The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOV. 23.

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

☞ Post office stamps, of any denomination over THREE CENTS will not be received for subscriptions to the *Post*. The Postmaster here declining to exchange the larger denominations for smaller ones, they become useless to us.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION IN ENGLAND.

By the last arrival from England, we perceive that the press and politicians there, are still engaged in an earnest discussion of the "American Civil War;" and some of both have advanced remarkable convictions in relation thereto. There is a strange contrariety in many of their predictions, concerning the issue of our troubles, while they exhibit a striking unanimity in favor of the stability of their own government. Every one of these writers and speakers seem quite contented with the government under which he lives, while the tone with which a majority of them pronounce ours a failure is every way worthy the supercilious and pompous bearing of her, who has, for so many years, "braved the battle and the breeze."

Among those who have taken great latitude and liberty in discussing our distractions is Sir John Packington, an Ex-Minister. He made a speech about the first of the month, in which, after expressing a doubt as to the probability of his government interfering to *settle* difficulties in ours, wound up with the following in relation to both countries:

"He had heard it said that they ought not to judge of American institutions by the fact of the civil war—that civil war might occur in any country, and that this was not to be considered as any result of the democratic principles. But his answer to this was, that the institutions of America had broken down before that war had begun. Let them ask any intelligent American citizen what were his views on the subject. Had democracy succeeded?—Had extreme democracy contributed to promote the happiness of mankind? What had been the work of American institutions? Had the administration of justice been pure? Had the government been free of corruption? Was liberty of person secure for the minority? Ask intelligent American citizens, and they would tell them that which it was within his (Sir John's) knowledge they had told again and again to Englishmen in America and at home, "Take warning from the country" they had said. "Beware of what you are doing in England. Beware how you copy that democracy, which, unhappily, we have adopted." (Cheers.) Did not these facts speak to them in terms which they, as intelligent citizens of a great State, were not at liberty to disregard? Did it not say to them in words as plain as the handwriting on the wall, "Happy England, cherish the institutions you have; support your monarchy; guard your pure religion; maintain your liberties?" These were what he held to be principles of true conservatism."

It will be observed that the fund of information imparted by Sir John upon the occasion alluded to, was obtained from "intelligent America is," whose names he did not think proper to mention. He knew nothing himself to justify his malignant flings at Democratic institutions, and so contented himself with the dodge of a partizan, pandering to English prejudices. It is to be regretted, however, among other deplorable results of an infamous rebellion, that it furnishes Packington and those like him a pretext for opposing anything liberal and just which may be demanded by his own countrymen. This is the base use to which he has, so far, turned the lesson taught by the American rebellion. The English reformers, however, will not be satisfied with his interpretation of our troubles: nor will it prevent them from warring against present abuses. The moral he would draw from our commotions is, union amongst Englishmen in defense of all grievances and monopolies, under which the masses of Great Britain groan.

A part of the magnificent system to which Sir Packington alludes is a bloated church monopoly, which he praises, but which all liberal Englishmen condemn. At the present time, when we hear of the wail of approaching starvation in Ireland, we also read of the tythes snatched from beggary to support an opulent hierarchy. To the burning shame of that system, so much extolled, we behold in Ireland, the richest State church in Christendom, in the very poorest country in the world. While the cry of approaching famine is wafted upon every breeze across the English Channel, admonishing the English government of its duty to prepare to meet it; we hear of English aristocrats attending sumptuous banquets, predicting the speedy overthrow of our institutions. But our admirable Republican system has not failed, because rebellion is endeavoring to crush it; Christianity is not a failure because "rebellious hell" has so long contended against it. Our government will live out its present dangers, and survive the present conspiracy. Refreshed, strengthened and reinvigorated, she will emerge from the present contest, more luminous than before, bright and glorious as "unclouded May." And, in the meantime, it is probable that we may again step forward to save a portion of Sir John's people from absolute starvation.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The election for Mayor of New York, which takes place early next month, is already attracting considerable attention. There are four candidates in the field. Wood, the present incumbent, is the Mozart Hall Democratic candidate; a McGunther is the Tammany Hall Democratic candidate; another section of the Democracy has put forward a Mr. Shwackhomer; and the Republicans have nominated Mr. George Opdyke. Here we have four candidates, but the contest is between Wood and Opdyke. Wood is very obnoxious to large portions of his own party, which accounts for there being two other Democrats in the field against him, while Mr. Opdyke will poll more than his party's vote, because of the division among his opponents.

