DAILY POST.

The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

Reading matter on every page.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8.

THAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The call for a National Convention lately issued, for private circulation, by a few damaged politicians of this locality, has, at length, attracted the attention of the Philadelphia *North American*; and that sedate, sober and stately publication gives the movement the approbation of its experienced judgment. The *North American* should have come to an earlier conclusion upon the fitness of this undertaking for the reason that, for want of early and prompt encouragement, the whole thing has been abandoned. The chaps who started this call for a convention to "protect civil and religious liberty in the New World," couldn't stand the effect of their own humor. When we read over some of the names attached to it, we couldn't rest until we exhibited it to a few admiring friends. Old know nothing castaways, the very lazzaroni of partizan refugees, there had themselves registered, promising to defend "religious liberty," now that it is not in danger, and that, too, throughout the whole of the New World. We have, in our limited, though active and chequered experience, frequently observed the dodges of restless and harmless political demagogues: have often been disgusted with some, and provoked at the audacity of others: but this call for a national convention, at this juncture, to protect the "religious liberties of the people," is neither disgusting or provoking: it is, on the contrary, amusing. We havn't read anything that has afforded us more enjoyment since our first perusal of Harry Loraquer. Just imagine one of these waggish rogues, crawling in the darkness of a Know Nothing lodge, as if through the darkness of eternal doom, joining a conspiracy, by committing perjury against the Constitution of his country, conspiring to deprive his neighbor of all civil and religious privileges, and then reflect upon this same thick-skinned demagogue now volunteering to defend the citizen in the enjoyment of both! After reflection the honest citizen may grow indignant at such hypocrisy as this; but to us it is rather entertaining. We are pleased at the coolness and sublimity of its impudence, but we are particularly attracted by the shifts and dodges of its originator. Just cunning enough to be constantly overreaching himself, his limited calibre is all the time concocting plans for political promotion. He imagines himself much craftier than an old fox, but the mere amateurs of his own party easily circumvent him. The overthrow of the Abolitionists in the late contests, he sees, is the death of that party, and he immediately issues a call for a convention to form a new one, in the hope of being made prominent in its counsels hereafter. He tried a similar dodge in 1856, when he struck a bargain between his wing of the Know Nothings and the Republicans in Philadelphia; but it did him no service. As soon as the bargain was completed, he had to take a back seat in the new combination; he was left out in the cold, where has remained ever since. His industry and perseverance, however, to form and lead a new party are commendable, but even if he and his fugleman do succeed in organizing such a movement, they will reap no benefit from it. They may possibly reach the dignity of Vice Presidents of the first meeting, but as for the "Earldom of Hereford" and the other pickings, they will not be permitted to have even a taste. Their's will be, even if successful, (which is impossible) "Love's Labor Lost."

WESTERN POLITICS.

The further we extend our vision in the Western department of politics, the greater are seen to be the rascality and desperation of the Abolition politicians. In Iowa, at her late election, the most shameless and palpable frauds were perpetrated; the soldiers in camp in that State, numbering many thousands, were entirely disfranchised, unless they voted the Abolition ticket. Democratic tickets were destroyed by the commanding officers of the camps and every facility offered to those who voted the opposite ticket. In this manner Iowa was prevented from wheeling into the Democratic column by thousands of a majority, and, instead of the perpetrators of these outrages being ashamed of their proceedings they impudently refer to them as a triumphant evidence of the soldiers in the service being all Republicans.

In Illinois, a few days previous to the election in that State, the Governor issued the following infamous order:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, October, 1862.

Enrolling Officer, &c., ——— County:

To secure a more complete enrollment of all persons in this State liable to be drafted for military duty, you are hereby instructed to attend the polls in person, or by deputy, in each precinct of your district, on the day of the next election, November 4, 1862, and procure the names of all voters.

If it should come to your knowledge that any persons, not inhabitants of this State on the first day of April, 1848, shall have voted on that day, who have claimed or who may hereafter establish that they are exempt from draft by reason of their being citizens of some foreign State, owing allegiance thereto, you are hereby instructed to lodge complaints against them for false and fraudulent voting.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

The object of this order was simply to intimidate voters—to keep them from the polls by threatening a draft in the State, of which there was not, and is not, the slightest probability. But, to show the utter recklessness of Gov. Yates, it is only necessary to mention the fact that if he desired merely to obtain a more correct list of persons liable to be drafted, his better plan would have been to let all vote who were entitled to that privilege, and then procure the names from the poll-lists after the election. In this way he could have secured a full and complete list of all who voted, and thus saved the State thousands of dollars. But his Excellency's plan was to defraud legal voters of their rights, by preventing them from going to the polls.

