The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....NOV. 12.

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

HON. CHARLES SUMNER ON THE REBELLION.

The Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, has lately been delivering one of his peculiar discourses to Eastern audiences, its last delivery being before "The People's Literary Institute of Philadelphia." For each delivery of this literary production the learned gentleman receives a good round sum, the announcement of which will be gratifying to his admirers in this locality, and satisfy them that, even if he is not quite sane, there is, at all events, an admirable "method in his madness."

It is quite unnecessary, we presume, to inform our readers that Mr. Charles Sumner's lecture was upon the question of *Slavery*. It could be in relation to nothing else, except slavery's connection with the Southern rebellion. The people of Boston have lately made matters a little warm for this infuriated abolition agitator, and fearful that a conservative feeling may grow up among the people of his State, which will consign him to the sweets of private life, he is determined to keep agitating, in the hope of securing a re-election to the Senate.—There is not one of the whole set of Northern agitators more responsible for our present troubles than this same Charles Sumner. He feels this, and hence his anxiety and labor to trace the cause of the rebellion back until it is lost in the darkness of oblivion. He says that Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, stated upon the floor of the United States Senate that there was, in that State, a disunion party "thirty years ago." This is doubtless true, and Mr. Sumner might also have stated that there was a disunion party in Massachusetts fifty years ago. But what did either of these disunion parties amount to? Why, to nothing. The disunion party of South Carolina never was, until lately, able to control its action, but even if she was for disunion for the period mentioned until her final secession, there is one fact certain, viz., that she stood alone. All the other Southern States were always sound on the question of the Union, and demonstrated their attachment to it by a series of elections as late as 1852, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the States most rebellious now, were, every one of them, carried before the people at the time referred to upon a distinct issue of Union against State Rights. In that very contest Jefferson Davis, now the President of the rebel government, was beaten for Governor of Mississippi by Henry S. Foote, a Union Democrat. The Union feeling grew rapidly after this election until the Democratic and Whig parties became a unit in sentiment upon the questions which had but two years before convulsed the Union. Mr. Sumner, therefore, need not go back thirty years to find the cause of this rebellion in South Carolina. The grain may have been planted at that remote period, but had it not been nurtured and watered by English abolitionists, it would long ere this have grown to seed. This foreign interference was the first cause of alarm, and the fierce warfare carried on by our own agitators since is the principal cause of our present troubles. Of those who have contributed to hasten this rebellion, Mr. Sumner stands prominent, and, not satisfied with the injuries he has inflicted, he is still engaged in his infamous proceedings. He, and those like him, who have been denouncing the union of free and slave States, and inculcating an irrepressible conflict between them, are just as responsible for the rebellion as Mr. Rhett is. Fanaticism in both sections has produced our civil war, and now one set of agitators is endeavoring to blame it on the other. To re-unite the States as they were, and as President Lincoln hopes to accomplish, is not the desire of Sumner and his associates. He wants no union with slave holders and no government that tolerates their institution; he is for the annihilation of slavery, regardless of consequences, and for the destruction of our government if it stands in his way. While patriotic men of all parties are willing to forego something of their political feelings for the sake of country, is it not alarming to see this scholastic demagogue fanning the flames which are consuming the Union?

Specie Flow Between Europe and America.

It is well known that there has been a steady flow of specie to the United States from Europe for the last eight months, amounting in all to some forty millions of dollars more than has gone from here to Europe. The reason is that we have, in a great manner, ceased to import European luxuries, owing to the war and our economical necessities, while Europe, owing to her short harvest, has been obliged to buy largely of our breadstuffs to feed her suffering millions. In this way, despite the fact that the cotton crop has not gone out, the balance of trade has been largely in our favor. A different result was anticipated by many, especially by the London *Times*, and that print is yet unwilling to give up its theory that the state of things in this country must drain us of specie that will go to Europe.

☞ John C. Breckenridge says he exchange a six-years' term in the Senate for the musket of a soldier. If the people of Kentucky don't relish him for Senator, he'll shoot them.

