The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::NOV. 22.

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

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

The National Platform.

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION, AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease*"

In addition to this almost unanimous expression of the last Congress, we have since had numerous indications that our government still adheres to doctrine it proclaims. In pursuance of this policy General Dix, commanding at Baltimore, last week, sent an expedition against the rebels in Northampton and Accomac counties, Virginia. He issued a proclamation similar in sentiment to the resolution above quoted, the effect of which was to rally to his standard thousands of Union men in the two counties alluded to, who had been kept down by their rebellious neighbors. The consequence is that the Stars and Stripes are now floating in triumph over that entire section of Virginia.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, yesterday, in noticing this proclamation of General Dix, surpasses even rebel bluster in its condemnation of it. That paper says:

"*Already we hear the mutterings of the pent up storm which will break forth in all its fury, if this disgraceful and most weak and contemptible policy, is to be persisted in.*"

Now, we have no desire to be personal, but it is rather difficult to read such sentiments with patience. While the government is lookiog out for rebels, can it not pay some little attention to these abolition fanatics, who are sowing the seeds of sedition in the Northern mind. What do these fanatics desire? The government is doing its best to crush out treason, but instead of giving it a helping hand, we have these domestic traitors openly opposing its policy. The approaching session of Congress should pay some attention to this class of incendiaries, by the enactment of a law to suppress their publications. Every one of them who is caught creating discontent among the people with their government should be sent to join those secessionists who are now paying the penalty of their treason. These abolitionists have no more right to thwart the government's policy in the prosecution of this war than secessionists had to object to its commencement. They are alike culpable, and should receive the same punishment.

GEN. PATTERSON.

On Saturday last, in Philadelphia, the members of the City Troop met in commemoration of the formation of the company in 1774. In response to a toast complimentary of General Patterson, that gentleman responded, and gave an "inside history" of his late command, up to the battle of Manassas Junction. General Patterson makes out a clear case, showing that he obeyed orders strictly in every movement he made. He produced the documents, day and date, relating to time, place and circumstances, and establishes beyond any possibility of cavil, that he has been, as we said upon a former occasion, the best abused man we have known since the war began. The reason given by Gen. Patterson for not making his defense at an earlier day is worthy of the highest praise; but now that Gen. Scott is no longer in the service, it can do no harm.

The *World*, noticing this matter, remarks:

"When thus left free by the change of the chief command of our armies, self defense was his right. Similar reasons to those which kept Gen. Patterson silent so long enjoin silence upon the journalist now—justice being done to Gen. Patterson by giving him the hearing which he claims. Nothing can be gained by looking anxiously to see where the responsibility removed from his shoulders at last falls. If old age had benumbed faculties whose youthful and whose manly vigor were all faithfully spent in the service of the country, or if traitorous and unsuspected subordinates near the person of an old man, bedeviled his work, let it pass. History will have nothing to erase in her finished record of his services and his honors; and Patterson, too, may be sure of her applause for waiting till the good cause could not suffer harm ere proving that America has had no Grouchy."

☞ Maj. Gen. Butler, says the Boston *Traveler*, occupied a front seat at the Howard Athenæum on Friday evening, on the occasion of Barney William's benefit. His presence, though not unknown, was not recognized until after the close of the second piece upon the bill, when three cheers were loudly called for from the gallery for General Butler. The entire audience arose, and the response was generous and enthusiastic. General Butler bowed several times to the house in acknowledgment of the recognition, while the orchestra played "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief."

☞ If the rebels should be wicked enough to hang Colonel Corcoran, the N. York *Post* says to them, that there are Irishmen enough in New York city alone, able and disposed to leave nothing of Charleston but the turkey buzzards.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP FARNUM,
3 MILES BELOW QUANTICO CREEK,
November 16, 1861.