In addition to this performance of the Governor of Illinois, we have the following in relation to him, which we copy from the Chicago *Times* of Wednesday last:

"The Democracy would have carried the city handsomely but for one of the most shameless and scandalous frauds that has ever been perpetrated at an election. What is called the Hecker regiment arrived here at about two o'clock p. m., from Springfield, ostensibly on their way to Washington, having been brought this roundabout route, at a large cost to the Government, for the use to which they were put. On their arrival, the greater part of them were divided into squads, which, *with arms in their hands*, proceeded, under competent leadership, to roam from poll to poll. Possibly from fifty to one hundred of the regiment were legal voters, but not less than six hundred votes were cast by them! The agent of this audacious fraud was the Governor of Illinois himself, who had preceded that regiment to this city, and who, during the day degraded his office and disgraced himself by going about to the different election precincts."

ILLINOIS.

This State, which the telegraph, on Wednesday last, informed us had gone Republican, and which that instrument kept in doubt afterwards for a couple of days, has, it seems, gone Democratic by about twenty thousand majority, giving us nine Congressmen and a large majority in the Legislature. Our readers will, therefore, see that Illinois is no longer "in doubt," and we suspect that a few days will show that Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota have not done so well for the Abolitionists as is now reported.

☞ THE military editor of the *Gazette* yesterday gave McClellan the following cruel, remorseless and mortal thrust:

"How ridiculous must McClellan's generalship look in the eyes of the man who, in a single campaign of six weeks, conquered the armies of Austria and liberated Italy, with less than half the number of men that McClellan has had!"

Why don't "Old Abe" turn this "ridiculous" commander out? He is the Commander-in-Chief and Halleck is the Major General, both superior to McClellan in command; why then do not those having control dismiss McClellan, if he is so "ridiculous" a failure? Will our military pecksniff answer, or will it reply only by the publication of additional disparagement and slander?

Snow in the Kentucky Mountains

Gen. Bragg's rebel army encountered serious difficulties in its retreat from Kentucky. Not less than ten inches of snow had fallen in the mountain region, and his poorly-clad and poorly shod troops were exposed during their forced march to all the rigors of a winter campaign. The sufferings of the rebel troops are said to have been terrible, and much sickness ensued, and many lives were lost through fatigue and exposure to the inclement weather.

A Portion of Stuart's Cavalry Still in Maryland.

Government was apprised on Wednesday by receipt of an official telegram apprising it of the fact that a detachment of Stuart's cavalry, two hundred or three hundred strong, was still concealed in the woods near Poolesville, Md., and had been there ever since they galloped around the army of the Upper Potomac, having been unable to cross back again with the rest.—*Washington special.*

Gen. Rosecrans in his New Command.

Major General Rosecrans, in taking command of the department of the Cumberland, vice General Buell, has issued a general order, in which the following staff officers are announced and will act until a permanent organization of the staff is effected:

Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, of the 12th infantry Illinois volunteers, acting as Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Staff; Major C. Goddard, jr., Aid-de-Camp, acting Assistant Adjutant General; Major W. P. Hepburn, 2d Iowa cavalry, acting Judge Advocate; Capt. Samuel Simmons, acting Chief Commissary; Capt. J. G. Chandler, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Director of the department; Capt. N. Michler, Chief Topographical Engineer; First Lieut. S. Edson, of the ordnance corps, Ordnance Officer.

Defences of Corinth.

The defences of Corinth are being strengthened on an extended scale. Over one hundred buildings, in the line of the fortifications now completed, have been appraised and torn down. The seminary building is now used as a hospital, but will probably be destroyed, since it is in the range of our guns. The Tishomingo House, a very large building, situated in the centre of the town, just beside the railroad track, is to be converted into a hospital, for which it is well adopted.

Independent.