The most refreshing item we have seen in connection with this election is the proposition of that interesting journal, the *Tribune*. In order to secure the defeat of Wood, it proposes that Tammany Hall and those who nominated Mr. Schwackhomer should drop their candidates and unite upon Mr. Opdyke. When we reflect that the Republicans are in a minority of over forty thousand in the city, we can appreciate the modesty of Philosopher Greely's invitation. Dropping its candidate and uniting on any one of the others to secure the desired result, never entered into the disinterested head of the Republican chief.

☞ There must be a small pettifogger of light calibre, who has occasional access to the columns of the *Gazette*, as yesterday's issue abundantly shows.—That paper, the other day, in a blustering manner complimented Mr. Seward for not being "a compromiser," as demonstrated by his reported opposition to the removal of General Fremont. The "obloquy" of this removal, the *Gazette* informed us, did not, therefore, belong to the Secretary of State. In commenting upon this "obloquy," we inquired of the *Gazette* to whom it did belong, and it replied yesterday in a manner—evidencing the bad breeding of the writer—that it had no allusion to Fremont's removal at all.

This pettifogger, in complimenting Mr. Seward, had just sense enough (after our directing his attention to the subject,) to perceive that if he had unwittingly censured the balance of the Administration; hence its present effort to set itself right with the powers at Washington. This is but an additional evidence that philanthropy of the *Gazette's* quality, even in its greatest frenzy, still keeps its eye upon the main chance; and when it blunders, it is quick to make amends, if its "principles" or fanaticism jostle at all with its interests.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REG. PENN'A RESERVES, CAMP PIERPONT, VA., November 18.

Dear Post:—We are having remarkably cool weather here, and all the boys have set to work fixing up their quarters, in order to feel as comfortable as possible. The pleasing hope of return to Pennsylvania this winter, in which many indulged, a week or two ago, has entirely vanished.

There is still much surmising in relation to our future movements, but it is more than likely we will remain where we are for some days, if not weeks, to come. I think so, because of the comparative readiness with which a limited number of furloughs have been granted to officers in the different regiments of the reserve, lately. There are five commissioned officers from the 9th, and a corresponding number from other regiments, now absent on leave, for periods ranging from ten to twenty days. Our acting Brigadier General (Col McCalmont,) started home on a furlough last week. During his absence Col. Jackson is acting General, and acquits himself with the ease and familiarity of a perfect adept. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, a particular favorite with the regiment, commands the 9th.

On Saturday evening our camp was thrown into excitement by a rather pleasing occurrence. Two days before the popular Captain of company G visited Washington, and returned on the evening above mentioned, with a prepossessing lady whom by a clerical process he had converted into Mrs B. When the news spread, the curiosity of the boys knew no bounds; and for a time the tent in which the newly married couple were receiving the calls of their many warm friends and well wishers, resembled very much the front of some popular place of amusement immediately preceding the opening of doors on a Christmas or New Years' eve. After the invited guests had partaken of a supper prepared for the occasion, the band discoursed some popular sentimental music, and the entertainment closed, all hands congratulating the Captain on the practical turn given to his *Union* sentiments, and wishing the happy couple much joy.

The news of the doings of the fleet was received with cheering and other demonstrations of delight throughout the different camps. The report that a strong effort is being made to have the reserve go down to South Carolina is creating much enthusiasm, and seems to meet with the general approbation of both officers and men.

There has been no skirmishing along our lines lately: our pickets are not molested, and the general impression seems to be that there is no force of rebels this side of Leesburg.

Our men are, as usual, in good health and spirits, provided with everything necessary to make their stay here for a few weeks as comfortable as need be for soldiers.

Most of the regiments have got their new uniforms. We will get ours in a few days, and when I don my new suit, you may expect to hear again from FELIX.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says under date of November 19:

"The instructions given to Commodore Dupont were of such a character that it is quite possible that he may soon strike another blow at another important point. It is said that the Government does not contemplate any immediate advance into the interior of South Carolina, but will secure Port Royal harbor and a good footing upon the shore, enough to form a base for military operations during the winter, if it should be considered desirable to push a column into the heart of the rebel country by way of South Carolina.

☞ As Gen. Butler's new expedition is attracting considerable attention, we clip the following account of it from the Boston *Traveler*:

"Another expedition for the South is to leave Boston this week, under the command of General Butler, but its destination has not yet been revealed. It is not known what troops will constitute General Butler's force, but the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Jones, have been notified to be in readiness to take part in the expedition. Besides this regiment, there are now at Lowell an unorganized regiment, in command of Col. J. H. French, and a Connecticut regiment.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, November 19.

Disclaiming at the outset any official knowledge of the matter, and revealing no facts obtained through special facilities, it may not be improper for me to state that there are many indications of an immediate march to Bull Run.

