The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....NOV. 4.

For Afternoon and Midnight Telegraph and Local News See First and Third Pages.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

A stupendous election fraud is likely to be perpetrated upon the people of Philadelphia, which, for glaring and undisguised rascality, surpasses anything of the kind on record. It appears that the vote cast by citizens of Philadelphia now in the army, instead of being opened and recorded as soon as received by the proper authorities, were kept back and are now being examined by four persons selected by the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. This process was commenced on Monday, the 21st of October, and continued for five days, when there was a cessation for a few days.—At the adjournment, we learn from the *Inquirer*, that this military vote indicated the election of Mr. Ewing, the Democratic candidate, by from seven hundred to one thousand majority. This probable result did not suit "the four gentlemen" selected to count the vote, and so they adjourned, but upon their re-assembling, immediately a forged return was presented, which overcame Ewing's majority, electing his opponent by a small majority. This return purports to come from Schimmelpfennig's regiment which was raised here in Allegheny county and which voted for our candidates at the late election. This regiment polled, according to the return to Philadelphia, the enormous vote of "nine hundred and twenty two," while the average vote cast by genuine Philadelphia regiments was from four to six hundred. The *Inquirer* alluding to this wholesale fraud, says it is the last desperate shift of men who cannot realize that the people have determined to take from their hands the power and patronage they have abused. In thus attempting to disfranchise the people of Philadelphia, these men bring a fearful responsibility upon their heads. The rapid repetition of such outrages is startling the people. It is establishing a system which cannot fail to result in violence and anarchy.

☞ Times, in New York, are becoming very hard, if we may judge by the following advertisement in the *Tribune:*

"WANTED—A Situation as SON-IN-LAW, in some respectable family. No objections to going a short distance into the country. For references and particulars. Address FRANK STUART, Post Office, Williamsburgh, N. York."

The *Tribune* thinks that Mr. Stuart should have stated whether he could or could not endure average boarding house coffee, and whether he can relish molasses on his slapjacks? This is an important point, but "Frank," wisely contents himself for the present with his simple advertisement, leaving the question of molasses for future consideration. There is little doubt, however, that as soon as Mr. Stuart becomes snugly ensconced, as somebody's son-in-law, he will see that he receives his full share of such tender slices, as the old man's table can furnish. It is a bad time to undertake to dictate terms; especially when one is hard up for a winter's boarding. Many a sprightly and interesting, though dilapidated young gentleman in this locality, would gladly unite himself in wedlock, if sure of the usual allowance, without being over fastidious as to the quality of the molasses.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune*, a journal whose ultra anti-slavery tendencies are well known, bitterly denounces the manner in which Fremont has managed the campaign in Missouri. It attributes the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon to a "jealous incompetency which withheld the reinforcements he asked;" contends that the retreat of Price might have been prevented if suitable measures had been adopted, and says that the successful inroad and successful retreat of that rebel general will probably close the campaign in Western Missouri, "unless the new-born impetuosity of his pursuers still at a respectful distance in his rear, leads them into a position from which extrication will be impossible; then, at the beginning of winter, and at the end of a season that opened most auspiciously for the Union cause in that State, we may be compelled to announce another and still more disastrous defeat, and the loss of ten thousand men, who will crown Price's rebellious efforts in the West."

These are grave accusations, and possibly may be unjust, but they suffice to prove that if General Fremont is superseded it will be for causes altogether unconnected with the slavery question.