TYRANTS can generally learn no lesson of humanity, unless it is written broadly with the point of the sword.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT PENN'A RESERVES. CAMP PITCHFORT, Nov. 5, 1861.

DEAR POST—Having the vanity to suppose you feel some interest in a regiment comprising so many Pittsburghers as the Ninth, I will take the liberty of sending you a few lines.

About four weeks ago we vacated Camp Tenally, M.D., one of the best, if not *the best*, arranged camps in the vicinity of Washington, and marched to our present quarters, in Fairfax county, Va. Since coming here we have been going through the ordinary routine of camp duties, occasionally responding to the *long roll*, with high expectations of engaging with the rebels. However, we have not succeeded as yet in showing our hand at a fight, and know not how soon the desire of the men in this respect may be gratified.

There is much speculation throughout the Reserve as to our future movements; but as I am opposed to following in the wake of the majority of newspaper correspondents, by betraying the confidence of General McClellan, which all "Knights of the Quill" are supposed to possess—in revealing his secret plans, you must not expect me to enlighten you as to when and where the next great battle will be fought—until after it takes place.

During the past two weeks the weather has taken a decided change. The forest indications, heavy frosts and chilly winds, give unmistakable evidence of the approach of winter, and there is consequently no little anxiety manifested as to what will become of us. A report that we would winter in Pennsylvania seemed to have gained the ascendency for a while, but is now discredited. It is not at all likely—now that the leaves have commenced to fall, in anticipation of which the army of the Potomac has been at a stand all summer—that we will be returned to Pennsylvania without having accomplished anything in her behalf towards bringing the impending troubles to a close.

The health of the regiment is very good, and has been comparatively so ever since leaving Pittsburgh. The short experience in Camps Wilkins and Wright seems to have inured the men to this life, and to have operated in a great degree as a preventive of that general prostration which, for a time, marked many of those regiments so suddenly removed from the comforts of home to the hardships of camp life.

But this communication must necessarily be brief, as there is nothing of interest or import transpiring here, and I have not prepared any puffs for particular officers. But such things are entirely unnecessary, as the high encomiums passed by competent judges on the appearance of the Ninth on all occasions, as well as the proficiency displayed by the men in executing the different and most complicated evolutions of the battalion, redounds more to the credit and competency of our field and company officers than the sound of any trumpet that could be blown by

Your humble servant,
FELIX.

The Sensation Dispatches.

The *World* (Rep.) letter writer seems quite disgusted with the sensative dispatches from Missouri, and says that—

Fortunately for the country there is good reason for believing that the reports are inspired by persons who claim to be Gen. Fremont's friends, but who, in this as in other matters, have done him no real service. The order removing Fremont is known to have been in his possession on the 1st., but he did not see fit to make it known to his army until the 3d inst., which gave time to have all the subsequent "scenes" rehearsed. Where the brigadier generals came from implored him to remain one more night in the army is a mystery, as Seigle was with the advance guard, Pope and McKinstry had not yet arrived, and Hunter was on the banks of the Osage, waiting for rations. Then the imminence of a battle has taken every one by surprise. Gen. Fremont's reports to the government immediately before his recall were to the effect that Price would not face him, and this view was corroborated by the newspaper accounts. Price was known to be at Neosho, nearly 70 miles from Springfield, on the first of the month, and we have no reports to warrant the belief that he had retraced his steps until these questionable dispatches commenced comming over the wires.

It is not necessary to comment on the above, except to add that the Government at Washington had assurance from Gen. Fremont himself, that Price was in no way disposed to begin a battle, and this was equally true six days after he received notice that he was superseded.

