OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::OCT. 31 For Afternoon and Midnight Tele-graph and Local News See First and Third Pages.

OUR NAVAL EXPEDITION. The greatest naval enterprise ever en gaged in by our government, is now preparing itself to devastate the coast of the rebellious States. In a short time we may expect to hear of something decisive having been effected by this

formidable expedition.

Our Eastern cotemporaries expect great and important results from this time forth. The objects expected to be realized are fourfold

First. To carry the war into the cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and by doing so, to pro duce the dispressization and dispersion of the immense rebel army now collected in Virginia,

Second. To secure winter quarters for our troops, and harbors of refuge for our naval and mercantile marine.

Third. To open one or more Southern ports to commerce and thus satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficacy of the blockade: and

Fourth. To form nuclei in those rebel States near which the long suppressed loyalty and good sense of the people may find safe and appropriate expression, and to encourage and stimulate this reactionary feeling of which we have seen such a remarkable and encouraging manifestation in North Carolina.

The naval strength of the expedition is not less than five hundred guns of the heaviest calibre and latest improvement, and the land forces intended to co-ope rate withlit, number not less than twenty thousand. This expedition is intended to carry the war into the extreme Southern States. The naval branch is under the command of Commodore Dupont, and the land forces are to be commanded by General Thomas W. Sherman. Our government expects now to move the war from the border to the cotton States, and then with or without a blow from General McClellan, the great rebel army in Virginia will soon be demoralized, disorganized and dispersed. Nor can there be, in any intelligent mind, the shadow of a doubt that, when relieved of the rebel forces of the cotton States, Virginia will be speedily restored to the Union through the spontaneous reaction of her loyal people. So with all the other West and of Kentucky will be moving southward with the retirement of the

cipation, then sholisionism will have ac- about land-law than he did." complished the first great object of its mission. A powerful effort to effect this object will doubtless be made at the coming session of Congress, notwithstanding its war upon our part was only for the crush, ing of rebellion.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes: "At an early hour on Saturday morning Archbishop Hughes received a very ur gent telegram from Mr. Seward requesting his immediate presence at Washington, but without specifying any particular reasons therefor. The distinguished prelate, though seriously indisposed for some time past, left in the evening train. There is much conjecture as to the nature of the business on hand, but there is reason to believe that it only refers to an application for additional chaplains Lord Wellington once said in Parliaof the Roman Catholic Church for cerment that ships, however well commandal. I will write about particulars. tain regiments in the vicinity of Wash- ed or however gallant the seamen might ington.

A Valuable Protection. The Scientific American describes a reesently with swife mails. The Scientific American describes a rience during the present war confirms breastplate which, it is said, is being ex. the truth of that view. But sea and tensively work by the officers and men in land expeditions are another thing, yet evening, and has just returned, (nine 8th. The attendance was unusually full, tensively worn by the officers and men in land expeditions are another thing, yet the army. It is composed of thin spring they have not been successful in Eusteel, and is worn between the cloth and rope against fortified points. The suclining of a common military vest. It has cess at Fort Hatteras was an extraorditwo leaves, which lap at the edges when the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire wheter that achievement can be succhest. It weighs only three pounds and a cessfully followed up. chest.—It weigns only three pounds and a half, and can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active floating over a heaven of stars, bedimming them for a moment that they may shine with greater lustre than before. exercise. It is very strong in proportion to its weight, as it can resist the thrust of a bayonet or sword, and it will repel the bullets of muskets and pistois at ranges ble. The gentle breeze is better than the hurricane, the cheerful fire of the hearth-stone then the conflagration,

Intrigue is now engaged in creating a division between Generals Scott and McClellan, but has so far failed to make much impression. In reply to the statement that McClellan has tendered his resignation, the Washington kell Thursday night, with one hundred correspondent of the Press says, in all and fifty of Fremont's body guard, and this there is not a shadow of truth. All Maj. White, with same number of Misthat General McClellan has asked for is souri prairie scouts, for Springfield, have the control of the army of the Potomac, just been heard from. Zagonyi reports and that has been conceded to the fullest that, as they were entering the town, extent. With him also, as a consequence, White turned his back on him, and Za the entire responsibility of the acts of gonyi has not seen him since. that army rest. He asks to have the full control out of no love of power or two hundred rebels in Springfield, and pride of position, but wholly in view of these Zagonyi charged upon again and the fact that, while consultations are again, with extraordinary bravery and important and desirable, a division of energy, up and down the streets, and his authority naturally tends to weaken ter, the rebels returned with an in his influence and render the movements creased force, and Zagonyi, with his of the army less certain of success,

