OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::OCT. 30 For Afternoon and Midnight Tele-graph and Local News See First and Third Pages.

The Gazette styles our article of Monday, on the President, "a covert attack" upon the Administration. I the Administration from the alleged attack. Now we cannot oblige our neighbor by taking issue with it on this point; to fight and command, says: we have given the Administration a heartier support since the rebellion broke out than the Gazette has; but while doing so, we were not blind to the fact of President Lincoln not being the man for the times.

Our article of Monday was really one of sympathy for the President, and not by any means an attack. When we have cause for attacking, we shall do it openly, so that there will be no misunderstanding our position.

following: "It is admitted on all hands that the

President has one of the most difficult pose what they can do. All is quiet, and sitions to fill that ever before fell to the likely to be so lot of any man. It came upon him and the country unexpectedly. He was not ted with a view to any such contingen cy, and it is possible that he may not be in every respect, by natural talent and educa-tion, entirely fitted for the emergency. It would be very strange if he was."

There is as much censure in this par agraph as there is to be found in the article to which the Gazette dissents.

The claim of credit by the Gazette for the Administration because of its having appointed Democrats to positions in the army, is more jocular than serious,-What, let us ask, could the Administration do but appoint Democrats, when there were none others to be had? Had it relied upon the spouters of the Republican party, the rebels ere this would have had possession ot the Capital.-Were it not for such Democrats as Mc-Clellan, Dix, Butler, Wool, Rosecrans, Lander, Stephens. Porter, Cadwalader, and Anderson, and a score more of Generals and Colonels we cannot now mention, we might as well abandon the contest. Republicanism, with its thousands of "Wide Awake soldiers," can, by its fanaticism, involve the country in bloody

war, but Democrats are required to carry us through the struggle. The Administration has nothing to with a strong artillery force helping the fear from the Democracy in the prosecution of the war; its bitterest assailants, even now, are to be found in the Gazett's ranks; and, unless we are very much mistaken in the signs of the times, (if this war continues another year) we will see the Gazette, and those who think as it does, opposing the Administration and the Democracy sustaining it. It is fast approaching this condition of affairs. Whenever the Administration's policy is so shaped as to satisfy abolitionism that the war is not intended nor is likely that the war is not intended nor is likely The bring about servile insurrection or its frame. emancipation, then we may look out for

as great an exhibition of fury against President Lincoln's policy as was manifested against President Fillmore when he slapped abolitionism in the face by signing the compromise measures of Henry Clay.

The mission of the Democracy in the present crisis is not to assail the President, but to support him. It will support him and defend him, too, not only against the rebels, but against our northern disunionists, who would see the government prostrated rather than forego a particle of their fanatical teachings. This magnificent system of government must not be destroyed by fanatics in either section; its preservation depends upon that old, conservative party which held the reigns of power so long, and treat them as though they were veterans-

we trust are untine.

"On the part of the rebels, (he says) it was a brutal manager. They rifled the pockets of the dead and wounded, and stripped them of every vestige of clothing, and in many cases cut the throats of the helpless on the field or blew their brains

on the ground that at the time of their going in there the blockade was not effec-

Exchange of Prisoners. From Washington we learn that the question of an exchange of prisoners is beginning to be discussed in various quar-

ters. Complaints are being sent forward by such of our officers and men now in confinement at Charleston and Richmond, demanding action on the part of the Administration. The percentage of prisoners held by the Confederate States is largely over the number confined at Fort Lafayette and elsewhere. Necessity, which is the mother of law, in all cases, may compel a disposition of this vexed question at an early day.

The Contrast Between Gen. Fremont's Headquarters and Rosecrans' Head-

A correspondent of the Wheeling Va.) Intelligencer, writing from the has shown by deeds that he is the man

"We found Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters to be one of the most ordinary ents on the ground, not even having a board floor, its simple furniture consisting of two or camp stools and camp chests, and a bed of the most primitive character. There was nothing whatever ted the headquarters of the army of the From the Gazette's article we quote the lawe but one word to say: He knows of hospitals as excelling all others for clean what he is doing, and what he should liness and comfort. do-what the enemy are doing, and

> likely to be so. LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Near Leesburg, Va.