Good.—A Washington correspondent writes that the Western politicians who have been teasing Mr. Lincoln to order the army of the Potomac to advance to Richmond before the end of October are Senators Trumbull, Chandler, Wilkinson and Wade. They are all radical and violent abolitionists. They rendered Mr. Lincoln considerable service when he was a candidate for President, and think for that reason they have a right to control his movements now. It was owing to their unceasing clamor that the President was induced to sign the Confiscation bill, during the last half hour of the last session of Congress; and they think that, by using the same tactics now, they can persuade the President to do as they wish in this respect also. But Mr. Lincoln has learned much since then. Among other things he has acquired more firmness, more decision and a habit of relying more upon himself. He told these impatient gentlemen a few days ago that it was useless to appeal to him in regard to army movements; that the whole matter was in charge of Gen. McClellan, in whom he and the whole country reposed the utmost confidence; and that he was satisfied with what McClellan had already done, and was sure that at the proper moment he would strike the blow which they were so anxious to see fall. The baffled Senators then withdrew, and sought an interview with Gen. McClellan. They were admitted at once. But as they came out almost instantly, looking very much like schoolboys after being chastised by their master, it is presumed that the interview was not very satisfactory to them.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana papers of the last of October contain full accounts of the fitting out of our naval expedition. They appear to be well supplied with exchanges from the Southern States. The *Diario* of the 17th, thus speaks of the arrival of Mason and Slidell:

Yesterday afternoon the Confederate steamer Teodora, or Theodore, arrived at the port of Cardenas, having on board two distinguished persons from the South, sent by President Davis in the character of ministers plenipotentiary to the governments of England and France.

The steamer in question sailed from the port of Charleston, but we are not aware why she has put into Cardenas. Certainly the mere fact that she brings two ministers plenipotentiary to Europe, appears to indicate that some event has occurred of great importance in favor of the South.—This is only conjecture on our part, but we do not believe it to be without foundation, and we would add that in our opinion these plenipotentiaries go to ask the recognition of the Confederation of the Southern States from the principal powers of Europe. We expect, shortly, further advices in regard to this matter.

The same paper notes their subsequent arrival at Havana, and says they touched at Cardenas to learn if they could overtake the mail steamer for Cadiz; they were, however, a day too late.

Another account says that the Theodora sailed on the 12th inst. from Charlestown, carrying Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board. The Theodora touched at Cardenas. There Messrs. Mason and Slidell landed and proceeded by railroad to Havana. The British Consul at that port immediately made a ceremonious call on them in full uniform. He then introduced them to the Captain General of Cuba. They were received by that officer as private gentlemen and with no diplomatic forms whatever.

letter from Havana says:

Mr. Charles J. Helm, late United States consul here, arrived in the British steamer from St. Thomas a few days ago, with credentials from the Confederate government naming him consul here for the Southern Confederation. He has presented his papers to our government, asking to be admitted as consul, but we know from the best source that he has been refused, and we are quite sure that our Captain General will not do anything in the matter beyond reporting the case to the home government. Other consuls, though the Madrid government may not have granted the exequatur, are at once admitted to the free exercise of their office before that formality, but this will not be the case in the present instance.

The Spanish fleet for the invasion of Mexico leaves Havana as soon as the squadron arrives from Spain—in all, 12 steam vessels of war and 300 guns. Unless the demands of Spain are met in the right spirit, with good promises to fill their obligations and comply with the Miramon treaty, the fleet will take the best security it can obtain, and by force if necesary, calculating to be sustained by France and England.

☞ A little paragraph in Friday's *Post* referring to the *Dispatch* and our late county election, appears to have wounded our brother's sensibilities. We did not intend anything beyond a bit of pleasantry, and grieve that he should for a moment think us capable of charging him with "duplicity and meanness." All we intended, and we trust that we may repeat the admonition, was for our friend to not be annoyed by Democratic editors claiming the vote of our late election as exhibiting a Democratic triumph.

After this disclaimer, may we not venture to ask our neighbor how he ascertained that the late Union ticket was decided upon a week before the Convention met. If it was so, we were not consulted

From the Republican of Thursday.

The Difficulties in North Missouri.

We ascertain from a reliable source, that on Friday last, a flag of truce was sent to Wellsville, to the camp of the State troops, commanded by Gen. Henderson, with a communication from Col. Jeff. F. Jones, who stated that he was at the head of a large number of men, who had assembled for self-protection—that they were organized under no law, civil or military—that he himself held no office whatever, but was authorized to speak for them.