GEN. SCOTT ABOUT TO RETIRE but before he did so he set fire to the FROM SERVICE. A special dispatch from Washington to is not stated. Zagonyi then fell back

The scarred and worn out veteran Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from his rank and duties within the next ten days, solely on account of his physical infirmities. The recent act of Congress provided that there should be no reduction in his pay, subsistence or allowances in the event of his side of Warsaw.

General Fremont and staff, it is now withdrawal from his command. It is well known that Gen. Scott has had an unsettled account with the War Department since the Mexican war. Secretary Cameron has recently given a careful examination to his claims against the government, now thir-teen years old. Jeff. Davis's malignity brought him in debt, on account of his expenditures and receipts in Mexico, and,

of the government, and a commander of of the story, and that the Prairie Scouts supreme authority. Mr. Cameron has re-ported that Gen. Scott was not only entitled will a pear brave and true, when the the moneys he claimed from the govern. full statement is made. ment, but that he saved to it millions of collars which, by the laws of war, he could was doubtless of the most gallant kind, have pocketed, under the settled principles and their fighting desperate, against regulating the distribution of prize and contribution money. This opportunity of personal advantage Winfield Scott general such fearful odds. usly diverted to the founding of a home Iome near Washington.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT. On Saturday last, the order of the Commander-in Chief that Gen. Fremont should surrender his command to the officer next below him, Gen. Hunter, accompanied by letter of instructions to Gen. Hunter, wa sent out by the President by a special messenger to Gen. Curtiss, in command at St reparing for a battle.

Birthpluce of President Lincoln. Gazette, writing from Nolin, Kentucky, under date of October 24, says:

of Lincoln's birthplace. President my. Cur advance will occupy Springs Lincoln was born near the Rolling Fork field to-night. J. C. FREMONT. of Salt River, and but a short distanc border slave States. The rebel forces of from the village of Hodgesville. His the cotton States now hold them in subjection and when they are relieved of their Southern invaders the reign of Nevin" is situate,) but the county has secession, even in Tennessee, will be since been divided, and the portion ended; for the Union forces of the great which contains the old homestend of the President now constitutes the new county of Larue. The place where the mont now famous cabin boy was born is still

or is it the object of these agitators to make the people of the South united, in order to prolong the war indefinitely? We presume that the immediate object of these fierce abolition tirades at present is for the purpose of exciting the public mind and causing it to act upon Congress, which causing it to act upon Congress, which ward again, declaring, in grand dis-

The Naval Expedition. As most all the vessels of the great maritime expedition are steamers, which solemn declaration of last session that the can put out to sea when a storm breaks out upon the coast, there is not the of the Body Guard. same danger from shipwreck to them as to the sailing vessels that aforetime constituted the Spanish Armada and other expeditions that have been destroyed by the force of winds and waves. And though the armament of vessels is more formidable than of old, so also are the means of resistance of forts and other

land batteries likewise augmented. where troops may be landed out of the range of batteries, a maritime expedition may operate much more advantageously than in Europe, where cannon frown in every direction.

be, were not capable of engaging successfully with stone walls. Our expe-

Mourn not that you are weak and hum-

Major General Commanding. pecial Impacts to the Republican been issued this morning by Gen. Rre-

Headquarters, Western Dep't, Forty Station, October 26.
By order of the General commanding, the following dispatches from the brave Major Zasonvi, are published, that all

October 25, 10 o'clock, A. M. GENERAL: I report respectfully hat yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, I met, in Springfield, about two thousand or two thousand two hundred of meets early in December. Should that gust, that "every borse-thief and jail-body be prepared to pass an act of eman-bird in the Western country knew more warm reception, warmer than I expected, but your Guard, with one feeling, made a charge, and in less than three minutes the two thousand or two thousand two hundred men were perfectly routed by one hundred and fifty men

flag on the Court House. Getting too conquering that country and freeing the dark, I concluded to leave the city, not sorfs, and no more. In short, if we conbeing able to keep it with one hundred quer the rebellion, we do not want to free and fifty men. and fifty men.