The Richmond papers of Thursday last have been received at Washington, and are full of exaggerated accounts of he rebel success at Leesburg. The Richmond Whig says:

The victory of Colonel (now General Evans at Leesburg, on Monday, was even ore complete and glorious than we yester day reported it. In addition to the dispatches we then published, one was re-eived by the President Tuesday night, rom the chief of General Beauregard's staff. Colonel Jordan, in which he says:-"I have to report the capture of six hunired prisoners and one thousand two hundred stand of arms. Their killed and ounded amount to between one thousand and one thousand two hundred. The rout vas total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces were the 8th Virginia and the 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments—the 13th Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us."

great results, be it remembered, were achieved by two thousand five hundred men, fighting against ten thousand, with five batteries of artillery on their side,

those who are bereft. Let this be their

The Richmond Dispatch thus concludes an editorial on the battle:

they may against them.

Is it not, then, the height of folly to

vention of gunpowder. Secretary Seward.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. Notwithstanding the Leesburg battle, culation is quite at a stand still here, relative to an advance of the army. Publi opinion seems equally divided, though there is no disguising the fact that there is a strong pressure for something to be done. ome argue an immediate movement on Manassas as necessary to open the Potomac river, while others gravely assert that the army is going into winter quarters here. It is quite apparent that a general move-

The sensation mongers insist upon it there is a great movement on foot in our army, and that the blow will soon strike, and in a quarter none of us suspect. This may be so, but if true government is keep into its content and in a quarter none of us suspect. This may be so, but if true government is keep into its content. may be so, but if true government is keep ing its secret well. There is apparently nothing doing, and the theory now is that fresh provisions, knowing well that no we are first to wait until we hear from the naval expedition. The guessers are very much bothered now a days.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS. The Sanitary Commission have selected around Washington. This has been deemed necessary in view of the increase of patients, which has been quite rapid since the adden change in the weather, producing bilious and typhoid fevers. There are now over one thousand sick soldiers in the present hospitals, five of whom die on an average each day. The parents and relaabout the tent save the stars and stripes tives who come nere find much trouble in floating above to show that it constituted the headquarters of the army of the ted the headquarters of the army of the United States in Western Virginia. As to his present position and the movements of those under his command, we mended the adoption of the Russian system

RECRUITS FOR THE REBEL ARMY. It is understood here that the rebel army has lately received several hundred recruit from Maryland, There is nothing to prevent any numbers from going to the lower counties, which are rotten on the secession uestion, and passing across the Potomac into V rginia. This week a party seized a The Richmond Press on the Late Battle schooner on the lower Potomac and sailed into Virginia. Our Potomac flotilla seems o be very inactive.

THE PENSACOLA. This steam frigate now lies off Alexaniria, all ready to proceed to sea, but unable to do so because of the rebel batteries on the Potomac. It is greatly to be regretted hat she was not finished and out of the commac ore the erection of those batteries. The Pensacola is the only vessel ever built at the Pensacola navy yard, and the rebels ave a special desire to cripple her for use y preventing her from getting into service on the ccean. THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

In little more than a month the second session of the Thirty seventh Congress will convene, and the Benate and House have pean completely renovated preparatory Savarul valuable improvement have been made in the Senate chamber. BUSINESS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. The business of this department is very extensive, and often involves the labors of the clerks much time beyond the regula Very fortunately, the office office hours seeking crowd is smaller at this departmen than the others.