THURLOW WEED'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

The New York *World* alluding to Thurlow Weed's visit to Europe, speaks of the veteran politician as follows:

Mr. Thurlow Weed, who goes to Europe in the Arago, which sails to-day, furnishes the most remarkable example in our history of the influence which can be exerted on public affairs by first rate political talents unaided by public position. Without eloquence—he is incapable of making a speech; without extraordinary gifts as a writer—his editorials are mere paragraphs of clear and condensed statement; without advantages of birth, education, or hereditary wealth, Mr. Weed exerts an influence which has long made him the ally of our most eminent statesmen. It is true that he has for thirty years been a leading journalist, and that successful journalism brings more or less political consideration; but his journal is seldom seen out of his own State, and has long been overshadowed by the first class newspapers of the metropolis. His influence is that of the man, Thurlow Weed. It results from the extraordinary penetration which gives him an intuitive insight into the motives and purposes of public men; from the sagacity and wariness which make him a safe counselor, and from the warmth and fidelity which, combined with his intellectual faculties, have enabled him to attach more friends and secure a larger political following than any other man in the country who was not a promising candidate for the presidency. He has never used these advantages to acquire public position for himself, although he has created scores of governors, senators and other high functionaries. A dozen years ago he declined a first class foreign mission, and now he goes abroad as a simple private citizen to detect and thwart the intrigues of the rebel ambassadors who have escaped to Europe for the purpose of securing the recognition of the Confederate States. Our ministers at London and Paris will not regard Mr. Weed's visit as trespassing on their functions, but will welcome the assistance of an eminent citizen and publicist who has so long been the trusted and confidential adviser of presidents and State executives at home.—Going as a private citizen he will be free from the resistance of official etiquette, and can notice the existence of the rebel diplomats and counteract their schemes without any implied recognition of them by the government. Mr. Weed's sagacity, activity, wide knowledge of men and unrivalled skill as a political strategist, will be an overmatch for the intrigues of Slidell and his associates; and there can be no doubt that both Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton will be glad of so able a coadjutor.

☞ Breckenridge says he will not fight Kentuckians, except in self-defense. He wants to subjugate Kentuckians; and if they resist, he will fight them. Good for John!

☞ The Blairs have succeeded in removing Fremont. Now if Fremont will succeed in removing the Blairs, the country will rejoice over the mutual sacrifice.

THE ARMY AND THE PRESS.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London *Times* thus alludes to the power of the army and the aversion of some of its leaders to the press:

So rapidly and surely is the power of the 'army' being felt that all eyes are turned upon it, and the politicians are struggling savagely to get places of command in its ranks. They leave their platform an l take to the goose step and infantry tactics. The military men, however, have their eyes on them. The gentlemen who desire to go among the troops for political purposes, and get, for example, the votes of the natives of Pennsylvania on the State nominations, have had any thing but an easy time of it in reference to passes to cross into Virginia or any thing else. The intriguing of the lobby for jobs is now cast aside for the intrigues by which military preferment or good contracts are to be obtained. "I hope, for my part," said a person at Pittsburgh to me, "this war will last for the next ten years; it will do our people good, *and* my trade was never better!" "Wait till you see," quoth an officer who had been talking of certain articles in the American press. "Our fingers are not long enough to reach New York just yet, but we'll be able to put our thumbs on the throats of these gentry before long. You'll see whether the press or the army, by which I mean the two services, will govern this country in the end." The animosity to the politicians of the press is remarkable, and the election-managing committees of the Carlton and the Reform would have been delighted to hear the way in which a recent exposure of the peculiar pecuniary apparatus by which State elections are determined in this country was received by a small military *coterie* a few evenings ago. It is significant enough of the relations between the State and the army to see Mr. Lincoln walking over daily more than once to visit Gen. McClellan's quarters. Pray do not think I desire to insinuate that the General is in any way desirous that the chief of the State should adopt that course, or that he would consider it beneath him to wait on the Executive, instead of the Executive waiting on him.

