

The Daily Post.



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING NOV. 2.

For Afternoon and Midnight Telegrams and Local News See Page 3 and Third Page.

GENERAL FREMONT AGAIN.

The Republican journals are still engaged in discussing Gen. Fremont, but a large majority of the most influential of them are forced to the conclusion that he is unfit for the important position he still holds. The report of Adjutant General Thomas appears to have settled the question, although the extreme abolition press of the Tri-State stamp still cling to the General with wondrous tenacity. This report proves conclusively that Gen. Fremont's military family is in a large part composed of more adventurers and speculators, who take advantage of their close official relation to the commanding General to engage in contracts, which, to say the least, are questionable, and that he ever makes the staff of the commanding General, and the explanation of men who are acquainted with the topography and resources of the country, and with what is still more important in this, the temper of the inhabitants. This is a grave error and has led to some deplorable results. From this report we also learn that Fremont upon his own responsibility issued commissions to nearly two hundred officers, from lieutenants up to Colonels, one of them being a "Director of Music," with the rank and pay of a Captain of Engineers! Colonel Andrews, the Paymaster, who informed Gen. Thomas of these extraordinary proceedings, appears to have had his hands full of similar troubles, for on one occasion when he objected to an improper payment he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers.

Major Allen, Quartermaster of St. Louis, complained of irregularities, and stated that Gen. Fremont had ordered supplies of forage to be sent from St. Louis to Tipton, a distance of 160 miles, where corn was abundant and cheap. The indebtedness of this Department was \$4,600, 309 73.

By order of Gen. Meigs, contracts for hay and grain were to be advertised and awarded to the lowest bidder, and bids were made to supply oats at 30 cents per bushel, and hay at \$17.94 per ton, but in the face of this bid, Cook & Palmer, of St. Louis, (some of the firm were Fremont's agents in California), were ordered to send 100,000 bushels of oats and a corresponding quantity of hay to Jefferson city, where these supplies would be required. The price was 33 cents per bushel for oats, and \$19 per ton for hay.

Captain Davis, member of Fremont's staff, received a contract for army blankets, which were condemned by a board of examining officers as worthless, notwithstanding that they were purchased and given to the sick in the hospital. Among other supplies sent by Fremont to the army were 500 water barrels and 600 tons of rice to be used in a country where water abounds. The hiring of the Grant house at a rental of \$300 per year for the General's headquarters, is also alluded to.

A pontoon bridge was erected at Paducah over the Ohio river, where a ferry boat would have answered as well and been cheaper. One week after the receipt of the President's letter ordering General Fremont to modify his Proclamation relating to slaves, he ordered 200 copies of the original Proclamation to be sent to Ironton for distribution.

General Thomas arriving at Jefferson City, 150 miles from St. Louis, found immense quantities of forage, and the water barrels and mules which could not be sent forward for want of transportation.

Only 29 out of 100 guns, bought by Fremont in Europe, would go off on trial. A number of orders are given, written by Fremont to his officers, ordering movements which it was impossible to execute for want of transportation, and exhibiting his want of military foresight.

A detailed statement of the facts relating to the failure to reinforce General Lyon, shows that it was possible to send him 100,000 more men, and that it would have been done. The failure to reinforce Lexington was also a military blunder, and like the Lyon affair, without any palliative excuses. They exhibit in the strongest light General Fremont's want of readiness of purpose and concentration, and show that it was not his high command.

This, says General Thomas, is the concurrent testimony of the most intelligent men of all parties in the State.

Army Contracts—Purchase of Horses.
There is no doubt that great frauds are perpetrated on the Government in every department of supply, as well as the East, in and about Washington, as in Missouri. Indeed, it is surmised that this great city of Missouri contracts has been raised to cover up much more gross fraud elsewhere. With regard to the purchase of horses, the Springfield (Ill.) Register says:

We have heard that Colonel Barrett's Frontier Cavalry is to be supplied with broken-down hacks from the East. What object, other than to give some frontier soldiers a chance to ride in agents horses from the East to Illinois, for the use of her volunteers? Better horses and cheaper, by twenty per cent, can be had here, and the transportation saved besides. Why not let the volunteer cavalry furnish their own horses, as has been done heretofore in this State, to be apprized by a Government agent? There can be nothing but downright robbery at the bottom of this horse performance. The call upon Pennsylvania, just now, is for men, Illinois, certainly, can do without her horses.