The Baltimore Sun's Washington corwith five batteries of artillery on their side, respondent says that the arrival of a num-and none in use on ours. One man to four ber of Northern and Western Senators with a strong artiflery force helping the gives token that the session of Congress is aplendid. Henceforth the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place on the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will take its place of the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the name of General Ryang will be named to the named t

pation at Washington shudder through all tion of the expediency of the Fremont policy regarding the general confiscation of slaves owned by disloyal citizens. Upon of the brave men who have fallen on our that question there is a serious difference side, martyrs in the sacred struggle for of opinion among friends of the govern imperiled liberty and a beleaguered land.
We sympathise in the anxious solicitude of favor of directing the war against the in we sympathise in the anxious solicitude of those whose friends met the fortunes of this memorable flight, and some of whom now sleep beneath the soil their self-dovotion has consecrated. They have fallen nobly, as true men, and the country mourns with the self-dovotion has consecrated. They have fallen nobly, as true men, and the country mourns with the self-dovotion is to self-dovotion to the self-dovotion that the self-dovotion is the self-dovotion to the self-dovotion that the self-dovotion is the self-dovotion to the self-dovotion that the self-dovotion is the self-dovotion that the self-dovotion is the self-dovotion to the self-dovotion that the self-dovotion is the self-dovotion that the self-dovo question is, however, to be prominent as a pointical issue in the North, in all their future elections, and especially in the next election for the presidency. Many suppose that General Fremont himself looks to the suppose The splendid success of General Evans which, in virtue of his military authority against a force four times as numerous as he attempted to establish, and which his own, dearly indicates the policy which of course, capable of general application cught to have been pursued by the Confederate forces from the beginning. The Yankees cannot stand before our men.— Congress at the coming session, when it They beat them wherever they come in already engrosses the public mind abroad collision with them, let the odds be what and is the theme of discussion in all politic

cal circles in Europe. In site to the height of folly to held the reigns of power so long, assisted by the patrific men of every party, to again reunite us and rended our "Union more perfect" than it was when the rebellion broke out. There is me thing morally certain, Republicanism can neitifer conquer be peace and bring about a Union. That party is derely destructive? It is progressive in this regressive in the second of the se A Poor Rich Man.

From Western Missouri.

biting north winds and frosty nights for organizing such a large army, and have admonished us of late that we must SYRACUSE, Mo., October 22 -- The keen, prepare for winter quarters. The question presses. "Where and how shall we winter?" Already the poor troops stand with chattering teeth and abject look, as if oldiering in cold weather was no holiday affair. Nearly one half are on the sick list. Many of them are still without blankets, others without overcoats, and we plankets, others without overcoats, and we fear many more without comfortable under-clothing. The horses and mules require more food, or they run down and be

considerable body of our troops could cross the Osage without his having ample lime to escape if they should prove too formidable. If it is in the plan of General Fremon The Sanitary Commission have selected to follow the enemy until he fights, he several sites for new hospitals in and to follow the enemy until he fights, he several washington. This has been deemed must be aware of the urgency of a speedy movement. To transport provisions for an army of 40,000 over a rough and impoverished country is an immense task and should be made as short as possible Leaving the railroad at Rolla, and Syra cuse he has 180 miles of transit befo

> or our force must suffer appreciably from wear and tear." THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

in the rugged north of Arkansas must be fatal to the morale as well as the physique of his army. The transportation of supplies

moreover, attended with great risk.

REBEL EXULTATIONS OVER THE LEESBURG BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1861. The blunder at Edward's Ferry will not hange the plan of the fall campaign. Everything will go on precisely as if it had not occurred. It was a blunder which cost us five or six hundred troops. That is he extent of the calamity.

It is a singular fact, but neverthelesses a fact, that the defeat at Edward's Ferry has put a stop to the proceedings against Fre-mont. The fact that the federal army in Missouri seems to be doing well, while that of the Potomac is doing nothing, or very badly, is too great a fact to get over, and General Fremont, for the present, is untouched. It is quite likely that he will not be removed at all, though the President went so far a few days since as to give out that the matter was decided on. It is now declared that he shall have time to give Price a drubbing, and if he should win a great battle he will remain.