Major White's command did not par-

ticipate in the charge. Allow me, General, to make you acquainted with Berlin.—A letter dated Berlin, October 9th, says: brilliant unanimity and bravery I have his first soirce on Saturday evening, at his never seen, and did not expect it. residence in the Victoria Strasse, one of the Their war cry, "Fremont and the union," broke forth as thunder. Our which promises to be the Belgravia of which promises to be the Belgravia of Berlin. Mr. Judd has started an equipage

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode thought the rebels had the advantage man and wife, like nominative verb should always agree. The husband says there is another rule in the case—nominative case was a good deal of street fighting in governs the verb.

drove them from the place. Soon af handful of men, was forced to retire, town. To what extent it was destroyed the New York Tribune, dated Monday last, ten miles, followed by the rebels, but learning Federal reinforcements were near at hand, the brave Hungarian

> Generals McKinstry, Pope and Hunter, are marching rapidly this way, and vill resort to that measure. General Fremont and staff, it is now Here is another:

thought, will leave here this morning. The rebel loss is not stated, nor i ours; but it is supposed to be large, in And another: proportion to the small number of the Body Guard engaged. Some state the Body Guard loss at fifteen.

Though Major White and his men so far as a Secretary's report could do it, appear from Zagonyi's report, under a iscredited the veteren as a financial agent cloud, no doubt there is another version The conduct of Zagonyi and his men

halted.

SPRINGFIELD CAPTURED.

()ctober 26, 6 A. M

special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, 34 Miles from Warsaw,

I shall soon have full particulars, and will send them at once. Active times for invalid soldiers. One of his monuments, are expected to occur very soon not far from the present point. J. H. B.

FROM GEN. FREMONT. EADQUARTERS, IN FIELD NEAR HUMANSVILLE, Oct. 26, 1861. To Captain C. McKEEVER, Acting Ac

jutant General:

Inform the War Department that yes Louis, with directions to the latter to des liver it to Gen. Fremont, unless he was head of my body guards, made a most actually in the presence of the enemy, or brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in The Union Army Encamped Near the Springfield, two thousand or two thousand two hundred strong. He com-A correspondent of the Cincinnati pletely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the national flag upon the Court House, and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already It is a somewhat singular fact that joined. Our loss is not great. This Lincoln's invading army" in Kentuc- successful charge against such very ky is now encamped within a few miles large odds is a noble example to the ar-

> HEADQUARTERS, CAMP MORRISSEY, Saturday morning, October 26. The following general order has just

We cleared out the city perfectly from every rebel, and raised the Union of the serfs of Russia would have towards

Our coasts being fortified only here the behavior of the soldiers and offiand there, while bays and inlets abound cers. I have seen charges, but such loss is comparatively small I expected to remain on the field with them all. I will write about particulars.

Berlin. Mr. Judd has started an equipage emblazoned with the arms of the republic, which excites a good deal of curiosity among the fashfonables of the Prussian

(Signed) CHAS. ZAGONYI Major Commanding Body Guard. LATER.

o'clock A. M.,) says Zagonyi was guided on account of the great number of immito the town, from the Jefferson to the grants recently arrived. It was decided to the town, from the Jefferson to the grants recently arrived. Mount Vernon road, by Judge Solomon that the work on the great Temple should be resumed next year. During the contin-Owens. As soon as our troops arrived Owens. As soon as our troops arrived near the rebel camp, which was just ontside of the town, they found the endown up ready to receive them. emy drawn up ready to receive them. Zagonyi was compelled to pass through a lane, and let down a number of ience rails before he could charge, on the foe, thus drawing their fire. It is

springfield, and firing from the houses. wo Secessionists who ran out of their dwellings and discharged their guns at

the Body Guard, were shot dead. Zagonvi was advised before reaching Springfield, of the force of the rebels but he was determined to have a fight Col. Pierce, said to be from Arkansas commanded one of the rebel regiments. It is thought that the cause of the increased Secession force at Springfield, was the large amount of plunder gathered there for a number of weeks past, which it is stated the rebels intend to There were two thousand to twenty carry South with them.

