DAILY POST.

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

☞ Reading matter on every page.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11.

TO OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

The undersigned publishers of the city daily press have been compelled, by the depreciation of the currency, the operation of the new tax bill, and the great'y increased cost of everything used in the pr nting art, to take council together, so as to protect themselves from loss, at the smallest expense to their patrons. No cla s of producers in the community will feel the effects of the revenue taxes so severely and so directly as publi hers.—Congress seems to have specially marked them out for the imposition of an unusual number of taxes Had their share been limited to the three per cent. impost on their gross revenue arising from advertisements, they could have cheerfully paid it, and fo't they were doing their *full* share towards equalising the pecuniary burden of the war; but, in addition to this, and to those which publishers meet as individua's, they have to pay, also, a tax on paper, on ink, on telegraphic despatches, &c., &c

But even this is not all. Owing to the prevalent practice of each manufacturer, or producer of taxable art cles, making himself simply the agent for collecting the Government tax from the consumer, the impost laid upon every article employed in making up a journal is thrown upon the publish-e , and thus he [illegible] to pay a largely increased price for his [illegible] tyre, his coal, and, more especially his paper, which is the *main item of his expense*. Nay, on account of the scarcity of cot ton rags paper, has gone up, and is still going up, far beyond what the tax alone would have caused, while labor, owing to the enhanced price of every necessary, has advanced in nearly the same rapid proportion. We thus find that the augmented cost of publishing a paper just now is nearly forty per cent. *more* than what it was a few weeks since.

In the face of this alarming exhibit, we find a *diminished revenue*, the chief source of which revenue to a journalist is *advertising*. The price of subscription in this country is unreasonably fixed so near the cost of the white paper, ink and printing, as to leave the slenderest margin for profit.—The larger circula'ions thus secured by the cheapness of the paper is depended upon to increase the price and the number of advertisements which are the life-blood of a newspaper. But, un fortunately, advertising is the most sensitive branch of human enterprise. It expands during days of thrift and prosperity, and contracts to the smallest compass during periods of doubt and business or monetary revolutions. Since the war commenced, advertising has fallen off with us, as with journalists generally throughout the country, from thirty to fifty per cent, and we now find ourselves with a flourishing circulations, it is true, but *without* the revenue which is invariably based on such wide disseminations.

What are we to do? The public demand for news, in these excited times, must be supplied.—It is manifest that when a paper is sold even the minutest fraction below its cost, the *larger* its circulation the *greater the loss* it entails. If advertising were brisk, and at good rates, that less might be covered, but the direct contrary is now the case. We wish to refrain as long as possible from laying a tax upon knowledge by adding to the price of our papers, but we think that, both on account of what has above been urged, and on account of our increased circulations, advertisers ought to consent to a slight advance on the rates of advertising, always exceedingly low in our city.

The undersigned have therefore, after due reflection, agreed upon, and will be obliged to live closely up to the following revised schedule of rates to take effect on this 10th day of November, 1862. It is hoped this very slight advance of rates will not only be considered necessary and reasonable by our patrons, but will be sufficient to secure us from loss, without having resort to the more objectionable devices of raising the subscription prices of our respective papers, or by greatly reducing the quantity of their reading matter.

NEW ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates of advertising have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Pittsburgh Daily Press, to take effect on and after the 10th day of November, 1862, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

One insertion......	$ 60	Two months......	$ 9 00
Two insertions...	1 00	Three months...	11 00
Three insertions	1 25	Four months ..	13 00
One week..........	2 00	Five months....	14 00
Two weeks.........	3 50	Six months......	15 00
Three weeks......	5 00	Nine months....	20 00
One month.........	6 00	One year..........	25 00

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER.