Dealers in tobacco are about as independent as dealers in cotton goods. Their prices are as stiff as ramroads. If you demur at their prices you are respectfully invited to clear out and try to do better. Manufacturers of "fine-cut" have put up the price 33 per cent. and cut the quality of the article down in like proportion. This makes an increase of 66 per cent in the price of a bad breath and discolored teeth. Tobacco chewers assert that the fine cut now in market is made of old matresses saturated in tobacco juice. The retail price of the article is increased one-third. What is true of tobacco is true also of cigars. "Grabs" have disappeared from the market and "South street regalias" that sold for a shilling a dozen are now worth double that amount. The pleasant fictions sold under fancy names as genuine Havanas make a serious hole in the smoker's pocket book. Puffing costs something now, if it never did before.—*Philadelphia American.*

NEIGHBOR Smith had a party at his residence a few evenings since, and the "dear boy" Charles, a five-year old, was favored with permission to be seen in the parlor. "Pa" is somewhat proud of the boy, and Charles was, of course, elaborately got up for the occasion. Among other extras, the little fellow's hair was treated to a liberal supply of *eau de cologne*, to his huge glorification. As he entered the parlor, and surveying himself as he made his bow to the ladies and gentlemen, "Look here," said he, proudly, "if any of you smells a smell, that's me!" The effect was decided, and Charles became the hero of the evening.

The Fortifications Around Washington.

The important Military Commission now inspecting the fortifications for the defence of Washington will make an elaborate report on the whole subject, which will be of great interest to military men everywhere. The total perphery of the chief works around the city is in excess of thirty five miles. It is the opinion of the committee, so far as they have examined, that the sites of the various forts have been judiciously selected, and the forts themselves are well constructed; but that more artillery and larger garrisons are required to render them more thoroughly defensible; and also that the intervals between the larger works should, in many places, be strengthened by the construction of rifle pits, redans, and abattis, considering it clear that if an attack be made upon Washington it cannot be made along the whole periphery of defence at the same moment, but that the enemy will mass the strength of their attack against some portion of the line, probably not exceeding a mile and a half in length, if so much; and it is the opinion of Generals Totten, Cullum and Barnard, the three chief engineer officers of the commission, that there are portions of our lines which eminently call for additional safeguards against an assault of this description. This commission, we may add, has been assembled at the direct request of General Barnard, one of the most accomplished engineer officers in this or any other service, under whose chief supervision the whole defenses have been constructed in view of the events of last August. He was unwilling longer to have imposed upon him the undivided responsibility for the correctness and sufficiency of works of such importance; and feeling that still additional defenses were necessary, he has very wisely sought the endorsement of his views by this commission as preparatory to laying the whole subject before Congress at its next session, with a request for an appropriation, which, at a small additional cost, will render our national capital as impregnable as any fortified town on earth.

Winter Weather in Ohio.

It commenced snowing in Toledo, Ohio, last Friday night before bed time, and continued till about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, at which time the ground was covered about three inches deep. On Saturday night it turned very cold, and froze all the apples on the trees. Nearly all the winter apples in the country are ruined. Such a snow storm and freeze were never seen there before in October by the oldest inhabitant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Ministerial Crisis.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, writing on the 15th of October, thus describes the ministerial crisis in France, and the probable changes:

"This has been a day of agitation, anxiety and excitement among st the members of the imperial cabinet and foreign diplomatists. We are in the midst of a ministerial crisis. I will endeavor to explain the position of the Emperor towards his ministers. When the Emperor left Paris for Beauvz he assured the leading members of the cabinet of his intention to withdraw the French army from the States of the Church at the earliest convenient period.—M. Thouvenel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave such assurances to the Italian government, and wrote dispatches to Rome preparing the French Ambassador to make representations to Cardinal Antonelli to that effect. Count de Persigny, as a Minister of the Interior, and charged with the responsibility of the politics of the ministerial press, repeated in the *Constitutionel* especially, the assertion that the occupation of Rome was to have a limit, and not to be permanent, and the *stata quo* maintained, as the Ultramentane journals constantly and emphatically declared.

"Meanwhile an intrigue was going on, headed by a party at court devoted to the Empress and the Papacy, to turn out M. de Persigny; and later occurred a second intrigue to get rid of M. Fould. Both these manœuvres, however, at the time, failed, and the Emperor renewed his assurances of confidence to the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance. M. Thouvenel got permission to publish the Roman correspondence in the *Moniteur*, and his Majesty seemed disposed to prosecute an agreed-upon policy towards Rome, which would end in placing a limit to the occupation. The Emperor returned from Biarritz, when, as I understand the story, his Majesty began to show symptoms of having changed his mind, and reversed his intention once more.