The stories respecting the resignation of

General McClellan turned out to have been without foundation. He has no idea of resigning his position, nor has anybody else an idea of taking it. The voice of the people favors McClellan and will insist that he shall occupy his high position until he is proved incompetent. The President knows this, and further that the soldiers have unbounded confidence in their young General, and he will perinit no change which will either remove or disgrace Mc Clellan. The simple truth is that many of the rumors are concocted by interested parties on purpose to try the public pulse Richmond papers have been received here since the affair at Edward's Ferry,

ger than that held by Scott, it seems to for all they do, as well as for all they fail me that nothing can be added to the to do.

"On the part of the relation of the pockets of the field and wounded, and the pockets of the field and the pockets of the field and wounded, and the pockets of the field and the fi to continue in command until the arrival to the jaunances and carry, with their full crews, over thirty thousand of his successor, Gen. Mansfield Gould, who has been appointed to that post.

The most Rev. Archbishop Hughes went to Washington on Saturday morning, upon a summons, it is said, from Secretary Seward.

It is universally known that Lyon's care of spermstorrhold or Seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements to his ruse generally. Nerronness, Consumits on Services of brilliant successes, with ments of attack and occupations which military are can invent or money supply. The it is universally known that Lyon's care of spermstorrhold or Seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements to his ruse generally. Nerronness, Consumits on Services of brilliant successes, with ments of attack and occupations which military are can invent or money supply. The iter was, up to the time of Gen. Frements to his ruse generally. Nerronness, Consumits of Burnary Care of spermstorrhold or Seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements to his ruse generally. Nerronness, Consumits of Surfaces, and an immense supply of all the material of war, every intended or supply of the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time of Gen. Frements on seminal Weakness, Involved the time o

do not intend to derogate from the high praise you bestow upon Gen Fremont mit that Gen. Fremont has more men than Lyon had, but if Lyon had not the same ability to raise men, yet he had the knack of winning victories and taking prisoners, which, after all, if not so

glorious, is not altogether without Respectfully, merit. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., Col. First Missouri Light Artillery. FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN

BLOCKADE. The statement that the Chambers of Commerce of several manufacturing. cities of France had momorialized the Imperial Government urging an immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States and the rais ing of the blockade, has been published. The last European mail brings copies of the London Shipping Gazette, of the 14th instant, which thus notices the rumors:

The Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, and other places in France have, it appears, addressed memorials to the French government praying for the immediate recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockreaching the Arkansas line. Any delay ade. So far, then, it would seem the course pursued by the Confederates with regard to their cotton is producing the desired effect. The most sagacious The enemy must be constantly reinforced politicians in Europe, and indeed in America, are beginning now to regard the reconstruction of the Union as all but hopeless, and to look forward to the stablishment of two, if not more, confederations on the North American coninent. It is under these circumstances that an appeal is made by the suffering

manufacturers of France to their government to recognize the Southern States as an independent cofederation, and to raise the blockade. We know not what view France may take of the prayer of hese memorialists, but we should imagine that France will take no step in this American business except in connection with England. The question, then, is -would her Majesty's government consider themselves justifiable in going to war with the Federal government (for that is the meaning of England's raising the blockade,) in order to liberate the cotton, and to avert the state of things with which we are threatened in the approaching winter and spring The alternative of war, or distress and disturbance in the manufacturing districts, is not an agreeable one, but we fear it is one which is being rapidly forced on the consideration of the govcrument. It might be, however, that the co-operation of France and England ven if carried the length of raising the blockade, would not result in hostil

ities. The small fleet at the disposal of the Federal government would not be able for a single week to cope with the combined forces of England and France. The contest would be so obviously hopeless that it is doubtful whether it would be entered upon by the Northern States. at nand. These benefits are all on a and they are, of course, full of exultation represent the feeling of the Republican and joy. They claim that they have six side of Canada, but, after all, the Cana-