He disclaimed by implication, all intention to aid the rebellion or further the cause of the Southern Confederacy. He desires to know the object and purpose of the encampment at Wellsville, and complained bitterly of *reported* outrages.

General Henderson promptly replied to him that the troops encamped at Wellsville were there to protect peaceable citizens and not to disturb them—that the reported outrages were false, and that if he and his men were assembled for self-protection, they, they must disband and go home, or, if not immediately, of course take the consequences.

That he would protect peaceable men not engaged in the rebellion, if they would lay down their arms, go home and attend to their business.

On Saturday night a second communication came in from Col. Jones, promising to lay down their arms on Sunday morning, and go home, which we learn was accordingly done.

A Horrible Confession.

It may be recollected by many of our readers that about four years ago we published the awful account of the burning of the Perkins family at Milburn, at night, when all the family, including father and mother, grandmother and eight children, eleven in all, perished in the flames! A Scotchman, by the name of Walter Mitchell, who lived in their neighborhood at the time, and who had dispute with Perkins as to the property, was suspected of the murder, but no proof could be found against him. He left soon after for the West. Before the burning of the house he warned Perkins off the premises, and threatened if he did not leave to burn the house over his head. This Mitchell recently died in Illinois, and on his death-bed confessed that he committed the horrible crime! He stated that he threw into the house a bottle of liquid, which set fire to it, and stupefied the inmates—that Mr. Perkins aroused himself and came to the door, when he knocked him back again, killing him.

This is a most revolting story, disclosing a depravity which was too horrible to die with the murderer. If there be in the infernal regions, one place deeper and hotter than another, this eleven-fold murderer will find it.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*

IMPORTANT TO "TEN-PIN" PLAYERS.—It is stated that a citizen of Newburyport, Mass., is about obtaining a patent for an improvement in ten-pin alleys. By his process no pins are to be set up, and the nuisance of boys is obviated; and the balls can be returned and everything arranged by a very ingenious contrivance, without the players leaving their positions.

Wink at small injuries rather than avenge them. If, to destroy a single bee, you throw down the hive, instead of one enemy you make a thousand.

Correspondence of The Post.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, October 24th, 1861.

DEAR POST: It is now some time since I had the pleasure of perusing your columns, and I must confess that I am much disappointed when I do not get the *Post* every week. Some of our Pennsylvania friends here take your daily, but our mails are so irregular that we generally get four or five numbers by one mail. I occasionally call on our mutual and popular young friend Edward Fenlon, and I always find him with the latest *Post*.

Our town is now much more quiet than it has been for a long while. We have occasionally some startling and exciting rumors, which are always very much exaggerated, and of course do great injury to our growing city. A large number of persons have left here in consequence of such reports, when really we have not had anything to fear yet, although we have had depredations of all kinds committed all around us by both parties, especially by General Jim Lane and his men, who are a curse to the country and a great injury to the Union cause. There is only one word in the English language that will explain the character of Lane's and Jennison's men, and that is "jayhawkers," which word is of Western origin, and the best definition of it is thieves, robbers, murderers, &c., &c. In my opinion they have no patriotism, and no other object in view but to steal, plunder and rob; they are nothing but a lawless band, prowling about the country and injuring Union men as well as rebels. We have had an instance of it right here in our city. A band of them came in town and just "jayhawked" what they wished and from whom they pleased. They took a dozen or more horses, and from as good Union men as ever breathed. but they were Democrats and not John Brown Republicans, and hence the "jayhawkers" styled them secessionists, merely because they were Democrats. I am a Democrat and a Union man; but I must say that such work as has been going on here is a fine machine for making secessionists. We have a great many Democrats in Kansas, and the larger portion of them are Union men as long as this war is carried on for the maintenance of our glorious Union and Constitution, but whenever it is fully known that it is only carried on for the abolition of slavery, then I hope the Democrats and conservative Republicans of the North and East will rise up and put it down. I know two-thirds of the Kansas men would rather fight on the Southern side if the government is making this a war to free the slaves. I am a Pennsylvanian, but such are my sentiments.