First Regiment Sikes's Brigade.

CAMP, BANKS OF THE MATTAWOMAN, October 28th, 1861.

Editor Post.—We left our former camp on Saturday morning, Thursday morning last, and as you will recollect by the post mark, have placed ourselves in pretty close quarters with the enemy. This movement includes the whole division, (Hooker's) and an additional corps of two regiments of artillery, and a company of cavalry—altogether 12,000 men. We came to this point via Paducah, and were the advance during the march. Since our arrival the regiments composing our Brigade (Excelsior's) have been placed in different positions, the Fourth having moved to Chapman's Point, ours in the vicinity of Shipping Point and the Fifth and Sixth to the banks of Port Tobacco. Our Third Regiment has been for some time near Budd's Ferry, and to show their close proximity to the rebels, a shell was thrown into their midst a few days ago, killing one and dangerously wounding several.

The Second is encamped near and above some other point to-morrow. Hooker's Brigade, (1st and 2d Regts., 24 New Hampshire, and 20th Ohio) have, along with the artillery and cavalry, gone in the direction of Budd's Ferry, where there is a rebel battery, and from the commanding that, we have heard to day we were to believe that they are at work. But there is so frequent firing in that direction that it may be only a practice of shelling a plantation. Gen. Hooker carried with his Brigade all our ambulances, and 16 extra which we received from Washington the day of our departure, leaving us but one small one, as a Hospital Dispensary. So there must evidently be some work of importance ahead of us.

Our Brigade is, probably, held in reserve, and placed in the positions that the enemy would be most likely to cross the river. If this is not the intention, an completely ignorant of any other. During the entire march (on a hot day) our regiment held their position, and many, not any falling out, while in the others they were scattered along the road for miles in the rear.

The Colonel of the second was placed under arrest, not having his command in order. The First (Zouaves), (4th), were perfectly unmanageable during the march, and were ordered, on the entire march, and Hooker's Brigade—I know not what to say of them, they were two days in passing our camp, straggling along along our very rear.

The artillery was commanded in good style, and conveyed their heavy ordnance over the rough road without any inconvenience to the infantry whatever. They comprise 10 guns, the greater part being field (Parrot's), and are also provided with mortar, advanced ammunition, shells, etc. The cavalry are scouting through the neighborhood of the greater part of the time, and doing valuable service.

No information can be gained in regard to the time of our remaining here, as we are merely awaiting further orders, and liable to move at any moment. The Pittsburgh Gazette are all hale and hearty, and impatient for a brush with the rebels. U. S. Greys, (could one judge from their appearance,) as we passed them yesterday, and a loud smile upon their countenances, and gave evidence of an esprit de corps. Our present encampment is situated on a gentle slope near the Mattawoman creek, and beautiful well healthy. In full view is the rebel side of the Potomac, and by the aid of a glass their flags are clearly visible, floating over one of their batteries in the rear of the creek, and a few miles to the rear of their position. Their signal lights are plainly visible to us in the evening, and reach from the creek to Port Tobacco, and even further. But, we must attend to a little domestic work, and "stick Call" is now close at hand. I shall postpone further operations at present. In my next, I shall say at news and items, and Post you in regard to our future movements. (Just then I believe me, R. U. H.)

HOW ABOUT A BATTLE?
The following extracts from the Washington correspondents of the Press and the Inquirer (both of the same date, will give an idea of the general correctness of the special telegrams from Washington. The Inquirer says:

An Advance Positive.
There need exist no longer any grave apprehensions as to the grand strategy of Potomac going into winter quarters in this vicinity. The President, it is understood, has assured several distinguished gentlemen that a forward movement is determined, although at what time it is not proper to state. Those who have not been fully posted have been quite fond in urging an immediate advance, fearful that at the same time it was not contemplated by those in authority. The impatience of the people may be rest for the moment, but it is not at all improbable that a movement will be made and a victory achieved before the distant public are aware that anything has occurred to disturb the inactivity of the army just now.