the same moments holding such a line as that which you describe as extending from Caire to Kansas City, is very honorable to the General and to you. And when you add, that this army was organized in half the time General Scott required to raise a similar force, and the line held by Frement is much longer to the second of the line held by Scott it seems to the second described. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel was recovered. Had not the rebelation or construction or so cowardly themselves they might have secured a valuable vessel, with no risk to themselves. These are unpleasant facts to disclose, but they cannot be overtied. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel descreted. Fortunately it did not burn, and after the panic was over the vessel, with no risk to themselves. These are unpleasant facts to disclose, but they cannot be over-the vessel, with no risk to themselves. These are unpleasant facts to disclose, but they cannot be over-the vessel, with no risk to themselves. These are unpleasant facts to disclose, but they cannot be over-the vessel, with no risk to themselves. These are unpleasant facts to disclose, but they cannot be over-the vessel, with no risk to themselves.

To Consumptives. The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remody, after having suffered several years with a several lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of critical to the several 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 sum caur for Consummon, Arrival Resonants, &c. The only object of the air-critical in senoing the prescriptions to benefit the afflicted, and arread information which the conceives to be prove ablessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings county,

New York

THE GREAT TEST OF ALL OHEMICAL
The preparations analysis, and ORISTADORO'S
HAIR DYE, which imparts the most superb blacks
and browns, has passed the ordeal. See Dr. Chitton's certificate declaring it free from deleterious
ingredients. Bear in mind the fact that no other
har dye has been officially tested and pronounced
pure and rafe. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO'
6 Astor House, New York.' Sold every where, and
applied by all Hair Dressers.

CCT:daw.tip GRO. G. KRYSER.'Agent. HEADQUARTERS 35 BATTALION 187H)
REGIMENT U.S. INFANTRY,

REGIMENT U.S: INFANTRY,
Phrasupara, September 23, 1854.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF WESTERN.
FENNSYLVANIA—I am ordered to recruit
the 3d Battalion—of the 18th Regiment United
teates Lifantry in Pennsylvania, and now appeal, to
you to show your patifolism by entering the ser
vice of your country in this fine Rifle Regiment, to
consist of 2,452 mev.

The pay is from \$13 to \$34 per month, with abundant iood, clothing, and all necessaries. Every
toldier of the regular army is entitled, besides
pension if disabled, and bounty of, One Handred
tollers when honorably discharged to acomfortabe idder of the black, and bounty of One Handred sension if disabled, and bounty of One Handred sollars when honorably discharged, to a comforable upport, if toke or disabled, in the Boldier's Homes' stablished by the government. Immediate provision made for uniforms, arms, quinments, rations and transportation for all who suitst. One third of the company, officers will be taken from the ranks. No better opportunity is taken from the ranks. No better opportunity is

interests, rational interests and interests OITY TAX PAYERS BEOULD BEAR IN mind that the City and Business Tax, and Water Rents, remaining uppa don the first day of November next, will then be praced in the hands of collectors, on which tive per cent. will be added for collection.

Also, the fourth instalment of the Paving is due, and if not paid by the first of December next will then be placed in the hunds of the City Solicitor for

oc28-tu

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 wil 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 Arthlery, 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 at. at the Red White and Blue, Smithfield st.

ool5-1m opposite the Postoffice

20 MEN WANTED-To fill up the COL. O. H. RIPPET'S REGIMENT. benefit of all the pension laws. Headquar , Astor House, No. 60 Federal st, Allegmon , hear recent will be boarded free of charge liy, where recruits will be boarded free of charge cc5:lwd* HAMILTON LACOCK, Captain DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET osits made with this bank BEFORE the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer. MECHANICS BANK, MECHANICS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 18th, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS
Rank to some for the GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashie EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

October 18th, 1661.

October 18th, 1661.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be had, at the Banking House on MON1AY. November 18th, 1861, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2p. m.

The anunal meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th at 11 a. m. oc19-1m

H. M. MURBAY, Cashier. CITIZENS BANK,)

Lewinsville or at some other point outside for our earthworks. However it may be with the rebels, our military leaders have no idea of an immediate movement. Unusual caution at our advance posts is necessary, that the enemy may not take us by surprise, but in all other respects there is perfect quite all along our lines.