The Emperor said: "If you have got to take Vienna, go straight to Vienna and take it."

By this he perhaps meant that too much military strength is expended in dodging a foe, in searching for strategic approaches, and trying to conquer without fighting, and that, if a bad job is to be done, a general must make up his mind to fire and blood, and not wince at the deathful sacrifices of the conflict. It appears very certain that the rebels conclude to maintain their position of menace and defense within twenty-five miles of the capital. The Richmond *Examiner* boasts to this effect, and defies us to force them to do otherwise. They are really settling down into winter quarters, opposing a crescent-shaped line of natural and artificial defenses against our advance—an arc, of which the Potomac river forms the chord, and within whose area the federal army has so long halted for education, enlargement. For the better maintenance of the rebel position, it is rumored that General Beauregard has returned from Charleston. You also perceive that my prediction is fulfilled in relation to the non-disruption of the Bull Run army by diversion to the Southern coast. The rebel leaders are shrewd enough to expect us to profit by such a blunder, and they refuse the South Carolina regiments permission to leave for home.—So the same imperturbable rebel army stretches its ugly front across the roads to Richmond.—Though oppressed with cold and disease, and demoralized somewhat by our late successes, it still holds its own, and will continue to do so until we engage it face to face. The old and sanguinary task remains. It is alike impolitic and ignoble to shirk the necessity.

Our government is fully aware of the immense moral strength which the rebels would gain at home and abroad if successful in holding their present lines until another spring. It has decreed that they shall not hold it undisturbed. General McClellan appreciates the grave nature of the job to be done; but he knows that it must be done, and that the patient North at length calls upon him to do it. He sees that the conquest of the enemy fronting him must precede the fate of secession.—The conquest involves a brave, straightforward, old-fashioned attack, in which—whether it be crowded into one fearful day or prolonged through weeks of changeful advantages—whole battalions of patriot soldiers must pour out their life-blood for the victory. But he also knows—such ennobling words as Andrew's proclamation have told him—that the North will serenely furnish hecatombs of her most precious lives, if thus, in one great struggle, the long suspense can be ended and treason perish on the battle-field.

Despite this knowledge, the soldier so far prevails in his character that he would not move an inch unless he believed his army superior to the enemy's. The fact of his determining to advance is a sure symptom of the progress we have made—not in numbers, since 50,000 more men would be joyfully received at this juncture, but in discipline, training, confidence and the important adjuncts of artillery and equipment, and sustenance resources.

The North need not fear the result. *They are going to whip them.* We are going to fight and conquer them, at or near the line from which they have once driven us back. There will be no Bull Run retreats and panics, because this time the battle will be preceded by no July disorganization, and fought by no Centreville mob. I wrote you before the 21st of July that I feared the result of that day's contest. Let me now say that those most watchful of this campaign, and therefore most slow to trust, have at last arrived at confidence in McClellan, and admiration for his army. Since, at last, we have an army. The general's order complimenting Fitz John Porter's division shows this. McClellan says: "The appearance of the troops would have done credit to veterans, and the regulars must look to their laurels, if General Porter and his command contest themselves on the field of battle as they did on review."

He feels confident that such soldiers can be implicitly relied on when brought before the enemy, and he regards the division as a model for the army." This is high praise from a high quarter. Now each of the six other divisions formed across the Potomac appears to me about as well drilled and organized as Gen. Porter's. The ready celerity with which our volunteers have learned their business, under McClellan's careful system, is surprising even among Americans. Then, too, the columns is fully organized by divisions, brigades and regiments, and has been brought to a fine pitch of acquaintance and co-action by a series of reconnoissances and grand reviews.

The last and the greatest of the latter for the season occurs to-morrow. Various members of McClellan's staff give me various statements of the number to be paraded; one saying that two, others that four or five divisions will appear on the field—that is, from 22,000 to 60,000 men. There is certainly no plain in the region of Bailey's Cross Roads large enough for the maneuvers of half the larger extreme. I shall give you a description of the affair. It will be, in any event, altogether the most noticeable military display yet made on this side of the Atlantic. As indicated, this great review is, without doubt, preliminary to a general striking of tents. General McClellan has told the Paymaster General that he must get through with the bi-monthly payment, as the regiments are to leave the neighborhood. Extraordinary activity prevails in the transportation of ammunition and stores. There are other causes for expecting an immediate movement, some of which I cannot state, and others of which must be seen by experienced eyes to be understood. And I repeat, that if we do go forward, the public may have confidence that it will be to decisive victory.

From the Virginia Eastern Shore—Highly Encouraging News.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Information received at headquarters this evening from Accomac county, announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops who had been in camp near Drummondtown.