EDITOR POST:—As you perceive, we are working our way into close quarters with the enemy. We left Camp Dwight on Thursday morning last, and after marching over a miserable road, a distance of thirteen miles, arrived at our present abode and are comfortably situated, awaiting further events. Quite a serious affray occurred during our march, which may prove a fatal one to some of the participants.—When within a short distance of our present camp, Capt. Price, of company D, was ordered to take a guard and fall to the rear, to collect any stragglers who may have fallen out during the march. He had proceeded but a short distance, when his attention was attracted to a neighboring house, by the continuous uproar kept within. He immediately proceeded thither, and upon entering, found several members of our regiment, who were intoxicated, behaving in a shocking manner; intimidating the occupants and perpetrating other deeds unbecoming one who has the spark of a gentleman about him. Capt. Price, after ascertaining the facts, ordered his guard to arrest them, but not without great opposition on their part. The Captain then drew forth his revolver and discharged it at the mutineers, who immediately returned it with a volley; the guard here opened fire and several shots were exchanged, seriously wounding three of the mutineers. Thos. Allen, company K, received a shot in the arm and groins; F. Cain, company A, wounded in the shoulder, and through the thigh, and one other, whose name has escaped me, slightly wounded in the shoulder. Allen and Cain are now in the hospital and being properly cared for. Their court martial comes off to morrow, and the chances are fair for them to again smell powder. Lieut. Col. Farnum was intent on having them shot early next morning, but through Gen. Hooker, they have been granted the boon of a fair and impartial trial. This is the first action in any way derogatory to the good character previously borne by our regiment; and the fate of the actors will possibly be a fearful, but impressive lesson, and a benefit to the regiment.

We were compelled to leave ten or twelve sick (serious cases) at Camp Dwight, and within a day or two the sad intelligence has been conveyed to us of the death of six, four of whom had the typhoid fever. Two brothers, Wm. and Peter Monks, were the first cases, when followed in quick succession the deaths of H. Doolittle, company B, Strader, company F, and Shaw, company I. They were all members of companies from the vicinity of of New York, and their relatives were duly informed with regard to their death. The bodies were, with the usual ceremonies, temporarily interred upon the plantation of our former encampment.

Saturday and Sunday last, we were informed that the Commissary's Department were *minus* hard crackers, which we have been living on for some time. We were compelled to resort to other means *for a livelihood*: and what few hoe cakes the neighborhood could afford, were brought into requisition and quickly dispensed with: but about the time matters commenced to assume a serious turn, several wagons arrived freighted with the staff of life, and all apprehensions for the present are relieved.

Yesterday our attention was attracted in the direction of the river, at Quantico creek batteries, where undoubtedly an action was taking place, which was in fact the case. Three of our sloops took a saucy notion into their heads to run the blockade, and under the above intention, were quietly proceeding up the river, when opposite the batteries, the rebels opened fire upon them at first with two guns, and after failing in this effort, it ought to bear several guns of larger calibre. Seventy or eighty shells were discharged, but the majority fell short—several passed completely over and fell in a corn field on the bank, exploding, and scattering the earth in every direction. The little vessels passed up safely and carried along the Stars and Stripes in triumph, much to the dirision of the half clad rebels on the opposite shore. It was a daring deed and shows of what material we Yankees are made of. The scene was an exciting one and aroused our feelings to the highest pitch—but we must bide our time, for we will have a punch at them yet and that before long, I hope.—One of our boys brought home with him from the scene of action, a fragment of one of the shells thrown over. It weighs about five pounds and was part of a conical shell, probably thrown by a rifled cannon. They often amuse themselves by throwing shells into our encampments, or at any group of our men or pickets who may come under their observation; but they have thus far failed to do any material mischief.

In our vicinity are encamped the 26th Pennsylvania, two New Hampshire, and one Vermont regiments, besides our own Brigade (Sickles') of five regiments. The New Jersey Brigade, and others, are on the way, and in a short space of time we shall have a force of 50,000 or 60,000 men in this immediate vicinity—what think you of this? I am of the opinion that it savors strongly of an attempt to cross over, or else an expedition equally as important. However, I shall acquaint you with any movements we may finally make.

The members of the regiment—both officers and privates—are now busily engaged in erecting, or rather digging, winter quarters. In our endeavors to keep warm, we make an excavation three feet deep by eight feet square, and after flooring it, erecting a stove, &c., the canvass is placed over it, and all the ground around the edges completely packed, trenches made, and the habitation is complete. Captain Brunn has his already finished, and by a visit paid by your correspondent, he is able to testify in regard to its coziness—and that they answer all the purposes for which they were intended.