FREMONT AND THE BLAIRS.

The St. Louis Republican has been pouring hot shot into the Blair family, because of their efforts to remove (ten. Premont. In last Saturday's issue of that paper, Frank Blair replies to some of the attacks alluded to, from which we quote the folslowing extract:

The testimony you have borne to the "wonderful energy" of Major General Fremont in raising an army of ninety thousand men in a few months, and in the same moments holding such a line as that which you describe as extending from Caire to Kansas City, is very honorable to the General and to you. And THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the maning year will be held at the office. No. 68 Fourth street, between the hours of ten oclock a s. and one oclock r. m., on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1861.

Oct2 dinot I. GRIER SPROUL Secrebry.

MERCHARTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTERBURGH, OCIODET 12th, 1861.
GENERAL MEETING OF THE A Stockholders of this Bank will be held on TuESDAY; November 5th, at 12 o'clock w.
The annual election for lirectors will be held on Monday, November 18, between the hours of 104, m and 2 P. M. [oc14] W.H. DENNY, Cashier.

. J. GRAFF.....PAUL HUGUS......WM. GRAFF Western Stove Works 245 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGE; GRAFF & CO.



WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their large stook of walks

Cook, Parlor & Heating Stoves. ALSO-IMPROVED KITCHEN RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, ROLLOW-WARE &c., among which will be found the BEST COAL COOK STOVES IN THE STATE. The Diamond, Advance, Air-Tight, Ecfipse, and

IRON CITY, Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair for the BEST COAL, COOK STOVES, Also FIRST PREMIUM awarded to the TRUE AMERICAN, SLOBE & REPUBLIC. For the BEST WOOD OOCK STOVES NOW IN USE, The KENTUCKIAN and KANRAS President Stoves are unsurpassed. We call attention of DEALERS and BULLDERS to the largest stock of GRATE FRONTS & FENDERS

N.B.—We line the DIAMOND and Exciles Coal Cook Stores with Ecop Stone Linings, which stand the fire better than iron.

COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK AND COKE—DICKSON, STEWART & CO. 509 LIBERTY STREET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS N ORDINANCE REGULATING

WHARPING ON OIL.

Bicross 1. Be it ordered and emetted by the mayor, Aidermen and Gitizens of Pittsburgh, in Sesiet and common Councils assembled, and it is hereby succeed and ordered by the suthority of the same. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all Petroleum, Carbon or Coal vill lauded or placed upon the Allegheny wherfshall be charged wharfage at the rate of one cent per barrel if permitted to remain on said wharf maye than twenty-four and less than forty-eight hours, and one half cent per barrel for each additional day livereduct. Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of Ordabe. A 1 1828. ent per barrel for each additional day ingresses
Ordained and enacted into a law in Comnells il
Sth day of October, A. D. 1861.

JAMES MCATHLEY,
President of Select Council
Attest: R. Morabw,
Clerk of Select Council

A. G. McCandless. President of Common Counc Atlest: Tuomas F. Wilson. Commell. oc30 31 F. YOU ARE ANNOYED BY RATS
USE THE EAT PASTE. Il you would rid yourself of Mico USE THE RAT PASTE If you would banish Roschies USE THE KAT PASTE. CAN THE RAT PASTE Prepared and sold only by JOS. REEMING,

Prepared and sold only by JOS. FLEMING. Corner of Dismond and Market street Corner of Diamond and Market street WINES, MINE BOTTLED BRANIDES DENT \$12 PER MONTH FOR A OCAU S. COTHERN'T SON, SI MARKE St.

ON CARROL STREET, Allegheny, a
two story dwelling house of fire rooms, lot 20
feet front by 100 feet in depth to Ledier street. For
price and terms apply to B OUTHBEET # BON,
oc80

OREEN APPL —350 bbls Rambo
and New York Part in titles just received DOTATOES-50 barrels and sacks Ne shannooz Potatoea just received and for sale JAMES A. FETZER,

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