> We have no desire at this time to disuss the cause which brought war upon the country, preferring to postpore such

have propositions like the following: "If the rebels should continue to succeed until it becomes evident that general emancipation is the only means of suppressing it and restoring the Union, then public opinion will demand and the government

"Why will not the people see that the only key to victory is a proclamation of "If the rebellion cannot be put down

without emancipation, it shall be by emanipation.' Another: "Slavery is the primary and animating suse of this atrocious rebellion."
"But for slavery there would not now

be a seconded State nor a regiment in arms against the Union."—Horace Greeley. The forgoing contain two propositions which is the sum of all the arguments urged in favor of the President's declaring y proclamation the freedom of all the slaves in the rebel States, viz.: First, that lavery is the cause of the war; and secondly, that the way to stop the war is to get rid of the cause by abolishing slavery.

To the proposition that "slavery is the Archbishop Hughes in his reply to O. A. Brownson, that slavery is not the cause of litionism is the primary and animating cause of the war. But for abolitionism here would not be a seceded State, nor a giment in arms against the Union."-There is not a candid man of ordinary eading and intelligence who will not admit the truth of this last proposition, so far as this, that if there had existed no ab-

plitionism at the North there would have een no secession and no war. It is undoubtedly also true that if there had been no difficulty between the North and the South on the tariff question the present war would not have occurred. These two causes, the tariff question, and abolition-ism, have aided more than all else the designs of bad men North and South to bring the present state of things upon the

of the government, and there was no war or danger of war, among the States until were so common in the days of "obserting but emancipation, it would oppose not only the Administration but the further prosecution of the war." I These is a circumstance of attention for the war. I These is a circumstance of a cassation. of hostilities which guarantees any rights to also absolute. They are well consent to a resonattruction of the burst. They are well consent to a resonattruction of the party are well consent to a resonattruction of the burst. They are well consent to a resonattruction of the burst. They are well consent to a resonattruction of the burst. They are well consent to a resonattruction of the burst. They are well as the same time of would be a succession to the war. The burst of the party are well consent to a resonattruction of the burst. They are well consent to a resonattruction of the party are well consent to a resonattruction of the party are well as the conse

to-day "a secoded State or a regiment in arms against the Union."

We would say, then, to these men who are so anxious to got abroad to find the cause of the war and remove it, look around you, "the Greeks are at your own doors," and the quicker you remove this cause, the more will every patriot rejoice The next proposition assumes that if we fail to conquer the rebellion by our arms, a proclamation of the President declaring Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." a proclamation of the President declaring the freedom of the slaves will at once free the slaves and conquer the rebels, as it were by a single blow. How absurd.—
Unless we conquer the country we will not have power to free the slaves. If they repel our armies and maintain their posi-tion all proclamations or attempts to free

not free them, if we would.

From Utah.

Advices from Utah to the 10th instant

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 suffered several years with a severe rest 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 sum cam row Consumption, Astrina, Broxciners, &c. The only object of the advertiser in senoing the prescriptions to benefit the afflicted, and spread information whichhe conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a bleesing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, well for the great of the great of the concides will suffer the conditions. The great Test of ALL CHEMICAL. the slaves will amount to nothing. In such case a proclamation of the President declaring the freedom of the slaves, beside estranging Union men of the border States from our cause and creating a division among the loyal citizens at the North, would have just as much affect towards subduing the South and freeing the slaves

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT The American minister, Mr. Judd, gave

warm, for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of cotton, indigo, grapes, figs, GRAMMATICAL:—The wife says a young

Warm Tent Warm Tent.

A soldier of the Second Rhode Island regiment, now in service in Virginia, writes to a Providence paper the following account of a Yankee contrivance for adding to the comfort of a tent:

"A hole is dug in the centre of the tent about two feet in depth and diameter. This is walled with stones laid

ameter. This is walled with stones laid in soft clay and covered at the top with the exception of a small aperture for the introduction of fuel. For this aperture there must be a close-fitting door or cover, which can be opened and closed at pleasure. Across one side of the tent a trench is laid and covered HE CAUSE OF THE WAR-EMAN- with wood and earth, through which the cold air is conveyed freely to the bottom part of this subterranean fireplace. From the top of the same and across the opposite side of the tent, andiscussion until the safety of the govern other trench is laid and carefully cov. DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, ment is assured. But the abolition press ered with stone and earth, through will not have it so. Their vocation is which the smoke and surplus heat is mischief, and they labor at it unceasingly. carried off. This is the whole machine. It is this class of journals scattered over The merits of it are obvious. It is the country which, in almost every issue, universally practicable. It can be introduced easily into any tent or dwellng. The economy of it; it costs only a few hours' work for three or four men. The convenience of it; being entirely under ground it takes up none of the precious room of our small tents. The