The latest war news from Missouri, by private advices, states that General Price is still retreating in a southwesterly direction towards Cowskin Prairie, and that the Arkansas troops have been throwing up extensive fortifications in McDonald county, and there will fight to the last. Their pickets are said to extend for ten miles northward from the intrenchments, within which are mounted some heavy guns. A large number of Cherokee Indians are with Ben McCulloch, who has been superintending the fortifications since the fight at Springfield. The army is well supplied with provisions from Arkansas and the Indian country, and it is believed in some localities that the Confederate forces will number nearly if not fully 100,000, which we may well believe if they have concluded to make a stand. If, in reality, the rebels have entrenched themselves in this position, it will need all Fremont's strategy and force to dislodge them.

We expect soon to hear of a big battle being fought in Missouri, and great fears and anxiety are entertained here about Fremont and his army. It is thought if Price and McCulloch have made a junction and concluded to fight us they must have a very large force, and from what I can learn, I do not think Fremont has more than 30,000 or 35,000.

There is one man, a general in the regular U. S. army, who has been held back for a long time, and it is a shame, for he is a fine military man in every particular, and would be the most popular man in the West. The people of Kansas and Missouri would be highly gratified to see him supercede Gen. Fremont. The gentleman I allude to is General Harney. He is largely interested in Missouri, and he is an unobjectionable man; and I feel satisfied that if he was commander of the Western department that the secessionists would not have half as many men in the army, although they might have a great many sympathizers. There are many that would not take up arms against our government. Fremont's proclamation in regard to their slaves drove them in the Confederate ranks in self-defence.

Hoping to see the *Post* soon, I will close.

A PITTSBURGHER.

ATTROCIOUS MURDER.

A GERMAN JEW STABBED IN TWENTY PLACES—SEVEN WOUNDS IN THE HEART—HIS BODY STRIPPED OF $50,000 IN MONEY AND DIAMONDS, AND THROWN IN THE WATER.

(From the N. Y. Express of last evening.)

A few days ago it was reported in the *Express* that, on the 22d inst., a citizen of Middletown, N. J., discovered the body of an unknown man floating in the water. Upon examination, he discovered that a most brutal murder had been perpetrated, the body being stabbed in some twenty places, and he immediately alarmed the proper officers. The deceased was well, in fact, fashionably dressed, and there were found upon his person $110 in gold, besides some change. This went to show quite conclusively at the time that the murder had not been committed for gain, and the officials of Middletown could find a trace of no one who had done it with any other purpose in view. An inquest was held, the jury returned a verdict that deceased had come to his death by some means unknown to them, and the coroner advertised the case in search of further information.

In the meantime a gentleman residing in this city, who does business down town, received a letter from the city of Mainz, grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, stating that Sigismund Fellner, one of a wealthy Jewish family residing in that place, had gone to America in the steamer Bavaria, and requesting him to write back should anything have happened him. The person to whom the letter was addressed immediately made inquiries, and ascertained that Fellner had taken up his quarters at the Prescott House, on Broadway. He there learned that a day before, on the 15th inst., the object of his search had departed in company of a stranger. He carried a trunk with him, avowing it as his intention to seek other lodgings.

The next thing that struck the eye of the gentleman engaged in searching for the stranger was the notice in the *Express* of a "Mysterious Murder." A sort of instinctive fear struck him that the victim might be Fellner. Beyond the mere thought he had no reason to believe so, but on making an examination his fears were relieved.—The body, till then unrecognized, was that of the stranger. Watch and chain, diamonds to the value of $40,000, and $10,000 in money, besides other valuables, had all disappeared, the small sum found in deceased's pocket being left behind, doubtless to deceive people, by making them believe that robbery was not the object of this foul murder.

The breast of Fellner was a mass of wounds. Twenty gashes from a dirk, seven of which entered the heart, had been found necessary to complete the bloody work. Upon identification of the body, it was buried, and word has been, or will be sent to Fellner's wife and family, in Germany, of the sad affair.