An Interview between Federal and Confederate Pickets.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Poolsville, on Friday last, says:

This afternoon I rode over Conrad's Ferry, and had a glimpse of some rebel pickets. A detachment of the Tammany boys were on duty on this side, and had hailed the pickets on the Virginia shore, just as I rode up. We could see them distinctly; they had on no coats, but wore red shirts and black pants, being armed with muskets and pistols. The following conversation took place:

Rebel Picket.—Hallo, stranger, we won't fire if you won't. How are you, and to what do you belong?

Tammany.—We won't fire. We're from the Tammany Regiment. You've got our Colonel. How do you like the service?

Rebel Picket.—Oh, pretty well; we're from Alabama; this fellow is from Mississippi. He's got one of your guns.

Tammany.—How are you off for clothes?

Rebel Picket.—Well, we have got enough, such as it is. Our arms are not very good, but we can't complain of the feed. We have good bacon, fresh meat and bread. How do you stand it? When are you coming over?

Times Correspondent.—That depends. Who is in command at Leesburg?

Rebel Picket.—That's not a fair question, but I reckon our commander *there* won't hurt you much.

Times Correspondent.—How many men did you lose, honor bright, last Monday week?

Rebel Picket.—Well, sir, at least five hundred; you fellows fought well, but we had the best ground and the best cause, and just as often as you come over, just so often we'll whip you back. Let us alone, that's all we ask.

Just then Col. Owens rode up, and ordered that no conversation should take place or answers given, when the rebel picket shouted out, "See here, picket, just tell that officer to clear out, or I'll be d——d if I don't put a hole right clear through his ugly mug; there's no need of his interference,"—and candor compels me to state that the "ugly mug" very soon disappeared, and the boys on the other side kept up a volley of questions that would not have disgraced the most down-east of Yankees, some of which were answered, but many of which were not.

If all the rebels are like those I saw to-day, they are a pretty sturdy set of fellows, and looked as though they "didn't care whether school kept or not." They are in for a fight, and seem to be intoxicated with their successes.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF A STORM ON LAKE ERIE.—Mr. Edwin James writes to a friend in New York the following description of a storm on Lake Erie:

You cannot convince anything so grand as a storm on Lake Erie. We had been shooting wild fowl all day in the boundless marshes that border the lake. It had been sultry—scarcely a breath of wind. We had moored our boat in a little creek by the Indian settlement on Walpole Island; and, as we prepared to set sail, several of the Indians came to the shore, and urged us not to attempt to cross the lake that evening. We were distant about twenty-seven miles from the little hut we made our home during our shooting excusion. The sales flapped lazily against the masts, and that musical ripple of the water against the prow of our boat, which tells you you are hardly moving, was distincsly audible. We had reached very near the centre of the lake, without one breath of wind; we lay motionless on the wide expanse of these waters.

Gradually the whole horizon had grown dark and the thickening clouds seemed rising up like huge masses of curling smoke to meet each other over our heads. In a few moments all was black as night—sky, clouds, water, all seemed mingled together and all impenetrable; the atmosphere was charged with electric fluid, and a sensation such as I never felt before came over me; the heat scorched us, it was too oppressive almost to breath. A loud rushing noise is heard in the distance, it sweeps over the vast surface of the lake, and as it approaches we could distinguish the sound of rain falling upon the surface of the waters.

Our boatmen are alarmed, and every stitch of canvas is torn down from the masts—not a second too soon. Instantly the first terrific flash of lightning darted through the dark canopy; it separated the clouds in the western horizon, and then came a squall that almost lifted our boat from the water. And now the vivid flashes of lightning played all around us.

We dared not set a sail—the hurricane swept us before it, and, fortunately, to the shore we desired to reach. I have seen the grandest storm on the Mediterrean; I heard the "five thunder leap from crag to crag" and reverberate amid the mighty ravines of the Swiss Alps: but there was something awe inspiring in the almost "fineless" extent of these Canadian lakes. No mountain to receive and re-echo the artillery of heaven; no hill to oppose itself to the hurricane which drove the moist clouds before it. I felt a mere solitary speck, an atom, by the disolate vastness of that scene.