utility of it; it dries and warms the earth within and even beyond the entire circuit of the tent, and thus prevents those damp, cold and unhealthy exhalations from the earth, which are probably the chief cause of the ill health among soldiers. The tents are thus also furnished with a moist and genial atmosphere, the heat of which can be easily increased so as to meet, the exigencies of the coldest part of the

"To realize the importance of this you must remember that the walls of our houses are only thin canvasthat they are not so readily penetrated by cold, or heat, or moisture, that the atmosph and rithin follows rapidly the changes and condition of the atmospherical phere without. Indeed, so far as this This plausible sophism. but really only is concerned, there is very little differ-abolition nonsense, we propose to briefly ence between living under the tents, is concerned, there is very little differand in the open air. Without some such contrivance what therefore, could primary and animating cause of the war" such contrivance what therefore, could we would say in the expressive phrase of persons do, who, until within a short. time, have been accustomed to live in close and warm houses. I had rather, he war "except in the sense that a man's it is true, take my chance for a long arrying money on his person is the cause and healthy life in the open air, both his being robbed on the highway." It ould be much nearer the mark and better by day and by night, rather than in a hit the root of the difficulty, besides laying close room, and upon the bare earth the responsibility and blame where a very arge share belongs, if we should state then wisdom must be exercised, and the proposition in this wise: "That about the proposition in the propositio time must be taken for a gradual change. The effects of this expedient upon this regiment are easily traced. The cases f illness from severe colds and internittent or bilious fever, which have

> ieve, all in the tents not thus protected.' TCELAND MOSS PASIE. This delicious prepare ion, compo

ecently sprang up among us, are, I be

CUP of COUGHT, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
Sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and dealer in Choice Family Medicines, cor. Smithfield and 4th ste.

UNDERTAKER. bring the present state of things upon the country.

As regards slavery, it has existed in the country since long before the organization of the results of street Allegheny City. Orders may be left and UHARLEY LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City.

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, see-3md&w 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4886

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Williamsburgh, Kinga county,
New York

THE GREAT TEST OF ALL CHEMICAL

preparations is analysis, and GRISTADORO'S
HAIR DYE, which imparts the most superb blacks
and browns, has passed the ordea! See Dr. Ohliton's certificate declaring it free from dejeterious
ingredients. Bear im mind the fact that no other
hair dye has been officially tested and pronounced
pure and eafe. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO,
6 Astor House, New York. Bold everywhere, and
applied by all Hair Dressars,
octidawith SRO. E. KEYBER, Agent.

HEADOUARTERS 30 RAPPEROON 18-

applied by all Hair Dressers.

OCT. WEYSER. Agent.

HEADQUARTERS 30 BATTALION 18rm
REGIMENT U.S. INPANTRY.

PITTSBURGH, September 22, 1831

TO THE YOUNG BEN OF WESTERN
PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1831

PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1831

TO THE YOUNG BEN OF WESTERN
PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1831

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PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1831

TO THE YOUNG BEN OF WESTERN
PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1831

PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1831

HEADQUARTERS 30 BATTALION 18rm
RESTERN
PITTSBURGH, September 24, 1831

FITTSBURGH, September 24, 1831

TO THE YOUNG THE NEW STERN
HEADQUARTERS BE AND THE SEPTEMBER 1 HEADQUARTERS

TO THE YOUNG THE SEPTEMBER 1 HE TO THE SEP

for collection.

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

The State Mercantile Tax is threwise due and must be paid without further delay to save costs, co28-iq.

20 MEN WANTED—To fill up the maximum number of one hundred and one men, to serve three years or during the war, and to be attached to
COL O. H. RIPPET'S REGIMENT.

now in Washington City. Each man when honor
ably discharged will receive \$100 bounty, with
the benefit of all the penaion laws. Headquar
ters, Astor House, No. 60 Federal st., Allegnen
City, where recruise will be boarded free of charge HEADQUARTERS MULLICAN 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.