The police are sorely puzzled about the matter. That the murder was plotted in New York is beyond a doubt, but it will tax the ingenuity of our most ingenious detectives to discover who committed it. A stranger, rather poorly dressed, was seen to leave with Fellner when he settled his bill at the Prescott House. He was seen, but observed only to create a suspicion in the clerk's mind that he was an unreliable character. Did this man go with Fellner to New Jersey?

It is likely he did, as the German was a child in experience here, and besides totally ignorant of the language. A shrewd fellow of his own land might have discovered his wealth and advised him to seek, as he said he was seeking, a new boarding place, gradually drawing him into New Jersey, and at night murdering and robbing him, afterwards throwing the body into the water.

It is said, however, that he was seen, a day or two afterwards, on a Catharine street ferry boat, in company with a Polish Jewess, who was richly dressed and sparkling with diamonds. This woman might have drawn from him the secret of his wealth and hired an assassin to perpetrate the crime. In fact, the stranger who was seen with him might have been the agent of this woman.

How to get at the man and the woman is a matter for the officers. That they will try to ferret out the villains engaged in this horrible transaction there is no doubt. Their success, under existing circumstances is, to say the least, highly problematical. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by Fellner's friends for any information that will lead to the discovery of the assassin.

Running the Potomac Blockade—Narrow Escape.

The schooner Susquehanna, Daniel Myers, colored, captain, and said to be owned by him conjointly with Messrs. Wm. Applegate & Son, of Baltimore, reached Philadelphia last week, having succeeded in running the blockade of the Potomac. Myers has been trading to and from Baltimore for the last 55 years. A Philadelphia paper, noting his arrival there, says:

On Wednesday morning, the 15th ult., he left Alexandria, with a cargo of eighty-nine barrels of Mexican guano, consigned to Pierce & Gray, of Baltimore. On the same night he anchored within the government blockade, at Indian's Head. [This blockade was established to prevent the smuggling of goods to the Virginia shore of the river.] On the following morning at daylight he was permitted to pass the blockade, but was warned of the risk he was incurring. He successfully passed the batteries at Portico creek, Shipping Point and Dumfries. Shortly before eight o'clock, while passing Quantico creek, four rebel batteries suddenly opened upon him. Two balls from rifled cannon passed within half the vessel's length of them, windward and leeward, and buried themselves in the Maryland shore. The first ball fired fell considerably short of them. One shot passed immediately athwart of the Susquehanna's bow, and two others passed between her mainmast and foremast.—Fortunately, however, she escaped without being struck by a single shot, which was more the result of good luck than fast sailing. She was making between eight and ten knots an hour when fired on. Captain Myers states that he was more scared after he had passed the batteries than while the shot was splashing and ricochetting around him. Not a gun or fortification of any kind was visible. All that he could see was the curling of the smoke with each discharge of cannon. He thinks the rebels aimed particularly at his masts, and were more desirous of disabling his vessel than of sinking or destroying it.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

A Mr. Bromwell, who arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday from Old Point, having left Richmond last Thursday, gives the following particulars of affairs in the rebel capital to the Baltimore American:

"JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Mr. Davis, 'President of the Confederate States,' was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and, in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. His severe illness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure consequent upon camp life, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the various departments of the army had not only discharged their duty with a sole regard for the interests of the Confederate States, but had done much more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, stopped at the Continental Hotel, and was followed on Main street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Armory Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians,"

"AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

"Richmond was described as equalling even New York city in liveliness and gaiety, as the principal streets were thronged with citizens, ladies and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested, but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the hotels, with a single exception (the 'Continental') were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick. Measles and typhoid fever had been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the surgeon-general announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold at $7 per barrel (wholesale); mess beef $16 per barrel; corn, per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats 45 to 49 cents per bushel; potatoes 40 cents per peck; print butter 45 to 55 cents per pound, and bacon at 20 cents per pound, retail.