The Cotton Question in Europe—The Naval Expedition.

The Turin (Italy) correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing under date of the 22d of October, says:

"The cotton crisis in England is still more formidable, and therefore it is the most ardent desire of that country to see the struggle in the United States finished or the blockade broken. It is no secret in the higher political circles that the expedition to Mexico is a mere pretext under which a powerful fleet steams to the Gulf, there to watch the opportunity to procure an outlet to the cotton of the rebel States. All the European questions sink into insignificance in comparison with the threatened cotton crisis, by which one-fifth of the population of England might be thrown out of work, and however great might be the desire to avoid a conflict with the United States, the necessities of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Glasgow cannot be overlooked by English statesmen. It was hoped in England that the war would not last long, that a decisive battle in Virginia would soon lead to an arrangement by which the Southern ports might be opened; but since it is very doubtful whether the three hundred thousand men opposed to each other at a cannon's shot distance will ever attack one another, and if they do, whether a battle lost and won might be thought sufficient to close the strife, a more decided policy has been resolved upon in order to free the cotton crop piled up on the Southern plantations.

* * * * * *

"Such being the state of affairs, all the friends of liberty and of the United States have no more ardent wish than to see the naval expedition, which is to attack the Southern ports, especially Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, successful, before the Franco-Hispano-English fleet arrives in the Gulf. Thus only can the danger of foreign complications be averted. We look with the utmost anxiety upon the present condition of the United States, and deplore that system of masterly inactivity which, for the last three months, has paralyzed the forces of the Union."

The New York State Inebriate Asylum.

This asylum, located at Binghamton, covers about three acres of land, and will be ready for the reception of patients in 1862. Already there have been 4,735 applications for admission—a most striking fact in favor of the great necessity of such an asylum, the only one yet contemplated in America or abroad, though England and Scotland are about to follow the noble example of the Empire State. Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, has just been elected president of the board of trustees, and in his letter of acceptance thus refers to the wide spread inebriety prevailing throughout the country:

"From the allurements and degradations of this disease no class in society is free. Men of intellect—men of wealth—men of social position—men of education—men of refinement—young men on whom are placed the highest hopes of their parents and the fondest affections of their friends—husbands endowed with the pure love of woman, and fathers who have in trust the precious interest of their children—are daily joining the increasing procession that moves to its own destruction, the willing minions of a fatal enchanter. While possessed by this enchanter, no moral influences reach them. Like the lotus-eaters of old, they are deaf to the most eloquent pleadings of family and kindred.

"Let us then persevere in our efforts to erect an asylum for the control and medical treatment of the inebriate, in which shall be found all the medical appliances which science and humanity can furnish—let us build its walls so high that no temptation from without can gain ingress; and make its atmosphere so pure, that when the unfortunate subject is once admitted, the demon shall be exorcised and take to his 'wings and flee away.'

"Here shall the Goddess Hygeia minister to the weak and bruised heart, and under her gentle tutelage, the virtue of faith and hope and love will again spring up and adorn the man, and give him strength to return to the world—even as the looks of the Hebrew champion, though treacherously removed, grew again and conferred on him his former power"

What Jeff. Davis Said.

The "Independent" money writer is responsible for the following:

A Northern gentleman of great wealth, well known to us, went to Mr. Jeff. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and said: "Mr. Davis, you and I are old friends. I am a quiet man; I do not wish to be involved in these national troubles, and shall go to Europe. You know I have a good deal of property at the South, and I appeal to you to permit it to remain untouched." Sir," rep'ied Mr. Davis, "it is true we are old friends, and I value your friendship; but I assure you that every dollar of your property on which we can lay our hands shall, as the property of a Northern man, be confiscated to the uses of the State! There are about eight hundred millions belonging to Northern men within our reach, and we shall treat it all in the same way!" We do not pretend to give the exact words of the conversation, but this was its purport.