"The Cabinet communicated with each other, and a majority, amongst whom were M. Persigny, Fould, Thouvenel, Rouher and Baroche, determined to resign. This move took place, as far as I can learn, only two days since. The Emperor did not wish to get rid of the whole of his Cabinet, and sought to calm and conciliate.

"I have seen a list of the proposed new ministry, in which occur the names of Viscount La Guerroniere, the founder of *La France*, and M. Drouynude L'huys, who returns to the Foreign Office, and who is known to be pro Papal. Count Walewski would, of course, remain in the Cabinet, he having long declared for the Villafranca compact. The latest intelligence I could get to-day was that M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, left this morning for St. Cloud, with a sort of ministerial ultimatum, in the name of himself and colleagues. Early in the day his Excellency returned to Paris, and he immediately proceeded to the Ministry of Finance. Shortly after he was joined there by M. M. Persigny, Thouvenal, Baroche, and Rouher.—Up to the moment I am writing these important members of the Imperial Cabinet, are in council, and no one knows what has taken place."

A Budhist Temple.

A traveler writes to the Straits *Times* an account of a journey through Siam, in which he describes a gorgeous Budhist temple in Aynthia, the old and now ruined capital:

The temple itself was very grand, of immense size and height, marble pillars supporting the roof, the walls literally covered to the height of about twenty feet with small gilded niches containing figures of Budha. There must have been thousands of these little idols, and the value may be judged on reflecting that all these images, from the largest, measuring sometimes a hundred and twenty feet in length, to the very smallest, are made of clay, incased in copper, and that again covered with a layer of pure gold.

Of another, he says:

"Inside and outside, the building itself you would say, was made of gold and precious stones; but the articles of ornament which you find inside, there is no mistake about. There is a massive silver mat, of nearly half an inch thick, entirely covering the floor, with vases of solid gold, chandeliers, images of Budha, all made of pure massive gold; the curtain surrounding the shrine is cloth of gold; the walls themselves, plated with gold thick as ships' yellow metal, form a splendid contrast to the flimsy gimcrack decorations of the smaller temples which line the banks of the river." We fear such wealth as this may prove too much for French cupidity. Already the French in Saigon have had a diplomatic dispute with the Siamese Kings as to the possession of part of Camoodia.

Gen. Buell's Farewell to his Army.

The following general order was issued by General Buell on the occasion of his relinquishing his command to General Rosecrans:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 30.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 150.—In obedience to orders from the headquarters of the army, Major General Buell relinquishes the command of the district and army of the Ohio to Major General W. S. Rosecrans.

It is impossible for the general, without feeling of regard and a warm interest in their future success, to part with troops whom he has been the instrument of converting, for the most part, from raw levies into a powerful army, honored by common consent, for its discipline and efficient organization, for its *esprit de corps*, and for victories unqualified by a single reverse, and whose fortunes he has followed for a twelve month, over a field of operations embracing considerable portions of four States, through difficulties and dangers which its fortitude and courage have mastered without accident or failure.

It has, recently, by a rapid march of five hundred miles, with limited subsistence, often with an inadequate supply of water, returned to Kentucky and driven from her borders a powerful army, and having re-established its communications, is now well on its way to meet the enemy at other points. The occasion is not convenient for recounting its services during the past twelve months, but the army may well recur to them with pride. If any thing has not been accomplished which was practically within the sphere of its duty, the General cheerfully holds himself responsible for the failure. The General reflects with pride that the army under his command has, for the most part, been free from petty jealousies and intrigue, that it has neither indulged in vain boastings nor tarnished its high character by bickerings and low criminations. It will enhance his gratification, if it will carry to its new commander, who has already earned its confidence and respect by distinguished services, the same noble qualities which have characterized it since its organization. He will pray that it may be the instrument of speedily restoring the Union to its integrity; and there is no individual in its ranks in whose honor and welfare he will not feel a special interest.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL BUELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Col. and Chief of Staff.
Official—J. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

The Burning of the Blanche.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Watson, paymaster on board the United States ship Montgomery, gives some particulars of the burning of the rebel steamer Blanche. He says: "Soon after we left Havana we fell in with a rebel steamer that had the run the blockade at Texas. We fired at her, but as she did not come to we fired again and we saw that she was trying to get away from us, so we put after her. Her captain was determined we should not take so valuable a prize, so he run on the Spanish coast and, with the crew, took to shore in small boats, after setting her on fire. We at once sent out two boats to her, but could not extinguish the fire, but took off two men who had been left on board. She was a fine, large steamer, with 500 bales of cotton—the whole being worth not one cent less than $250,000. It seemed hard to see her burn within a stone's throw."