To Be or not to Be.
The opinion generally prevailing here that the general engagement will take place between the armies of the Potomac during the summer or winter months. The Beauregard has withdrawn his forces to Manassas and along the line of the railway from Aquia Creek to Richmond. The rear supply of forage renders it unsafe to advance a large army into the interior of the State; and while the cities and seaports are being menaced by our fleets, many of our officers think that wisdom points to a suspension of hostilities here. Others urge a forward movement, under the impression that "to retrieve the checks they have met," and "for which they are not accountable," as Gen. McClellan says. Of one thing we are assured, that heavy contracts are being made for the erection of winter quarters for 60,000 to 100,000 men in the vicinity of Washington.

WESTERN GRAN SPROUTING.—It is stated that the grain estates of Southern Wisconsin, Northern and Central Illinois, are green, in many instances, with growing grain—that much of the wheat has been poorly stacked, with the purpose of threshing before the fall rains came on; but that during the entire month, to the date of his writing, (October 7), rain has fallen almost daily.

A SECOND crop of tobacco is growing at Enfield, Connecticut, a crop that has shot up from the old stalks, out more than a month ago. It is fully a foot and a half high, and will be cut early next week, and sent to market.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Many absurd stories, says the Press, are circulated in reference to the interference of Lieutenant General Scott with Major General McClellan. Gen. Scott continues in his old position, and so far as his entailed health enables him to do, maintains a supervision over the operations of all our corps d'armee. Whatever may have been his own opinions in regard to the management of the campaign, the fact cannot be contradicted that Gen. McClellan has been left the uncontrolled mastery of his own military district.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.
Gradually the necessities of the case will compel the Government to consent to the exchange of prisoners. I have every reason to believe that many of the absent sons of the free States, captured in honorable battle, will be released at an early day.

BY ORDER OF THE LOWER POTOMAC.
The rebel batteries were opened upon the Maryland shore yesterday, and firing continued to a late hour last night, but without damage to anybody on our side. It is believed that no vessels have, within the last twenty-four hours, run the rebel blockade.

SPIES ARRESTED.
By order of the General Sikes's family, consisting of husband, wife and daughter, were arrested near Port Tobacco and brought to Washington. They are confined in the jail on Seventeenth street, charged with harboring rebels and giving information detrimental to the interests of the Federal army.

Work for the Army.
Almost all the work that is done for the army, in some respect or other, less faithfully done than it should be. This fact has been corrected, to a great extent, by the appointment of a commission on the part of the Government. It is necessary to prevent the frauds of contractors. An intelligent workman on army shoes, in New England, says that the imperfect character of much of the work that is done for the army, is entirely attributable to the ignorance of those who make out the specifications. In illustration of this, he remarks that those who are employed to make the shoes for our troops are required to make twelve stitches to the inch in the upper, and six in the sole, which is too many to be cut at once, and in the leather in drawing in, thus making an inferior shoe at an increased cost. He also states, while white oak tanned stock is required, nothing is said as to its thickness or quality, and consequently an article which is frequently used for shoes, is frequently used, stuffed up with shingles or pasteboard, for soles. These shoes, moreover, are manufactured without a counter for the support of the ankle, and as the uppers will hardly stand alone, they inevitably run down at the heel in wearing.

The Position of Lord Lyons.
The Washington Star says: We apprehend that a profound misapprehension exists in the mind of Lord Lyons toward the cause of the North, which is a source of great annoyance to the popular mind. We draw this conclusion from the invidious comments of our press upon what they evidently regard as being his attitude, and from our personal knowledge that his attitude is entirely unbecoming to the French minister in this country.

THE WASHINGTON STAR SAYS:
We apprehend that a profound misapprehension exists in the mind of Lord Lyons toward the cause of the North, which is a source of great annoyance to the popular mind. We draw this conclusion from the invidious comments of our press upon what they evidently regard as being his attitude, and from our personal knowledge that his attitude is entirely unbecoming to the French minister in this country.

To Be or not to Be.
The opinion generally prevailing here that the general engagement will take place between the armies of the Potomac during the summer or winter months. The Beauregard has withdrawn his forces to Manassas and along the line of the railway from Aquia Creek to Richmond. The rear supply of forage renders it unsafe to advance a large army into the interior of the State; and while the cities and seaports are being menaced by our fleets, many of our officers think that wisdom points to a suspension of hostilities here.