To day we had a flag raising at the Hospital Dispensary, not of the Stars and Stripes, but of our scarlet colors as per Army Regulations, as an indication of its whereabouts on the field and will prevent any such catastrophe as that at Bull Run; i. e., the firing into the Hospital, and putting in jeopardy the lives of the sick and wounded.

Company C, while on picket on the river bank, picked up a bottle from the water, purporting to have come from the rebel regiments opposite, containing three letters from the Texas 1st, 3d and 5th regiments; naming us arrant cowards, inviting us to another Bull Run battle, &c., &c; using all kinds of ungentlemanly language, and fully stocked with all the slang phrases of the day, and was a fair sample of their chivalry. It is common for our and their pickets to exchange salutations, and sometimes they are not of the most becoming style. They do not appear to entertain a very exalted opinion of Gen. Sickles, and take every opportunity to scandalize him by calling across the water, to our guards, their filthy talk.

Our artillery is not of the most serviceable nature; but several 10 inch mortars are daily expected from Washington, when we shall throw a torpedo or two at them just for fun.

The Pittsburgh boys are unusually well—those who accompany us—and can't show a name on the sick list. To morrow or next day they go on picket, and relieve company G. Company B returned from picket guard yesterday, where they have been gone over a week, guarding the boat landing, above the Point. The 5th regiment is still at Port Tobacco, but daily expected to return and camp near our situation.

It is quite chilly to-night and therefore unpleasant writing. Taps have been sounded some time since, and as it is late, duty requires me to desist for the present. Believe me, as ever,

Yours Truly, R. C. H.

☞ The news from the expedition to Accomac is cheering. Those in arms lay down their weapons and ask for protection, while the inhabitants joyfully hail the arrival of Union troops. These are gratifying results and similar will be the results in almost every section of the South, as the Federal forces continue successfully to assert the supremacy of our laws.

☞ Since the success at Port Royal an impression begins to prevail that the Government intend to hereafter conduct the campaign mainly along the seaboard with a view to obtain possession of all the ports. This done, the rebellion will be fairly choked to death for want of air. With Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk in our possession, we can then afford to wait until the interior rebel territory comes to its senses.—Such is the last theory of the outside speculators. It is very certain that the navy is to be very actively employed for the rest of this winter.

☞ The Stars and Stripes now wave six of the seceded States, to wit: in North Carolina, over Fort Hatteras; in South Carolina, at Beaufort; in Florida, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Eastern Tennessee and in the northern and western counties of Virginia.

☞ General McClellan says one moiety of the regiments in the army of the Potomac is superior to any of the volunteer regiments in the Mexican war.

The Canadian Press on the Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

TORONTO, November 18.

The *Globe* and *Leader*, news papers, have severe articles to day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The *Globe* says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Britain.

The *Leader* says it is an insult which the meanest government on earth would not submit to.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Ephraim D. Ellsworth, father of the late Colonel Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the President, but not yet assigned to duty.

The heads of Departments have been so much annoyed by visitors that they have been unable to commence their annual reports. They have, therefore, been compelled to resolve to exclude all visitors until after the meeting of Congress, and in view of this determination, parties who contemplate visiting Washington for the purpose of having interviews with the heads of the Departments, are advised to defer their journey hither until after the assembling of Congress.

Important Decision.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that, to eject a passenger from a passenger railway car while in motion, is so dangerous an act that it may justly the same resistance on the part of a passenger as to a direct attempt to take his life. Any passenger, for any cause, may be ejected in a proper manner, but his resistance to an effort to expel him without stopping the car, does not present a case of justifiable homicide on his part. Under this ruling a passenger, who was thrust from a car which was in motion, recovered of $4,000 against a company.

The Last Beecherism.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured at the South Baptist church on Thursday evening last. The society that procured his services did so, hoping to raise a fund for a charitable object, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. The receipts were $160; of that sum, Mr. Beecher took one hundred dollars!"

Preservation of Bodies.