"The shoe and leather trade was lively, but prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought 33c. per pound, and hides 26c. Brogans, for army use, rated from $1.30 to $1.60 per pair by the case, while the better kind of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. Mr. B. declares that, as far as the equipments of the confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light blue cloth overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint prevailed, however, in regard to the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude."

"INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BEAUREGARD.

"On Wednesday of last week Mr. Bromwell had an interview with Gen. Beauregard at his headquarters, about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the general conversed with him in the most sociable manner. During that day the general reviewed an infantry division of Gen. Johnston's command, consisting of nearly fifteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageants he ever beheld. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the general and staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the general gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a spacious pavillion. The bill of fare embraced a great variety of dishes, but there was not a drop of liquor upon the tables. He gave a permit to Mr. B. to pass through all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas, but from motives of delicacy it was not used. The general stated that as far as he was concerned, he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied with the repulse of the federal army whenever it made an advance of any importance. He spoke of Col. Totten and Major Brewerton in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and observed with some merriment that the War Department at Washington owed him one month's pay. He denied with considerable warmth that aliens, as he styles them, were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia, and referred to the publications in the Richmond papers of the Secretary of State upon that subject. If any experienced difficulty it was attributable to the orders of General Wool, who had refused to receive flags of truce.

THAT ONWARD MOVEMENT.

The special Washington corespondent of the New York World gives us the following, being the latest we have seen in relation to "the onward movement:"

Among the on dits on the street is one to which I am inclined to give credit, viz.: that at a full and free conference of the President and cabinet and Gen. McClellan, it was determined that there should be an advance of the army of the Potomac, but at what time is of course not known.

It must be confessed that the number of those who believe there will be no forward movement from Washington this fall is on the increase. True, there are mysterious givings out from semi-official quarters that something is going to happen—a perfectly safe prophecy—and it is evident that troops are constantly on the move and that soldiers keep pouring into the capital. Yet from the fact that the rebels are in immense force here, that they need not fight except on their own chosen ground, and that we, to force a battle, must move equal numbers against intrenched positions, makes the grand advance predictors pause, and emboldens more cautious people to assert that the army may as well prepare for winter quarters. It is clear, however, that the naval expedition has a good deal to do with the plan of our generals. Should Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans fall, it may create a diversion of the rebel forces from here. If they should leave in any considerable numbers, the rebel army may be attacked and Manassas taken. Should the expedition fail—but it will not do even to think of such a disaster. At any rate, I think it safe to say, you will hear of the success of the expedition before you hear of the taking of Manassas.

DIED.

—In Orange, N. J., October 31st, at his residence COL. MORGAN ROBERTSON, formerly of this city.

SYRINGES, Glass, Metal, and India Rubber, the largest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices may be found at SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and dealer in Choice Family Medicines, cor. Smithfield and 4th sts. no4

UPHAM'S PILE ELECTUARY—A certain cure for Piles, either internal or external. Sold by SIMON JOHNSON, Druggist, and dealer in choice Family Medicines, cor. Smithfield and 4th sts. no4

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisher's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 45, SMITHFIELD STREET, Residence, 218 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. no31 6md-2p

☞ FOR FEMALES GENERALLY.—The Brandreth Pills cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all obstructions, give energy and strength; cure the distressing headache unfortunately so prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, sallowness of the skin, are all removed, and a juvenile bloom and general sprightliness indicate the power and healthfulness of BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Ladies, at delicate periods, will find them unrivaled; they are the best medicines for mothers and children, and cure worms and costiveness.

Let it be remembered that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are easy in their operation, and yet while mildness with efficiency, and require no alteration of diet during their use.

Mrs. Morgan, corner of 16th street and Union Square, New York, was dying apparently of Consumption. She was given up to die by her physicians and all her friends, but after using BRANDRETH'S Pills for a few weeks the cough left her, and she began to regain her strength, and is now able to attend to her duties, and feels sure of soon attaining robust health.