WESTERN GRAN SPROUTING.—It is stated that the grain estates of Southern Wisconsin, Northern and Central Illinois, are green, in many instances, with growing grain—that much of the wheat has been poorly stacked, with the purpose of threshing before the fall rains came on; but that during the entire month, to the date of his writing, (October 7), rain has fallen almost daily.

A SECOND crop of tobacco is growing at Enfield, Connecticut, a crop that has shot up from the old stalks, out more than a month ago. It is fully a foot and a half high, and will be cut early next week, and sent to market.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A War With the Union More Dangerous Than a Want of Cotton.
(From the London Standard, November 1st, 1861.)
The condemnation of several British vessels as prizes was resisted by the British agents on the ground that the public disturbances subsisting between different portions of the United States do not constitute a state of war, that no lawful blockade has been established, and, in fact, that no particular State, or State, can be treated as enemies of the Union by its own government. But, on the other hand, the South is an independent government, in hostility to that Union which it formerly constituted a part, the right of the latter to blockade its ports is as little open to dispute as any right which can possibly exist under the law of nations. What is it, then, that is required of us? Not only that we should recognize the independence of the Southern confederacy, but that, having done that, we should refrain from using force against it on the part of the most legitimate operations of war, further at least than it might interfere with our own convenience. This is, in plain terms, that we should declare war against the United States in order to prevent blockade its ports, or use force against it on the part of the most legitimate operations of war, further at least than it might interfere with our own convenience. This is, in plain terms, that we should declare war against the United States in order to prevent blockade its ports, or use force against it on the part of the most legitimate operations of war, further at least than it might interfere with our own convenience.

Accounts from Treat of October 7 state that the Confederate Government, of 600 horse power, and the capture of 600 horse power, were under orders to be ready within ten days to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico with Admiral Jurien de la Greviere.

Queen Isabella, doubtless excited by her army's brilliant performances in Morocco, is fully bent on a renewal of such exploits in Mexico, the tone of the Spanish papers being most bellicose, and the general concurrence of England or France treated with scorn. At Toluca, (October 8), Admiral Jurien de la Greviere had started in the screw frigate Guerriere for the Mexican Gulf, to act as a commander of that station, towards which other war vessels have already gone. There is considerable opposition in France for any joint military operations with Spanish auxiliaries, and Queen Isabella has an opportunity, since the late pontifical denunciation of New Granada, on the southern continent, for imitating her great predecessor in that name, who waged a war of extermination on the Aztecs, and to brain their day, under his and annihilate.

THE heavy fall rains are said to have proved very injurious to the bean crop at the North—in many instances destroyed large quantities after they were sown. In some sections the weather has been so wet that the crop (especially corn and wheat), late planted, has not yet been fully matured.

MARRIED.
On Thursday, October 25th, by the Rev. John H. Moss, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, were united in holy matrimony, Miss Sarah B. Felt, of this city.

CLELAND MOSS PASTOR.
This delicate preparation, composed of tea, lemon, cream and Vanilla, is one highly recommended by the medical and surgical authorities, and is sold by the following wholesale and retail dealers.

MY DEAR FRIEND,
My two nephews are aides-de-camp of General McClellan, the Commander-in-Chief of the federal army. I have this moment received the news. I am moved and delighted therewith. These boys are worthy of the name of the nation, and their country.

THE small powder attracts and draws them to the right side. They are fine young fellows. May God guide and guard them. HENRI D'ORLEANS.

THE correspondent of the London Post writes from Paris that the French government in Paris talking much about the Union and that the North can never subjugate the South.

A number of French officers, partisans of the Orleans family, were at Washington soliciting commissions in the federal army. Several of them took part in Lane's recent expedition and in the Orleans campaign in Italy.

The following letter has been written by the Duc d'Annamale to one of his friends in France, announcing to him the resolution adopted by his nephews; and which is to be published in the London Standard, Oct. 31st, 1861.

My dear friend,
My two nephews are aides-de-camp of General McClellan, the Commander-in-Chief of the federal army. I have this moment received the news. I am moved and delighted therewith. These boys are worthy of the name of the nation, and their country.

MEMORANDUM BANK.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

MEMORANDUM BANK.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The undersigned has removed from his old place of business to the new one, and will be found at the same place as before.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The undersigned has removed from his old place of business to the new one, and will be found at the same place as before.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, will be held on MONDAY, the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.