As the expedition advanced the rebel flags disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed. The proclamation of General Dix had been scattered through the country, and when received in camp, where the Union men had been drafted and forced into service, they rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force.

The secessionists said the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist, and the Union men met them with hearty cheers and the greatest enthusiasm.

As far as the expedition had progressed there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression.

The people were suffering for many of the necessaries of life, and are rejoicing at the prospect of a revival of trade and commerce with Baltimore and Philadelphia, on which they depend for a livelihood.

Information received from Northampton county (which is south of Accomac) warrants the belief that the rebels there will also disband. They have destroyed the bridges and fell trees across the road, but the proclamation of Gen. Dix has given boldness to the Union man and satisfaction to the people generally. All who are not loyal will be disarmed.

The Union men who had fled into Maryland to prevent being forced into the militia, are returning to their homes.

A Thrilling Prophecy—How Fearfully and Rapidly it is being Fulfilled.

In last February Alabama seceded! That brave old man, Senator Clemmens, who had, until then, breasted all the storms of wild fanaticism, and clung to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unsheathed his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend:—

"We are out; we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down, and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place; I cannot restrain them now when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can premise is, that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war, we soon will be. There is no hope of peace; and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as a hope remains. When everything is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battle field, and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has his prediction been verified Ere the echo of his voice, pleading to the fanatics to "stop!" had died away, the cry rang out, to arms! A State, then prosperous, is now bankrupt; all the horrors of war is upon them, business ruined, and, in addition to the restless nights they pass for fear of a servile insurrection, they will wake some morning and hear the roar of Federal cannon at Mobile. The battle-field will be near to the home of Senator Clemmens, and unless some unseen hand shields him, his prophecy will be fulfilled to the letter.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE SENECA FALLS POISONING CASE.—We recently published an account of the supposed poisoning of Joshua W. Wright, a colored barber and his wife, at Seneca Falls, and the sudden death of Mrs. Wright. In speaking of the case the Waterloo *Observer* says:—The contents of the stomach of Mrs. Wright were analyzed by Prof. Fowler of Geneva, and no poison was found. The cake and tea in which the poison was supposed to be, were eaten and drank by Prof. F. without the least apprehension of danger.—*Syracuse Journal.*

JERSEY PLUCK.—The *State Gazette* says that the New Jersey State Government does not contemplate raising a tenth regiment for some time to come. The State has expended in raising and equipping the men now in the field, about $700,000, and is not in funds to raise more troops. As soon as the accounts are adjusted, and the money due from the Federal Government received, a tenth, and perhaps an eleventh regiment will be raised.

IN OPERATION.—The entire works of the Merrimack Corporation, at Lowell, will be started up as soon as the necessary repairs of the machinery now under way, can be completed. This corporation, when fully under way, employ about 1700 females, and between 700 and 800 males. They manufacture print cloths for calicoes, and the "Merrimack prints" are known the world over.

INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS.—The Trenton *State Gazette* says:—"Next week Major C. M. Herbert will visit our regiments on the Potomac, under the direction of the Governor, for the purpose of distributing the india rubber blankets among the men. About seven thousand have been procured, enough to supply all who are yet destitute of this article.

ACCEPTABLE GIFTS.—The ladies of Rhode Island are preparing to send to each volunteer from that State a Christmas gift of a pair of socks and mittens, the name of each soldier, with that of the company to which he belongs, to be attached to the articles.

A LARGE CANNON.—One of the largest cannon ever made in the country, was cast at Algers' foundry, at South Boston, on Saturday afternoon, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, of the U. S. Navy. It weighed 31,000 pounds.

SNOW.—While about half an inch of snow fell in Central New York on Friday night, the quantity increased somewhat in the western part of the State and in Western Canada nearly four inches fell on Thursday night.

OLD GUNS.—The guns used in firing the national salute at the Charles town (Mass.) Navy Yard, in honor of the naval victory at Port Royal, were taken from British vessels in the war of 1812-15.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, November 21st, 1861, by the Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., Mr. JOHN K. PATTERSON and Miss JANE T. DAVIS, daughter of the late William Davis, Esq., both of Allegheny city.

HULLIHEN'S
HULLIHEN'S PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE.
HULLIHEN'S PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE.
HULLIHEN'S PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE.

Prepared from the original recipe by Dr. Hullihen, of Wheeling, and recommended by Dr. J. F. Hullihen, of this city, as being the only true and genuine article 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, cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.
no18

☞ NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Testimonial—T. ALLCOCK & CO., No 294 Canal street, New York. November 29th, 1860.—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 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 benefits 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.
no7:1mdaw

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,
se6-3mdaw 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

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.
se21-6md-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 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
no21-td HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh Nov ember 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 & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company (Jones' 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, Sec'y.