Two acquaintances meeting on a wet day, the one greeted the other with:—"Beautiful rain, this; fetching things out of the ground." Second friend, disconsolately: "Hope not, sir, hope not. Got two wives there, sir.

☞ NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Testimonial—T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal street, New York. November 29th, 1859.—Gentlemen—Lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over exerting myself. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully, JOS. BRIGGS.

Proprietor of the Bramreth House, New York.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep seated pains, they afford permanent relief, and for weak backs, pains in the side, stitches, and spasmodic pains generally, they are unsurpassed for the benefit they impart. Price 25 cents each. Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

And by all respectable dealers in medicines.

no7:lmdaw

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescriptions to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York

oct:ldaw

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, no8:3mdaw 128 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586

ICELAND MOSS PASTE.

ICELAND MOSS PASTE, ICELAND MOSS PASTE.

This delicious preparation, composed of Iceland Moss, Gum Arabic, Sugar and Vanilla, is confidently recommended for the alleviation and cure of COUGHS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c. Sold by SIMON JOHNSON, Druggist, and dealer in choice Family Medicines, 4 Smithfield and 4th sts.

no11.

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fiske'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 LEVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se27:6md3p.

MECHANICS BANK, Pittsburgh, October 16th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 18th proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th at 10 o'clock A. M.

oct19:1m GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 15th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, November 18th, 1861, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th at 11 a. m.

oct9:1m R. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, 18th day of November, proximo, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 10½ o'clock a. m. GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 17th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on the 18th of NOVEMBER, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, November 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m. oct18:td

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, October 17th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

oct18:1m JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, in Bagaley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 12th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

no1:td ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1861.

☞ An Election for thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. [no2:td] F. M. GORDON, Secy.

CITIZENS' BANK, Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst.

no6:tf GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, Pittsburgh, November 5, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

no6:tf

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, November 5, 1861.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 15th inst.

no6:tf JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

no6:tf GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1861.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months. Stockholders or their representatives will be paid on or after the 15th inst.

no6:tf R. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1861.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, a dividend was declared of THREE DOLLARS per share, upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith.

no6:1w ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND, November 5th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable to Stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

no6:td

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

no6:3tdltw JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, November 7th, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for the erection of a Bridge over Plum Creek, near Millertown, on the line between the townships of Plum and Penn. Span fifty feet. Stone work to be done by the perch of twenty-five feet. Wood work by the foot lineal.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.

By direction of County Commissioners.

no8:8td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

WILLIAM MEANS, DAVID M'CANDLESS
HARRISON A. COFFIN, Special Partner.
General Partners.

MEANS & COFFIN,

(Successors to M'Candless, Means & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner Wood and Water Sts.,

feb13:n PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIED.

At Wilkinsburg, on Monday morning, at five o'clock, A. GRATTAN MURPHY, eldest child of George W. and M. W. Murphy, aged 11 years and 5 months. Funeral at 10 o'clock this morning, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, POSITIVELY.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER IOWA. W. A. Moore, Commander leaves for the above ports on this day at 4 p m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

no12 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For Cincinnati Louisville and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER steamer ARIZONIA, J B Conway commander leaves for the above ports on Wednesday, 4 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or J B LIVINGSTON & Co. T FLACK. and

no12 D H LEWIS, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, 4 P M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER KEY WEST No 2, Captain W S Evans.

For freight or passage apply on board. no12

For Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis

WEDNESDAY, 4 P M.

THE splendid passenger steamer MELNOTTE, A McGwin commander.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

no12 J B LIVINGSTON, Agent.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

THE fine passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Captain Murray Ayers, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Zanesville every Friday at 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. H. WORMLEY & Co., Agents Pittsburgh.

no12 H. S. PERRY & Co., Zanesville.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—

Woolen Hoods,
Woolen Hoods,
Woolen Hoods,
Nubias, Mitts,
Armlets, Gaiters,
Woolen Gauntlets,
The Cheapest Woolen Hosiery in the City,
The Cheapest Woolen Hosiery in the City,
Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Woolen Yarns,
Knit Shawls,
Woolen Socks,
Sontags, Zephyr Worsted, Shetland Yarns, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c, &c.