AT a recent fire in Fall River two Irish laborers, who had behaved gallantly in attempting to subdue the flames, were caught in a dangerous predicament; one gable of the house fell in, and that under which they were standing tottered over them. The younger attempted to fly from the spot, but was overtaken by the burning ruin, and was very seriously injured. The other, seeing an open door in the base of the wall, darted through it, and emerged unhurt on the other side. His employer, next day, commenting on his escapes said he should return thanks to Providence for his preservation. "Och! thin" said Dermont, scratching his head very slowly: "sure it was very merciful to me, but, sir, *wasn't I mighty cute myself.*"

THE following conversation is reported as having occurred at the office of the examining physician at——, although, of course, we cannot vouch for the truth of it:

"Doctor, if the lame foot wont answer, I have another all sufficient reason, one that you cannot refuse the exemption for."

"What is that?" asked the doctor, gravely.

"Why, the fact is, doctor, I have not got good sense—I am an idiot," replied the applicant.

"Oh!" said the doctor, "what proof have you of that? What evidence can you bring?"

"Proof conclusive," said the applicant. "Why, sir, I voted for Wadsworth for Governor, and if that isn't proof of a man being a d——d idiot, I don't know how idiocy could be proved." The certificate was granted.

A MAN never so beautifully shows his own strength as when guided by an amiable woman's advice.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Sulphite of Lime will preserve Cider for any length of time.

Directions for its use.—Take one quarter of an ounce for every gallon of Cider, or ten ounces of the Sulphite to every barrel of forty gallons—first mixing it with some Cider or water. After a few days draw off the Cider carefully into another barrel.

For sale in bottles containing a sufficient quantity for one barrel of Cider, by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
oc20 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

MANHOOD—
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emmissions, 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

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR TROOPS IN WARRENTON.

The Late Fight a Brilliant Victory.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC BY 20,000 MAJORITY.

Two Inches of Snow at Washington City.

French Citizens of New Orleans Aggrieved.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rectortown, Va., Nov. 6—10 p. m.

As the particulars of the fight at Barker's yesterday, become known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been. The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops that either army can produce. The final result shows that the rebels left thirty-six dead on the field; their wounded must have been numerous. Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

Gen. Pleasanton to-day reports that Gen. Jackson, rebel, occupies Chester Gap with his command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon. We took five prisoners, belonging to the 3d Virginia cavalry, and two infantry soldiers, who stated that their regiments had gone up the valley.

Gen. Bayard had a slight skirmish on the Waterloo Road, killing one man, wounding two, and taking ten prisoners, without loss on his part.

GAINESVILLE, November 7.—General Reynold's corps of Gen. McClellan's command, took possession of Warrenton yesterday.

An investigation into the conflagration at Haymarket resulted in convicting two men of Steinwehr's command. A court-martial is called to try the cases.

Last night was intensely cold, and the first snow of the season is falling this morning.

CHICAGO, November 6—The Democrats have carried the State by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, and elected probably nine members to Congress. The Republicans have elected five members.

The Democrats have elected two-thirds of the members of the House in the State Legislature, and will have a majority of one or two in the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Commander Preble appeals to the President and Secretary of War against the injustice of his dismissal from the navy, on account of the rebel steamer Oviato entering Mobile harbor while he was on blockading duty. His report of the affair to Admiral Farragut shows that every precaution was taken, and the rebel steamer only escaped by superior speed and its audacity.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The first snow of the season commenced falling at seven o'clock this forenoon, and up till noon two inches had fallen.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The New York Times' Washington dispatch says—The news already given, that important papers have been submitted to the Secretary of State by the Minister of France, is said to be in relation to the difficulties which have at various times occurred between French residents residing in New Orleans and Gen. Butler. In many instances these French residents have been complaining to the Imperial Government, through M. Mercier, of exactions and prosecutions of all kinds against their persons, by order of General Butler, and it is a redress of these alleged wrongs which is said to be at the bottom of the reclamations presented by Mercier to Seward."

The steamer Scotia is reported seen off Fire Island last evening, and a pilot put aboard. The wind was then heavy from the eastward. She has probably been obliged to keep off on account of the heavy snow storm and gale which prevails.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here. It commenced before daylight and is still snowing. The night was very cold.