☞ 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 identification of a life-time with all the interests of my native city, 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 a. m. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, I will offer at public sale a large quantity of Western Lands, as follows: 100 acres in Muscatine county, 160 acres in Scott county, 80 acres in Hancock county — acres in Worth county, Iowa; 320 acres in Lucas county, Ohio, near Toledo; 160 acres in Le Seur county and several hundred acres near St. Paul, in Ramsey county, Minnesota; land warrants amounting to 880 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 498, Pittsburgh, or call at the office of the County Treasurer in the Court House. Terms cash. WM. H. CAMPBELL,
no22-3td 3tw 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—
150 barrels choice Apples, various kinds, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
no22 corner Market and First streets

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver a second lecture before the Young Men's Library Association, and the public generally, on
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,
—AT—
CONCERT HALL.
Subject—LONDON AT NIGHT.
☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½.
☞ Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the music and book stores, library rooms, and at the door.
W. H. KINGAID, W. D. McGOWAN,
F. R. BRUNOT, J. B. HUSLEY,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
no23 Lecture Committee.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED with them under date February 6th, 1861, Mr. R. SIEDLE, of the late firm, REINEMAN & SIEDLE. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE, at our old stand, No. 44 FIFTH STREET.
REINEMAN & MEYRAN.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In every description of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Watch Material, Tools and Machinery, and
WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.
NO. 42 FIFTH STREET,
(one door from Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
In calling the attention of the public and the trade to the above, we desire to add that we are prepared to offer a larger and better selected stock of goods in our line than ever was offered in this city. Possessing every facility for obtaining the most of our goods direct from the best manufactories, both in this country and in Europe, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business from nearly twenty years experience, at our present old stand, and just adding the large and new stock of the late firm of REINEMAN & SIEDLE, to our present large stock, we feel confident that an examination of our assortment would prove advantageous to buyers. We are also agents for the justly celebrated AMERICAN WATCHES, manufactured at Waltham, Mass., and are prepared to fill all orders promptly, at manufacturers' prices. English and Swiss Watches, of every description, imported to order, with names on to suit purchasers.
Watches repaired in a superior manner.
no23 REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
HOOP SKIRTS,
Needle Work and Hosiery,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
DRESS GOODS,
GREY BLANKETS,
HOME MADE BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
☞ NEW GOODS OPENING ALMOST DAILY.☜
C. HANSON LOVE.
74 Market Street.
no23:dáw

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.
W. M'CLINTOCK,
Before buying, call and examine assortment of
CARPETS, DRUGGETS, &c.,
Most complete and varied in the city.
☞ SECURE IMMEDIATELY, the advantage of their having been purchased before the recent great advance in prices.
no22:2m 112 Market Street.

NEW GOODS AT
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
75 MARKET STREET.

FRENCH CORSETS
FOR 62½ CENTS, AT
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
75 MARKET STREET.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS AT
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
75 MARKET STREET.

FRENCH CORSETS
FOR 62½ CENTS AT
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
75 MARKET STREET.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS AT
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
no23 75 MARKET STREET.

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
I am this day in receipt of an assortment of SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS. Those wishing an article that can be relied on at all times, can procure them
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
SHOULDER BRACES,
SHOULDER BRACES,
SHOULDER BRACES.
A superior article of SHOULDER BRACES, always on hand
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
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no23 corner Market street and the Diamond.
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Have received and opened the largest AND MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
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BLACK AND WHITE SQUARE SHAWLS,
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BROWN AND WHITE LONG SHAWLS,
New style of
FRENCH MOURNING SHAWLS.
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A large assortment of Children's and Misses'
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CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS,
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A. BRADLEY,
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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,
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☞ 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.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of a Sexual nature.
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses from habits indulged in
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And for all diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
" "
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
" " "
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same causes.
Read! Read! Read!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
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Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" Extract Buchu.
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Sold by DR KEYSER,
And all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
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HOPE COTTON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS BAGS,
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OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,
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RENT $6,25 per month for a small dwelling, in Spinnes Court. Inquire at
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In store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.
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25 BBLS MESS PORK—
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SULPHITE OF LIME for the Preservation of Cider; just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
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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.,
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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.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1861.
Benefit and last appearance of MR. HACKETT,
HIS LAST LEGS.
Felix O'Callaghan.....Mr. Hackett.
To be followed by
MONSIEUR MALLETT.
Mons. Mallett.....Mr. Hackett.
To conclude with the comedy entitled a
KENTUCKIAN.
Col Nimrod Wildfire.....Mr. Hackett.

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.
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