Extra Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, for 75 Cents at

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

78 MARKET STREET.

nov12

FRESH CONSIGNMENT—

10 barrels Family Flour
14 do Super do
11 do Prime Beans
6 do Cranberries
23 do Russett Apples
60 do Potatoes
85 bu hel Fresh Ground Corn Meal
200 do Potatoes
5000 pounds B W Flour
2 tubs Fresh Roll Butter

Just received and for sale by

no12 JAS A FETZER, corner Market and First streets.

WANTED—

500 bushel Good Rye by

no12 JAS A FETZER, corner Market and First streets.

DWELLING HOUSES SELLING OF CHEAP—Pike street, Two 2 story brick dwelling houses, each with hall and five rooms and good lot of ground. A Dwelling House on Carroll street, for $850. A Frame House and Large Lot of ground on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, for $1,250. A Good House on Reserve street for $1,000, all for sale on easy terms of payment, by

S. COTHEBERT & SON,

no12 51 Market Street.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held NOVEMBER 25th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Company's Office, No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for the ELECTION OF SEVEN DIRECTORS, to serve for the coming year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

nov12 2wd SAMUEL F. FISHER, Treasurer.

ARMY CLOTHS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 31, 1861.

PROPOSALS are invited and will be received by the U. S. Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pa., until 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.

Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the cloth which it is proposed to furnish. The cloth should be three quarters to six quarters yards wide. Light or dark blue will be preferred and light grays will not be considered.

Bidders must state the number of yards they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the clothing depots in New York or Philadelphia, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.

Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and addressed to the U. S. Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

nov12:15th nov

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

Is a certain cure — For Rheumatism
Is a certain cure — For Rheumatism
Is a certain cure — For Rheumatism
Is a certain cure — For Rheumatism
Is a certain cure — For Rheumatism

Sprains, Bruises, Burns
Sprains, Bruises, Burns
Sprains, Bruises, Burns
Sprains, Bruises, Burns

and all Rheumatic or Nervous Disorders, and all Rheumatic or Nervous Disorders, and all Rheumatic or Nervous Disorders, Kept always on hand by

JOS. FLEMING, Corner of Diamond and Market street.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE ON THE HOOF.—Sealed proposals for supplying to the Government 4,000 Beef Cattle on the Hoof, are invited 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, inst. or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Lieut. S. C. GREEN, A. Q. M., U. S. A., 223 Q street, Washington city. "Endorsed Proposals."

SEALED 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 of November, 1861, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. Bids to be directed to Lieut. F. E. BARNOLL, A. C. S., U. S. A., 223 Q street, Washington, D. C., and "Endorsed Proposals."

Sealed Proposals are 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 30th day of January 1862, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct at either York, Chambersburg, or Harrisburg, Pa. as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., 223 Q street, Washington D. C., and "Endorsed Proposals."

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

Each lot of cattle delivered shall average at least 1,200 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight.

FORM OF BID.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good beef cattle on the hoof for—per hundred pounds gross weight. The cattle to be delivered at ——, according to the terms of the encloses advertisement. The cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the cattle. no12:td

GENTS'

—FINE—

FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

Double sole and double upper, warranted equal to any in the city, and will be sold very low for cash

W. E. SCHMERTZ, & CO.,

no2 81 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5,00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1,00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

This evening the performance will commence with the American historical drama entitled

HORSESHOE ROBINSON.

Horshoe Robinson.....Mr. Henderson
Mildred Lindsay.....Miss Kate Newton.

To conclude with

THE FLOATING BEACON.

Jack Junk.....Mr. Henderson
Christine.....Miss Gillett

LECTURES—

Rev. J. McKENDREE RILEY D. D.,

Formerly Pastor of Christ M. E. Church in this city will deliver a course of two lectures at CONCERT HALL, on T