Which allows the privilege of a weekly change of matter, to be inserted among new advertisements

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

Six months	$18 00
Twelve months	30 00
Administrators' Notices	2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Death Notices, each inser ion	50

☞ All advertisements ordered in for one Month, or le s time, to be **cash** at the time of ordering

CHARLES M'KNIGHT, Eve. Chronicle.
FOSTER & FLEESON, Pitts. Dispatch.
JAS. P. BARR, Pitts. Post.
S. RIDDLE & CO, Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The papers of Friday morning last contained a telegram from Washington, that there been held, the day previous, an "important cabinet meeting at which General Halleck was present and that in knowing circles cabinet and military changes were rumored." This was followed up yesterday morning by a telegram announcing the removal of General McClellan and the appointment of General Burnside in his stead. This morning we have a long letter by telegraph from General Halleck to the Secretary of War, to which we direct attention, and which is dated October 28th, 1862. Why this letter never saw daylight until yesterday, two weeks after it is presumed to have been written, is somewhat incomprehensible to us; although the charges it contains against McClellan are now given to the public as reasons for that officer's removal. By reference to this carefully drawn letter of Gen. Halleck it will be seen that McClellan's offences commenced on the *first* of October, shortly after the battle of Antietam, by disobeying a peremptory order from Halleck "to cross the Potomac, give battle to the enemy and drive him South." General McClellan's reply to this "peremptory order" is not given by General Halleck, and until it is we are not disposed to believe that his neglect was the result of anything else than a stern and absolute necessity. McClellan's version of the history of the war, from the day of the battle of Antietam until he was relieved of his command, might cast additional light upon many counts in the carefully-drawn indictment against him by Gen Halleck. Allowing them all to be entirely true, nothing extenuated nor aught set down in malice, the query arises: Why was not McClellan removed the moment he disobeyed a positive, peremptory and most important order from the government? Had the approaching elections in October and November anything to do with the delay? It looks so, from the simple circumstance of the great contest in New York having been principally fought against Gen. Wadsworth, because of that gentleman's open hostility to Gen. McClellan. That there has been a determined effort to crush that officer no one will deny. He was suspended once, and Gen. Pope put in command; necessity forced the President to reinstate him, but we hope very devoutly that no disaster will occur under the gallant General Burnside which will again compel the government to look to McClellan for protection. Whether a great commander or not, he is not the man to command our army in Virginia. Immense pressure was used to crush him, and those who made it never would be satisfied so long as he was continued in command. We have been looking for his removal for six months, and our only regret is that it didn't take place before. Let those who have control of the Administration, to whose councils and exactions the President has at length given way, have the control of our army, by having the selection of its Generals.—This will, at least, prevent them from conspiring to embarrass both the government and our armies, and may procuce a feeling of unanimity in both which will suddenly and safely crush the rebellion.

For McClellan himself he may rest secure; detraction has done its worst; he is, we believe, a soldier and a patriot; his conduct, we think, will defy the closest scrutiny, and even if "he never set a squadron in the field," his orders to his commrnd would of themselves prove him to be a man of rare and acccomplished endowments.

ILLINOIS, ALL HAIL!

The result of the late election in the State of Illinois, which the telegraph was so tardy in announcing, is gradually developing itself by the old but sure agency of the mails; the results from every quarter of the State are of the most extraordinary character. The Democrats now claim the popular vote of the State by 25,000 majority; they claim the Legislature in both branches by a large majority, and they claim ten members of Congress out of the fourteen elected. The most gratifying feature of this is the defeat of the notorious Lovejoy; that heated fanatic, whose ribald and impious speeches, in and out of Congress, placed him at the head of the infidel radical class, is reported beaten by Col. Henderson, his Democratic opponent. This is the greatest political revolution that has taken place in any Congressional district in Illinois. Lovejoy carried it two years since by some six thousand majority. This remarkable change demonstrates that radical and blasphemous Abolitionism has lost its attractions, for even the men who have for so many years clung to the political fortunes of Owen Lovejoy. His course in the last Congress broke "the last link which bound them to him," and they now cast him off; we trust for ever.