Yesterday, while a number of grave diggers were engaged in removing the remains of long deceased persons in St. Mark's cemetery, five bodies were found to be in a state of such perfect preservation, after a burial of between fourteen and sixteen years, that the relatives of the dead, on being informed of the fact, were able, on visiting the spot, to recognize the long unseen faces. The name of one of the dead thus recognized was a Mr. Rab, a German citizen, who died in this city fourteen years ago.—*St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 16.*

Expenses of the War on Both Sides.

The Savannah (Georgia) *Republican* speaking of the expenses of the war on both sides, figures as follows.

"The expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be fifty millions of dollars, and the war expenses of the United States, for the same time, are acknowledged to be two hundred millions of dollars. The number of men slain in battle, in the fifteen or twenty actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerents since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter cannot be easily estimated, but, as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one to five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2,000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate Government $5,000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal Government the round sum of $100,000. The Southern States can raise about one million and a half of fighting men. To kill off these at the above rate—and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued—will cost the Federal Government *one hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars!* Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* of the fourteenth speaking of the family of Jackson who shot young Ellsworth, at Alexandria says:

"With pride and pleasure we record the gratitude of the Southern people, in announcing that no less than thirty thousand dollars, made up by the free-will offerings of men, women, and children, now stands to the credit of the widow and children of the martyr Jackson, the brave Alexandrian, who fell in defense of the flag of his country. Should the marauders penetrate to our hearthstones, we trust that they will find that the example of Jackson is not lost upon the fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers of our city.

"Any Other Man."

This common and popular term has originals at work for the purpose of ascertaining its starting point. Being somewhat of an archæologist ourself and prone to search the Scriptures, we have discovered the origin of the term. It can be found in the 17th verse of the 16th chapter of Judges, where Delilah was coaxing Sampson for the secret of his great strength. He divulged as follows:—"If I be shaven, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak, and be like 'any other man.'"—*Wheeling Press.*

A Sensible Duke.

The Duke of Argyll recently made a speech at Inversay, in which he discussed American affairs in a just and liberal spirit. We extract a passage:

"In fairness to our American friends we ought to admit that no more tremendous issues were ever submitted to the dread arbitrament of war than those which are now submitted to it upon the American continent. I do not care whether we look at it from the Northern or from the Southern point of view. Take the mere question of what is called the right of Secession. I know of no government which has ever existed in the world which could possibly have admitted the right of Secession from its own allegiance. There is a curious animal in Loueh Fyne, which I have sometimes dredged up from the bottom of the sea, and which performs the most extraordinary and unaccountable acts of suicide and self-destruction. It is a peculiar kind of a starfish, which, when brought up from the bottom of the water, and when any attempt is made to take hold of it, immediately throws off all its arms, its very centre breaks up, and nothing remains of one of the most beautiful forms of nature but a thousand wriggling fragments.—Such undoubtedly would have been the fate of the American Union, if its Government had admitted what is called the right of Secession.

"Gentlemen, I think we ought to admit, in fairness to the Americans, that there are some things worth fighting for, and that national existence is one of these." [Cheers]

The New York Sixty-Ninth.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Tuesday says, that during last night and this morning, several regiments from the North, arrived in this city, and were entertained at the Refreshment Saloons, at the foot of Washington street. The New York Sixty-ninth, which took so heroic a part in the battle at Bull Run, reached the city about daylight. They were treated to a good breakfast at the Refreshment Saloons, and after a say of about three hours in town, again left the city. A large number of the men in the ranks were participants in the fight near Manassas, and they go to the seat of war full of a determination to wipe out the disgrace inflicted on the arms of the country at that time, and to put the rebels out of conceit with the idea of hanging Colonel Corcoran.

Minister Slidell.