Mrs. Wilson, of No. 82 Beach street, New York, has cured Dyspepsia, Small Pox, Measles, Dropsy and Typhus Fever, and all Headaches and Bilious Diseases, with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, will be pleased to answer any questions.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa. And by all respectable dealers in medicines. oct.lmdaw

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

☞ Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE, 4 Ann St., the 12th door, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. [no2 6md] P. M. GORDON, Secy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Morning, November 2d, 1861.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	301,019 00
Due Depositors	221,326 47
Due other Banks	70,816 75
Loans and Discounts	958,282 08
Coin	219,076 64
Notes and Checks of other Banks	125,703 66
Due by other Banks	63,783 53
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	50,710 00
Treasury Notes	154,500 00

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SW. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day November, A. D. 1861.

no4 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,317,568 67
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vaults	383,174 23
U. S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	251,417 00
Pennsylvania Loan 5 ⅌ cent New Loan	32,500 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	32,227 00
Due by other Banks	100,002 83
	$2,656,894 93
Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	1,085,544 00
Deposits	227,707 02
Due to other Banks	88,163 66
Contingent Fund and Profits	283,220 01
	$2,254,634 93

"I certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief."

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of Nov. 1861.

no4 C. H. ISBRAER, Notary Public.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION—ONLY 25 CENTS.—500 copies more of GREAT EXPECTATIONS. This splendid and cheap edition of DICKENS' LAST, AND BEST WORK, have been received at HUNT'S NEW STORE, MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET. ☞ Remember this is the illustrated edition complete, for ONLY 25 CENTS. no4

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PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY, SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING, taught separately or in classes.

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NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this bank BEFORE the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, Will draw interest from that date.

oct29:3t CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

SOAP STONE—20 bbls Powdered for Foundry use for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. oct29

SWEET POTATOES—23 bbls Marietta Sweet Potatoes just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, oct31 corner of Market and First sts.

POTATOES—50 barrels and sacks Neshannock Potatoes just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, oct30 corner Market and First streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1861. THE 1862.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH, WEST, AND NORTH WEST.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

TIME to Cincinnati as quick, and to Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago quicker, than by any other route.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

FAST MAIL LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh 1:55 A. M. Arrives at Crestline..... 10.40 A. M.

Making close connections with Bellefontaine and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Roads; arriving at Fort Wayne at 4.10 P. M.

Arriving at Chicago at 11.00 a. m.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as by Steubenville. Trains on both Roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh 1.40 P. M. Arrives at Crestline 7.45 P. M.

Making close connections at above.

Arriving at Fort Wayne at 1 A. M.

Arriving at Chicago at 11.00 a. m.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati by both these trains is the same as by Steubenville. Trains on both Roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

Sleeping Cars on this train from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, to Indianapolis and to Chicago.

Trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Leave Chicago, 8.20 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Arriving at Fort Wayne at 2.15 p. m and 12.00 a. m.

Arrive at Leaves 5.10 A. M. and 2.50 A. M. Connecting with trains for Dayton and Cincinnati.

Arriving at Crestline 8.35 A. M. and 4.20 A. M. Connecting with trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and the East, and arriving at Pittsburgh, 5.00 A. M. and 2.50 P. M. All making close connections with Pennsylvania Railroad trains for the Eastern cities, via Allentown and Philadelphia.

☞ Only one change of cars between Chicago and New York, via Pittsburgh and Allentown on trains leaving Chicago at 6.00 P. M. reaching Pittsburgh at 3.50 P. M. and New York at 10.45 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS—From Federal st. Station, Allegheny city.

NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Allegheny at	9.30 a m,	and 4.30 p m
Arrives at New Brighton at	11.10 a m,	and 6.10 p m
Leaves " " at	6.30 "	12.10 p "
Arrives at Allegheny at	8.15 "	1.50 "

ECONOMY ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Allegheny at	7.40 a m,	12.00 p m and 6 p m
Leaves Economy at	8 " a m,	4 " "

MARKET TRAIN.

Leaves Massillon at 4.00 a m.