This political revolution in Illinois is the most remarkable that has occurred in the late elections. In Pennsylvania and New York, Abolitionism was somewhat encouraged by the accession to its ranks of certain Democrats, whose reputations, generally, were not attractive. The defection, however, some who, while Douglas lived, were his most noisy followers, went over to the opposition. Mr. Ingersoll, one of this class, was put at the head of their ticket—not as one of their own, but as a "War Democrat." He stumped the State in the name of what he styled Douglas Democracy, and he was beaten twenty thousand votes. Others, too, now in the service of the government, who used to be very decided and radical in their notions of Democratic principles and measures, but who have recently discovered that the road to military preferment is that of Abolitionism, gave in their adhesion to the radicals of Illinois, and their examples were quoted as evidences of the greatest and loftiest public virtue. But in the face of all these discouraging circumstances, the conservative citizens of Illinois have put their seal of condemnation upon the very measures which attracted the support of Colonels Logan, Gens. McClernand and Lew Wallace.—The late proclamation of the President, and the introduction of contraband negroes into the State, have met the overwhelming condemnation of the people of Illinois. The President's own State, and especially his town and county, have significantly condemned the late prominent acts of his Administration. Whether he will heed and profit by these results are questions which will develop the sagacity or the stolidity of President Lincoln.

LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The New York *Evening Post*, the ablest Republican journal in the metropolis, gives several good reasons for the defeat of its party at the late election; among them is the following, to which we direct attention. The few small-fry malcontents in this locality who are anxious for a national convention to endorse the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and arbitrary arrests generally, would do well to ponder upon the lesson which the *Evening Post* here teaches:

"The second lesson taught is that the rights of peaceful and loyal citizens—the acknowledged guaranties of civil liberty—are not to be trifled with, or handled in an arbitrary manner. We acquit the Administration wholly, in its various arrests of individuals and its suppression of newspapers, of the purpose to do wrong. We believe that in the majority of instances in which they have incarcerated persons in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, they have done no substantial injustice; we hold, too, that in times of civil war these exceptional proceedings are often absolutely necessary; *but we approve and applaud, at the same time, the jealousy with which the popular mind always watches such resorts. They should be used only under imperative circumstances*: the reasons for them should be made public whenever that is possible; and they should never be suffered to wear a color of caprice or of personal whim. While a *poor country editor*, for instance, whose sheet does not reach a thousand readers, is suddenly hauled up by the officers of the law for an incautious expression of treason, the *rich city editor*, who speaks to hundreds of thousands—who lies without scruple, and who boldly promotes anarchy, invites military despotism, and vilifies every officer of the government, should not go scot free. Such inconsistencies show that the arrests are rather *voluntary than imperative*; while they strengthen and even embitter the natural resentment with which every interference with the operations of courts of justice is regarded."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The people of Little Rock and vicinity are represented as having a hard time to get something to eat. Bacon is thirty to forty cents per pound, and flour was not to be had at any price. Indeed, starvation almost looked them in the face, and a fearful time is before the people of Arkansas the coming winter.

The Richmond *Examiner* says. "The Southern people expect now only one thing—war until they are destroyed, or a peace is made with a beaten enemy on his own soil. What Europe is going to do, what the North is going to do, are questions which perplex us no more. We are determined on that simple and clear road to our end, which is measured by the blade of the sword. The South will now fight while a man remains in it. It hunts for no allies, and will look for no terms."

The Confederate Congress has appropriated six millions of dollars for the defences of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and ordered the building of a sufficient number of gunboats for the protection of those rivers.

Governor Harris has issued an order for the enforcement of the conscription law in all the counties east of Davidson, in Middle Tennessee.

In the city of Richmond two rifle manufactories are actively engaged in making muskets and rifles.

The Tredegar Iron Works employ over four hundred men in casting balls and shells.

Amusing "Affair of Honor."