The Chicago *Post* says that if the spirits of the dead could look upon the events of the world they have left, with any degree of the interest they felt in the affairs of the country while living, one could well imagine the spirit of Douglas gazing on John Slidell in the garb of a captured traitor. If there was one man in the whole traitorous gang for whom Douglas entertained a more intense disgust than for another, John Slidell was the man. Of all the many men who entertained a lively and bitter hatred towards Douglas, John Slidell was the most uncompromising. In his case, no word will describe the feelings with which he regarded and treated Douglas, than the word hate. Douglas was to him an eternal object of anger. At one time in the Senate, they occupied seats near each other, Douglas in front, and we were told by a Senator who had often witnessed the scene, that Slidell would rise up in his seat, and look down upon Douglas with hatred and venom depicted in every lineament of his countenance.

Troubles on the Ohio River.

The Gallipolis (O.) *Dispatch* of the 15th inst., after noticing the capture of Guyandotte and Sedara by the Virginia confederates, which towns lie on tha Ohio river, says:

"These troubles now on our borders, are no worse than we have anticipated, and published weeks since, while other papers were urging the withdrawal of troops from Western Virginia, that we considered this section in greater danger than it had ever been, and we now say that unless a military force is kept upon the river to meet any probable force the enemy may bring, we shall meet with the same fate as Guyandotte."

"OLD ABE" is reported as saying that he was glad that he had but four years to stay at Washington. "When I left Springfield," remarked the President, "I was reputed an honest man, but here I hardly know what my friends do call me. I am beset by hundreds of men anxious for place, and in the hurry of the moment I sometimes give encouragement to people who in consequence charge me with a want of truth, if they do not receive the offices for which they apply. It is much easier to please your neighbors and maintain a fair reputation in Springfield than in Wasington." This is true enough.

The Children of the Late Senator Douglas.

The children are both boys, one being about ten and the other twelve years of age. They resided with their grandmother, in North Carolina, subsequent to the death of their mother, until she died, when they came North, where they still remain. Judge Douglas' first wife's name was Martin, and she was the daughter of a wealthy North Carolina gentleman, who, when he died, willed half his estate to his wife, and the balance to his two grandchildren. When Mrs. Martin died, she left the remaining portion to them. The Judge had no control over it, except to exercise such parental care as would be consistent under the circumstances. Ex-Governor Reid, of North Carolina, being one of the guardians of these children, employed Mr. Endey, who is a British subject, to come North and bring the boys to North Carolina, as otherwise the estate would be confiscated according to the fiat of Jeff. Davis. The estate consists of slaves, plantation and city property to the amount of about half a million of dollars. A belief is expressed that the boys will refuse to go back at present, even should they be allowed to do so by the Government.

FIRE.—The house and carpenter shop of David Jones, near Lawrenceville, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

DIED.

On Thursday at 1:30 p. m., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BRIGGS, wife of John Best aged 36 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, 197 Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HULLIHEN'S
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PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

Prepared from the original recipe by Dr Brantlinger, of Wheeling, and recommended by Dr. J. F. Hullihen, of this city, as being the only true and genuine Preparation of this Paste now before the public. The many imitations of this CELEBRATED PASTE should cause the public to be careful in purchasing, as the genuine is for sale only in the city by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist
and dealer in choice Family Medicines.
no18 cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

☞ NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Testimonial—T. ALLCOCK & CO., No 294 Canal street, New York, November 29th, 1859.—Gentlemen:—I 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, J. G. BRIGGS.
Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New York.

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

Sold by THOS KEUPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
no7:lm:aw

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 ROBERT 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,
no8:3md&w 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. RUDGERS' CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 49 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 218 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City.
no21:6md 2p

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.
Pittsburgh, November 20th, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
no21:td HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.
Pittsburgh, November 20th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of the Capital Stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
no21:2w HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELSVILLE R. R. CO.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company (Union Building, Fourth street) in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY (second day) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve directors for the ensuing year.
no21:3t W. O. HUGHART, Secy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH—I announce myself to you as a candidate at the ensuing election, for the office of

CITY CONTROLLER.