BUFFALO, November 7.—The billiard match terminated in favor of Kavanagh, who beat Foley by 204 points.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Leaf Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. oc19-tc

NEW STYLES IN SHAWLS
JUST OPENED AT
W. & D. HUGUS',
LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
Square Wool Shawls,
NEW STYLE
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
IN LONG AND SQUARE.
MISSES LONG WOOL SHAWLS.
MISSES SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
CHILDREN'S LONG AND SQUARE
WOOL SHAWLS.
NEWEST STYES IN
Ladies', Misses and Childrens
HOOP SKIRTS.
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Note, Stock, Draft, Bond and Mortgage, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 12 BURKE'S BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
$25,000 to invest in Mortgages and No. 1 paper.
SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY
Furnished by J. H. CASIDAY.
no6 Burke's Building 4th st. near Market.

TWO NEW STANDING TOP BUGGIES, whose former price was $125, will be sold now for $90, at Mrs. JOSEPH WHITE'S,
oc20 Carriage Repository Two Mile Run.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL, NO. 120 Robinson street, first door below Federal street Allegheny. Class A, (mechanical) meets every Tuesday and Friday evenings, Class B, (architectural and ornamental drawing) meets this evening, Saturday, Nov. 8th, for the first lesson. One more pupil can be taken in this class. By request a second mechanical drawing class, C, is in course of formation. Young men wishing to join are invited to call soon.
no8:1td H. P. GENGEMBRE.

WESTERN PENN'A HOSPITAL.
THE BUILDINGS FOR THE INSANE Department, at Dixmont, being completed, the contributors and friends of the Institution with their families are respectfully invited to attend the opening celebration which will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th inst.
Cars will leave the depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad in Allegheny at 12 o'clock and return in the evening. Excursion tickets, price 50 cents, can be had at the Allegheny Depot.
Addresses may be expected foom the Members of the Board and other citizens.
By order of Managers,
THOMAS BAKEWELL,
no8:3td Pres't Western Penn'a Hospital.

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I am in receipt of a superior lot of fine Puff Boxes Those wishing anything in this line should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
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corner of the Diamond and Market street.
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GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR round, by the use of NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME. Call and procure a circular, with directions for using it.
The Best and most Reliable Article.
☞ Put up in bottles sufficient for one barrel of Cider. For sale at
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Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
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POSTAGE CURRENCY ARRIVED.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell
Boots, Shoes and Gums
at the old prices for the Postage Currency.
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere at the cheap cash store of J. H. BORLAND,
98 Market street, second door from Fifth.
no8.

FELT FELT FELT
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at DIFFENBACHER'S,
no8 No, 15 Fifth street.

CAMP AND BOWIE KNIVES FOR sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
no8 136 Wood street

COOPERS' AND CARPENTERS TOOLS for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
no8 136 Wood Street.

COLT'S REVOLVERS—OLD AND new model, all sizes, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
no8 136 Wood street.

SKATES—1500 PAIRS JUST RECEIVED and for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
no8 136 Wood street.

WALL PAPER, AT OLD PRICES for sale by
no8 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street

FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN Wall papers for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
no8 87 Wood street.

LEATHER BELTING—
HOYT BRO'S N. Y. MAKE,
Well tanned and stretched, for sale at the Leather store of
M. DELANGE,
233 Liberty street opposite head of Wood.
no1:1t

GUM HOSE—M. DELANGE, 233 LIBERTY STREET, is the only Agent for the sale of the New Patent Woven Hydrant Hose. no1:1t

1862. FIFTH ARRIVAL. 1862.
OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
AT
C. HANSON LOVE & Co's,
COMPRISING
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,
RED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
Blue Country Flannels,
GREEN COUNTRY FLANNELS,
GRAY COUNTRY FLANNELS,
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Also Blankets, Prints, Checks, Tickings, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Velvet Ribbons, Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies' Merino Vests, &c., &c.
N. B. A beautiful assortment of Shawls and Cloaks at the very latest designs which we are selling very cheap, some of them having been purchased before the late advance and will be sold very cheap for cash.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
no7

75 Doz.
HOOP SKIRTS,
ALL SIZES FOR
LADIES, MISSES
AND
CHILDREN,
JUST RECEIVED AT
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
no7

THE WM. PENN HOUSE
FOR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RENT HIS property and sell his Furniture of that old established
WM. PENN HOUSE,
on Penn street, near the canal bridge.
The house is well situated and near the location of the new depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and has a good run of custom at the present time. SALVADOR SLOCUM.
no4.6wd

NOTICE!!!
ANOTHER NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE.
AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP AS EVER
PERSONS WISHING ANYTHING IN that line will find it to their interest and to the interest of their pockets to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will convince you that
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
is the place to buy your Boots and Shoes.—They are direct from the Manufacturer and warranted to be first class goods.
Mens', Misses, Womens and Children's
work of all kind kept constantly on hand and at prices to suit the times.
no6

BANK ELECTIONS.

PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY,
October 31st, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THREE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 10th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 2 p. m
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 29, 1862

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 92 Water street, on Tuesday, November 11th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. F. M. GORDON,
oc31:dtd Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
October 13th, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the third Monday of November next, between the hours of ten and two: also a general meeting of the stockholders will be held at the same place, on the first Tuesday of November next at ten o'clock a. m.
oc14:td W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 17th, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, November 17th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Tuesday, November 4th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
oc18 GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
October 15th, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
A general meeting of the stockholders will held on the 4th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. W. COOK, Cashier,
oc16:1m

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1862.

THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh, has this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per share on its capital stock, out of the earned premiums of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th. F. W. GORDON, Sec'y.
no5:2wd

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1862.

THIS BANK HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock out of the profits for the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on or after the 14th inst. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
no5

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 on the capital stock of this Bank, for the past six months, has been declared this day, and will be payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 14th inst This dividend will be free of the United States tax, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government. JOHN HARPER,
no3:3td&1tw. Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1862.

THE MECHANICS' BANK HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock exclusive of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on or after the 14th inst. GEO. D. McGREW, Cashier.
no5

ALLEGHENY BANK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank, have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst. free of Government tax. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
no5td

SECOND LOT
OF
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS & MELODEONS.
REAL BARGAINS,

A ROSEWOOD 6¾ OCTAVE PIANO, 4 round corners, made by Chickering & Sons, only 2½ years old; a very fine instrument $200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano same as above 200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons, about 4 years old, in first rate condition 185
A Rosewood 6½ octave Piano made by Stonemaker, Philadelphia, a good Piano..... 150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., in good order 140
A Rosewood 6½ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston, 125
A Mahogony 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart & Co., a very good instrument, 120
A Mahogony 6 octave Piano, N. Y. make 85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, Lease 75
A Mahogony 6 octave Piano, Loud & Bro. 45
A Mahogony 5½ octave Piano 20
A Mahogony 5 octave Piano 28
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon made by Mason & Hamlin, as good as new 70
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon made by Carhardt 60
A Rosewood 5 octave Portable Melodeon made by Carhardt—cost $75 35
For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
do5 81 Wood street.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
20,000 Seamless Bags;
6,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bowbay Sacks;
2,500 Large Heavy Linen,
5,000 Army Oats and Corn Sacks;
500 Salt Sacks—For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
se12-3mis 131 Second street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN OTHER good Cutter; one who has a business acquaintance in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
J. L. CARNAGHAN,
no6:1wd. Allegheny City.

FRESH STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM
NEW YORK
A CHOICE AND SUPERB LOT OF
NEW WINTER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Including several new lines of
FANCY COATINGS,
Of the most desirable styles, and a full line of
OVERCOATINGS.
THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN EASTERN MARKET.
Our stock has been selected with a desire to please the tastes of all who may favor us with their patronage.
SAM'L GRAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 19 Fifth street.
N. B. Ten good Coat hands wanted.
oc31

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INSURANCE
BY THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.
Cash Capital, $1,500,000.
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1862.

	Market Value.
Cash & Treas. Notes	$361,667 35
Bank Stocks	952,484 00
U. S. & State Stocks	685,411 66
City Bonds	225,020 08
Railroad Stocks	107,412 00
Mortgage Bonds	168,200 00
Real Estate, unincumbered	87,963 18
Total Assets	$2,488,138 19

LIABILITIES.
Claims, unadjusted and not due.....$177,852 19

Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance accepted at as favorable rates and rules of place as consistent with fair profit and reliable security are conferred. Indemnity
DWELLINGS, OUTBUILDINGS AND CONTENTS
insured on most favorable terms, for a term of five years or less. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Applications should be made without delay, and all business attended to with fidelity and dispatch by
A. A. CARRIER & BROTH