> NO. 65 FOURTH STREET. s made with this bank BEFORE the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER Will draw interest from that date. CHAS. A. COLTON, Tressures

MECHANICS BANK, Pittsburgh, October 16th, 18al.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THI

Bank to serve for the ensuing year will beld at the Banking House on MONDAT, the 18 proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. held as the proximo, between the hours of Au o cause and 2 P. M.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held an TUKEDAY, Nove a ber 5th at 10 o'c'dox A, I oct. 1m

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

The anuval meeting of the "tookholders will be heid on TUESDAY, November 5th at 11 a. m. oc19-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK,) CITIZENS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th.
AN ELECTION FOR "HIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held as the Bank mig House on MONDAY, 18th day, of November, proxime, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. he wnnual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 6th, at 10% o'clock a. m. GEORGE T. VAN DOREN,
619-1m GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, m. deli9-lm

ALLEGHENY BANK, AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on the 18th of NO YEMBER, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. J. W. COOK, Cashier. The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Novembe 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m. out-su THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Fittsburgh, October 17th, 1801

Fittsburgh, October 17th, 1801

TOR9 of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House of MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, between the hours fill A. Mand2 P. M.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY. NOVEMBER 5tt, at 11 o'clock a.m. ocl8-lm JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENN'A INSURANCE CO., OF PETISEURGH, THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS NOTE of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M., o'MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1861.

oct2-dino.

I. GRIER SPROUL Secretary.

MEECHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BINK, PITTENUSUR, October 12th, 1861.
GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held or DAY, November 5th, at 12 o'clock M. annual election for Lirectors will be held or Monday, November 18, between the hours of 10a and 2 P. M. [cc14] W.H. DENNY, Cashier. T. J. GRAFF.....PAUL HUGUS......WM. GRAFF

Western Stove Works 245 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH GRAFF & CO.



-MANUFACTURERS: WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION Cook, Parlor & Heating Stoves,

ALSO-IMPROVED
RITCHEN RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c., among which will be found the BRST COAL COOR STOVES IN THE STATE. The Diamond, Advance, Air-Tight, Eclipse, and IRON CITY, Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair for the BEST COAL GOOK STOVES. Also FIRST PREMIUM awarded to the

TRUE AMERICAN, GLOBE & REPUBLIC. For the BEST WOOD COOK STOVES NOW IN USE, The KENTUCKIAN and KANSAS Fremium Stoves are unsurpassed. We call attention of stoves are unsurpassed. We call attention of DEALERS and BUILDERS to the largest stock of GRATE FRONTS & FENDERS IN THE STATE.

N.B.—We line the DIAMOND and ECLIPSE Coal
Cook Stoves with Soap-Stone Linings, which stand
the fire better than iron. occass REAU/TIFUL

NEW DRESS GOODS: SHAWLS, &c., DOMESTIC AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS A FULL ASSORTMENT

As our buyer is now in New York we will be receiv-

NOW OPENING.

ing New Goods Daily.

23 Market Street, Pittsburgh, 530 am PRONDATION leaves Pittsburgh at 1 a m, returning to reasoning a PRONDACION MODATION leaves Pittsburgh at 11 a m, returning to Pittsburgh at 16 p m, at 11 a m, returning to Pittsburgh at 16 p m, returning to Pittsburgh at 16 p m, returning to Pittsburgh at 16 p m, returning to Pittsburgh at 6 p.m. at 12 p.m. returning to Pittsburgh at 6 p.m. at 12 p.m. returning to Pittsburgh at 13 p.m. returning to Pittsburgh at 12 p.m. returning TO. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRATTED HON-EXPLOSIVE: slvays of bine: occi-ly COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK AND COKE—DICKSON, STEWART & CO. 509 LIBERTY STREET

Having superior facilities for supplying the best quality of Coal, Nut. Coal, Slackand Coke, are prepared to deliver the same, in any quantity to suit purchasers, at reasonable rales. Our Coal is brought in fresh daily by-railroad, and is dry and free from slack. Particular attention given to supplying family Coal. plying family Coal

/THOMAS FARLEY'S FURNITURE AND OHAIR WAREROOMS.

No. 164 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHERY.

UNDESTABLING in all its branches, will receive
prompt attention. Orders can be left at the room
or at the Livery Stable of Mr. James Boyd, Ohio
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