If a long experience in varied and extensive business, a perfect familiarity with accounts, and the habit of confining myself to all the interests of my entire employer, entitle me to your confidence and support, I will confidently hope for your suffrages.
no22:tf WILLIAM LITTLE.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—On Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock in at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, I will offer at public sale a large quantity of Western Lands, to-wit:—100 acres in Muscatine county, 160 acres in Scott county, 80 acres in Bancroft county, 80 acres in Worth county, Iowa; 320 acres in Huron county, Ohio; near Toledo, 160 acres in Lee County and several hundred acres near St. Paul, in Ramsey county, Minnesota; land warrants amounting to 640 acres, besides a large number of claims, notes, judgments, due bills, &c. The sale will be without reserve to close out the trust. Capitalists and parties interested would do well to attend. Address Box 690, Pittsburgh, or call at the office of the County Treasurer in the Court House.
Terms cash. WM. H. CAMPBELL,
no22:3t 31w Assignee of James Blakely.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 sacks Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
no22 corner Market and First streets.

APPLES—
Bellefontaine Apples, various kinds, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
no22 corner Market and First streets.

CHEESE—
50 lb. prime Cheese just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
no22 corner Market and First streets.

CHEESE—
100 boxes E D Cheese received by
no22 BENJ. H. COLLINS.

OIL—
15 barrels Seneca Oil
50 do Carbon do received and for sale by
no22 BENJ. H. COLLINS

LEAD—
1,500 Pigs Lead,
100 Bolts Bar Lead, for sale by
no22 HENRY H. COLLINS

WANTED—50 active men to canvass a new magnificently illustrated popular work, just issuing from the press. Will be sold by subscription list only. Apply to
G. WALTERS,
no21 office 164 Third street.

FIVE Small houses of three rooms each, situate in Splane's Court, near Fifth and Smithfield streets. Rent $5 per month.

Two Dwelling dwellings, Nos. 27 and 29 Duquesne street, each containing four rooms and finished attic. Rent $8 per month; security for prompt payment of rent required.
S. CUPBERT & SON,
no21 51 Market street.

POTATOES—
200 barrels Pinkeyes,
500 sacks do—round and in shipping order, in store and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
no21 corner Market and First streets.

HOMINY—
10 barrels Pearl Hominy just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
no21 corner Market and First streets.

FEATHERS—
700 lbs prime Goose Feathers in store and for sale by JAMES A FETZER,
no21 corner Market and First streets.

W. H. McGEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their large and varied stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

just received, among which may be found all of the newest styles of goods for Gents and Youth's Wear, together with a full and complete assortment of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE & CO., 143 Federal st.
no20:2m cor. Market Square, Allegheny City.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!—
BY STEAMSHIP PERSIA.
150 Balmoral Skirts—Elegant styles and colors, expressly for our retail trade. Price $2|25 and upwards. EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no10 No. 17 Fifth street.

W. M'CLINTOCK,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &C.
No. 113 Market Street,
no20:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

TALLOW, OIL AND GREASE—
10 bbls Tallow Oil;
25 bbls Greases;
In store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.
no20 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

25 TCS, S. C. HAMS—
5 tierces Breakfast Bacon
In store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.
no20 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

ENGLISH HONEY and Glycerim Soaps, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
no20 No. 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

500 LBS Extract Logwood just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
no20 No. 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

NEW GOODS.

W. & D. HUGUS

Have received and opened the largest AND MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

ever offered to the public.

DRESS GOODS,

of the newest and most fashionable style.

BLACK AND WHITE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BLACK AND WHITE LONG SHAWLS,
BROWN AND WHITE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROWN AND WHITE LONG SHAWLS,
New style of
FRENCH MOURNING SHAWLS.
New style of
STRIPED COURONNE SHAWLS.
A large assortment of Children's and Misses'
Square and Long Woolen Shawls,
CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,
of the very latest pattern.

W. & D. HUGUS,
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
no13

ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY,
NO. 30 WOOD STREET,
(corner Second, Pittsburgh,)
Manufacture and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of
Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves,
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

☞ In our sample room may be found the "CELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES,"
EUREKA AND TROPIC,
the merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stoves pronounced unequaled by any in this market; together with a great many other desirable patterns.

We have also a very large assortment of
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,
embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.

☞ FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS, of the newest styles. Common Kitchen Bow and Jam Grates, all of which are offered at very low prices.

☞ Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. no6:6m

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Grave.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLDS BUCHU for Pain in the back.
For sale by JOS. FLEMING,
no10 Corner of Diamond and Market street.

