blow as speedily as possible."

Little Comforts.

Nothing makes a more refreshing and palatable drink for the sick than grape jelly and water. At this season, when grapes are so abundant and so cheap, would it not be well for those who wish to add to the little comforts of our military hospitals to make a supply? The following is the recipe: Wash the grapes thoroughly in cold water, separate them from the stems, and mash them in an earthen vessel with a potato masher. Then put them over the fire and boil them twenty minutes. Strain them through a bag made of three thicknesses of white musquito netting; to every pint of the juice add one and a quarter pounds of sugar, and boil twenty minutes. Put it up in pint jars—china is the strongest; paste white paper over the top, and then tie a piece of strong muslin tightly over it. Pack them with hay (or old linen rags, if you have enough,) in candle or starch boxes, first taking care that the box is well nailed and strong enough. By boring two holes in each end, near the tops, and putting in strong rope handles, the boxes are more certain of being kept "this side up."

HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
Prepared from the original recipe by Dr. Brettlinger, of Mobile, 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,
oc-21 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 Brockedon, 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 Fiske's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. B. 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 prescription is 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,
oct1-daw 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; depression 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 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 some running robust health.

Mrs. Wilson, of No. 82 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.
oct-1 md aw

PEARLS—5 tons prime Pearls to arrive and for sale by
Boc23 HENRY B. COLLINS.

☞THE GREAT TEST OF ALL CHEMICAL preparations is analysis, and ORISTADORO'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 ORISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
oct7-daw1m GEO. R. 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

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.
oct17-1m GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

☞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,
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,
oct 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 2,452 men.

The pay is from $13 to $24 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 Home" 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,
se23 Major 18th Reg't U. S. Infantr

☞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.
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. McCLELLAN.
S. Williams, Asst. Adj't Gen.
Apply to JOHN W. DUNCAN,
Major 8th Regiment, Recruiting Officer.
Recruiting Offices, Kennett House, Diamond and Alderman 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., opposite the Postoffice.
oct5-1m

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 18th, 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 11 a. m.
oc19-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th.
☞AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this 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,
oc19-1m 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. oc18-td

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 office, No. 63 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 will be held on Monday, November 18, between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M. [oct14] W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

☞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, 5th, Cla'r street.

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

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

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

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

CAMP AND BOWIE KNIVES—For sale by BOWN & PETLEY,
op12 126 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On Thursday afternoon at about three o'clock, on WOOD STREET, between Third and Diamond alley, a sealed package containing TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ONE DOLLARS, addressed to E. A. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. Any person returning the same to W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 46 Wood street, will be suitably rewarded. oc25-1t

BEAUTIFUL
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
NOW OPENING.
☞ As our buyer is now in New York we will be receiving
New Goods Daily.
C. HANSON LOVE,
74 Market Street.
oc25-daw

MINER'S UNION
STATIONARY PACKET,
Contains:
24 Sheets Paper,
24 Envelopes,
6 Steel Pens,
1 Penholder,
1 Lead Pencil.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
☞ Price to Agents $1.50 per dozen.
Send your orders to
HENRY MINER,
successor to Hunt & Miner,
oc25 71 and 73 Fifth st. next door to Post Office.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
—AT THE—
FOURTH STREET CARPET STORE.
W. D. & H. M'CALLUM HAVE this day opened part of a very large and varied assortment of CARPETING, to which they invite the attention of buyers, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

Also, a newly imported lot of beautiful Drugget, all widths, at the lowest rates.
W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,
oc25 87 Fourth street, near Wood.

A CERTAIN
Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

This medicine is recommended to the public as being the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS FEVER and all diseases of the Liver. It is also an invaluable preventative of the above diseases. Fevers of all kinds are now becoming prevalent in the army, and those having friends there would consult their best interest by sending them a package. Price ONE DOLLAR per package.
Prepared and sold only by JOS. FLEMING,
Prepared and sold only by JOS. FLEMING,
Corner of Diamond and Market street.
oc25 Corner of Diamond and Market street

CAVALRY DRILL
AND
SABRE EXERCISE,
Compiled agreeably to the latest Regulations of the War Department, from the standard military authority, by Geo. Patton, late of the U. S. A. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free of postage.
HENRY MINER,
oc25 next door to the Post Office.

1,500 LBS EPSOM SALTS,
1,000 LBS. CREAM TARTAR,
50 KEG BICARB SODA,
150 LBS. COCHINEAL,
10 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH
Just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY, Druggist,
oc25 Federal street, Allegheny city.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
Pittsburgh, October 23d, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 31st inst., for the erection of the Wood-st Structure, of the Bridge over Deer Creek, near the mouth. Bids to be made by the foot lineal. Width of span eighty-five feet. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Riprapping the West Abutment of said Bridge in a similar manner to the East Abutment.
By direction of County Commissioners.
oc24-td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PETRONA OIL WORKS.
LONG, MILLER, & CO.,
Works at Sharpsburgh Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad.
☞Office and Warehouse
23 *Market Street*, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricating Carbon Oils and Benzole.
No. 1 BEFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oc24-1y

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 a Gauntlet
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE
77 Market Street.
oc15

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.
SMITH & PITCAIRN,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 48
ST. CLAIR STREET.
JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City, Pa.
MANUFACT