Arrives at Alliance at 4.40 a m.

Arrives at Allegheny at 11.00 a m

Leaves Allegheny at 2.50 p m

Leaves Alliance at 7.40 p m

Arrives at Massillon at 8.45 p m

☞ Trains are now run by Columbus time, which is 27 minutes slower than Pittsburgh time.

☞ Tickets are sold for the accommodation and market trains at reduced prices.

Trough trains connect as follows:—

At Alliance, with trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

At Orville, Ohio, to and from Millersburg, Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, &c.

At Mansfield, Ohio, for Mount Vernon, Shelby, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, etc.

At Crestline, for Delaware, Springfield, Columbus, Cincinnati, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, etc.

At Forest, for Springfield, Sandusky, Dayton, Cincinnati, etc. etc.

At Lima, for Sidney, Dayton, Cincinnati, Toledo, etc

At Fort Wayne, for Peru, Lafayette, Ill., St. Louis, and intermediate ports in Central Indiana and Illinois.

At Plymouth for Laporte.

At Wanatah for all points on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

And at Chicago, with trains for all points in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agt., Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

Through Tickets for sale at the Ticket Offices of the Company on the line of the road, to all parts of the United States. WM. P. SHINN, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

G. W. CASS, General Superintendent. no4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave the Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE, VIA STEUBENVILLE.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Leave Pitt'burgh,	Arrives at Columbus,	Arrives at Cincinnati,	Arrives at St. Louis.
1.55 a. m.	11.35 a. m.	4.20 P. M.	
1.40 P. M.	8.45 P. M.	3.00 a. m.	

This route is shorter to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus and all points South; then any other route. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all Night Trains.

PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING LINE.

Leaves Pittsburgh,	Ar. at Rochester.	Ar. at Wellsville.	Ar. at Wheeling.
1.55 a. m.	3.10 a. m.	4.10 a. m.	6.35 a. m.
1.40 P. M.	4.55 P. M.	5.55 P. M.	8.25 P. M.
12.10 a. m.	1.15 a. m.	2.12 P. M.	3.10 a. m.
3.30 P. M.	4.40 P. M.	6.11 P. M.	7.10 P. M.

The 1.55 a. m. and 1.40 P. M. Trains connect with Trains of C. C. & R. R. for Zanesville, Lancaster, &c.

The 3.30 P. M. Train stops at all stations between Rochester and Wellsville.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND LINE.

Leaves Pittsburgh.	Leaves Cleveland.
1.55 A. M.	9.45 A. M.
1.45 P. M.	8.10 P. M.

The 1.40 p. m. train connects at Bayard for New Philadelphia and stations on the Tuscarawas Branch.

Passengers desiring to go to Bindaldy, Toledo, Chicago, or points West, via Cleveland, must be particular to ask for tickets via Cleveland.

Through Tickets can be procured at the Liberty Street Depot, Pittsburgh.

J. STEWART, Ticket Agent.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM STEWART, Agent. At the Company's Office in Freight Station, Penn street.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent Cleveland, Ohio. no4

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE ON THE HOOF, Sealed Proposals for supplying to the Government 40,000 Beef Cattle on the Hoof are invited on the 15th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock m. The Cattle to be delivered in Washington city, on the 30th day of November, 1861, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct to Lieutenant R. C. GREEN, A. C. S., U. S. A. 223 G street, Washington city, "Endorsed Proposals."

Beeves Proposals are also invited till the 15th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock p. m. for supplying the Government 4,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 30th day of November, 1861, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Lieut. F. H. BARRO, U. A. C. S., U. S. A. 223 G street, Washington, D. C. and "Endorsed Proposals."

Beeves Proposals are also invited till the 15th of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock p. m. for supplying 4,000 head of Beef Cattle to the Government. The Cattle to be delivered on the 10th day of January, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at New York, Chambersburg or Harrisburg, Pa., as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, U. S. U. S. A., 223 G street, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals."

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, and to reject any bid for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.