PETRONA OIL WORKS.
LONG, MILLER & CO.,
Works at Sharpsburgh Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad.
☞ Office and Warehouse
23 *Market Street, Pittsburgh.*
Manufactures of Illuminating and Lubricating Carbon Oils and Benzole.
No. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oc24:ly

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Executrix of ANDREW W. BLACK, deceased, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 28th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described lot of ground, to wit: That certain lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny and state of Pennsylvania, on the south-west corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley—fronting about sixty feet on said street; thence along Cherry alley about fifty two feet; thence at right angles to said alley about 30 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Cherry alley about thirty-four feet; thence westwardly parallel with Fourth street about thirty feet; thence northwardly parallel with Cherry alley about eighty six feet to Fourth street. On which is erected a two storied brick building, suitable for offices.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash on confirmation of sale, balance in one, two and three years, equal instalments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
MARGARET R. BLACK,
no6-lawtd Executrix.

NEW GOODS!! — NEW GOODS!!
WOOLEN HOODS, WOOLEN HOODS,
Nubias, Mitts, Woolen Gauntlets,
Armlets, Gaiters, Hosiery in the city.
The Cheapest Woolen Hosiery in the city.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Woolen Yarns, Knit Shawls, Woolen Socks, Sontags, Zephyrs,
Worsted, Shetland Yarns, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.
☞ EXTRA HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS FOR 15 CENTS, at
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
78 MARKET STREET.
no12

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS BAGS,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
☞ Orders may be left at H. CHILDS & CO'S., 123 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. oc31:1y:2s

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,
aug1s, PITTSBURGH.

RENT $6,25 per month for a small dwelling, in Splanes Court. Inquire at
no15 51 Market street.

5 TCS. S. C. DRIED BEEF—
5 bbs S. C. Beef Tongues
In store and for sale by F SELLERS & CO.
no20 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

25 BBLS MESS PORK—
In store and for sale by
F. SELLERS & Co.
no20 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

SULPHITE OF LIME for the Preservation of Cider; just received and for sale by GEORGE A KELLY, Druggist,
no20 No. 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

5 GROSS HULL'S OLD PALM SOAP, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY Druggist,
no20 No. 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—We have now in store and to arrive over 300 BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $2 50 and upwards, of imported and domestic makes, in choice bright colors. Persons in want of Balmorals had better call soon and make a select on EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no18 17 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.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, 1861.

At the special request of a number of our citizens MR. HACKETT will remain for two nights, more.

KING HENRY IV.
Falstaff.....Mr. Hackett
Hotspur.....Mr. Henderson.

To conclude with,

OUR GAL.
Caroline Morton.....Ellie Henderson.

MINER'S
UNION STATIONARY PACKET
CONTAINS:
24 Sheets Paper;
24 Envelopes;
5 Steel Pens;
1 Copper Errodium Pen;
1 Pen Holder;
1 Lead Pencil.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Dealers Supplied at $1,50 per Dozen.
HENRY MINER,
no15 (successor to Hunt & Miner) Pittsburgh.

NOTICE POSITIVE.

OWING TO THE PRESENT STATE of the country

DR. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER'S

STAY IN PITTSBURGH has been prolonged beyond his original intention. He therefore begs to give

POSITIVE NOTICE

to those who wish to consult him either for

DEAFNESS,

Or any Malady of the

EYE

OR

EAR,

TO DO SO AT ONCE, AS

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS

and the repeated invitations to visit some of the neighboring cities in the State, will oblige him to absent himself some little while from the city.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST.
Gives his entire attention to the treatment of the DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, REQUIRING MEDICAL OR SURGICAL TREATMENT.

OFFICE,
155 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.
N. B.—Call at once to consult DR. VON M.
no7

WILLIAM CARR & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.
ALSO,
Distillers and Dealers in
FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
327 and 329 Liberty Street,
no9:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE.
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my18:dyl:

Wm. M. FABER & CO.,
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS,
IRON FOUNDERS,
General Machinists and Boiler Makers,
Near the Penn's R