Mr. D. C. Birdsall, of New York, in a recent political speech, scathed Cassius M. Clay so severely, that Mr. C. has challenged him to fight a duel. Mr. Birdsall, in his speech, condemned Clay for absenting himself from Kentucky, where the women and children require protection against rebel raids, to make abolition speeches in New York, and stigmatize loyal men as traitors, using very sharp language, whereupon Clay sent him the following note:

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1862,

Sir—During the late political canvas in this State you were reported in newspapers as having made a slanderous and false attack upon me, which my political duties did not allow me to notice at that time. The excitement being now over, I ask you as a gentleman to retract the offensive language referred to, or name a convenient place for me to meet you. I refer you to my friend, Hon. Isaac Dayton, 247 Broadway, for particulars.

Yours truly. C. M. CLAY.

D. C. Birdsall, Esq.

Mr. Birdsall declined the honor of meeting Mr. Clay in mortal combat, giving his reasons through the columns of the *Herald* as follows:

1. I am a law abiding citizen. Having never knowingly broken law, I cannot now consent to place myself beyond its protection by meeting him in deadly encounter, premeditatedly, when the laws of my own State declare such an act to be a felony.

2. My business is such that I cannot afford to waste more time upon him now, it having been sadly neglected of late by reason of my time having been so much employed by the efforts I have been making to redeem my State from the arbitrary sway of men holding the same fanatical opinions that Mr. Clay does.

3. That I should be guilty of base ingratitude should I meet and kill him after the great services he has done my party in opening the eyes of the people to the true intentions of his political associates.

In conclusion, I will simply say that when Mr. Clay has done his whole duty as a Major General, in speedily closing up this bloody, and, I think, unnecessary war, so that I can again visit his native State, and he still feels aggrieved at what I have in any honorable manner he may suggest, according to law, and give him full and entire satisfaction.

Yours, truly. D. C. BIRDSALL.

This was disposing of the Kentucky lunatic and bully in a very proper manner.

Another similar affair of honor has been made public by John Van Buren, who published the following in the New York *Herald*, of the 6th instant:

To the Editor of the Herald:

I have just received by mail the enclosed communication, which I ask you to publish for the benefit of all concerned.

I do not regard this as a private letter as the writer announces his purpose to publish it at the expiration of ten days, and I suppose that I have the right to do so now. Truly, yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

New York, November 5th, 1862,

COUNT GUROWSKI TO MR. VAN BUREN.

Washington Nv 4t 1862.
252 G St

SIR,

In your speech at Rochester you spoke of Gl. J. Wadsworth in a way which brands you as the meanest among the mean.

It would be showing you too much honor to spit in your face.

However I will so far soil my hands & tell you that I am ready to meet you whenever you wish and in any way you choose.

If this is not answered within ten days it will be published A. GUROWSKI

Hon JOHN VAN BUREN
etc etc etc

William A. Fitzhugh Es'r will receive any further communinations from you to me. G.

John's anxiety that the Count's letter should not be deemed a "private" one, in view of the late controversy about the Scott letter, is amusing.

The A. Gurowskai, who signs this delicate epistle to Mr. John Van Buren, the *Herald* says, is the well known, distinguished, elegant, polite and accomplished Russian nobleman who was at one time an *attache* of the State Department, but whose stupendous abilities rare attainments and unequalled manners so far eclipsed the republican simplicity of Secretary Seward's acquirements and deportment, that the Secretary, jealously fearful of invidious comparisons, was reluctantly obliged to request Gurowski to resign his position. Since that time and indeed for some years previous, Gurowski has held the arduous and responsible station of Washington correspondent of that veracious, honest and impartial journal, the New York *Tribune*.

The Abolitionists are so sore over their late defeat that they want to kill the Democrats. This Quixotic couple, Cassius Marcellus Clay and Count Gurowski, (both *from* Russia,) will probably perambulate the country to kill off the leading Democrats. They are both *cracked* shots.

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 gal ons—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

"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, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586
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First Edition.

TEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ñ. HALLECK'S LETTER
RPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The fol- ving important correspondence will, rhaps, give some of the reasons which uated the War Department in recom- nding the President to make a change the command of the Army of the Po- nac:

Letter from Gen. Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: r—In reply to the general interroga- ies contained in your letter of yesterday, ave the honor to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies to e army under Gen. McClellan are made his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bu- aus here; that is, for the Quartermaster's pplies by his Chief Quartermaster on the artermaster General, and for commis- ry supplies by his Chief Commissary on e Commissary General. No such requisi- tis have been, to my knowledge, made on the Secretary of War, and none upon e General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions, Gen cClellan has telegraphed me that his my was deficient in certain supplies. All ese telegrams were immediatety referred the Heads of Bureaus, with orders to port. It was ascertained that in every stance the requisitions have been im- ediately filled, except where the Quarter- aster General had been obliged to send om Philadelphia certain articles of clo- ing, tents, etc., not having a supply ere.

There has not been, so far as I could certain, any neglect or delay in any epartment or bureau in issuing all the pplies asked for by Gen. McClellan or the officers of his staff. Delays have casionally occurred in forwarding sup ies by railroad, on account of the crowd- d condition of the railroad depots, or of want of sufficient number of cars, but, henever notified of this fact, agents have en sent out to remove the difficulty, un- er the excellent superintendence of Gen. aupt. I think these delays have been ss frequent and of shorter duration than usually the case with freight trains. army of the size of that under Gen. cClellan will frequently be for some days ithout the supplies it has asked for, on count of a neglect in making timely re- uisitions for them, and unavoidable de- ys in forwarding them and distributing em to the different brigades and regi- ents.

From all the information that I can ob- tain, I am of the opinion that the requisi tins from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world, in campaigning, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On October 1st, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumnal rains had swollen the Potomac and

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. I said to him "your army must now move while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks has elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army of General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side.

Fifth—On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movement, General McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth and sixth corps—that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents.—No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the 11th of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed, as already stated. Agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date—the 11th.

Gen. McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only one hundred and fifty horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington. I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and the number of these animals with Gen. McClellan's army, on the Upper Potomac, was over 8,100. He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, Gen. M'Clellan stated, in regard to Gen. Meigs' report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing, that "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned."

I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigation that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown, 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st, and that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more had been ordered.

Col. Ingalls, Aid de Camp and Chief of Staff to Gen. McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by regimental and brigade commanders."

On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that "the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrived, and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary, from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your ob't ser't.
H. W. HALLECK, Gen. in Chief.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.—*To Brigadier General Meigs*:—Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in my letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself or your department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Tribune has abstract reports of the Commission relative to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In relation to Col. Ford it says: In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the Court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in so doing, he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command of Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Commission, from a command in the service.

Regarding Col. Miles, it says that as early as the fifteenth of August he disobeyed the orders of Major General Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded, and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force of his command.

Immediately previous to and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners, and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy.

Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men, among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission, Major General Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct. The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer, who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved.

The General-in-chief has testified that Gen. McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day on an average when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies that, in his opinion, General McClellan could and should have relieved [illegible] Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirm the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam.

How important was this defence we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men comprising at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this the main body were in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the very moment Colonel Ford abandoned Maryland Heights his little army was in reality relieved by Gens. Franklin and Sumner's corps at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position, and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

No time was given to parole prisoners before twenty thousand troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Lead, 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. je19-to

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.
no5

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.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Tuesday morning at 11 A. M. THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

TROTTING MATCH
AT
COLLINS PARK,
This Afternoon, Tuesday,
AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK,
FOR A PURSE OF $100.00
TO HARNESS, BEST THREE IN FIVE

S. Keys, enters b. Gelding,
S. Beitler, enters gr. Gelding.
no11;1t

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE RESIDENCE OF BYRON PAINTER, Esq., situate on the South Common, Allegheny city, west of Federal street. This is a threestoried brick dwelling house, in thorough condition, and contains all modern improvements. The lot is 33 feet front by 240 feet in depth, and has upon it a first class brick stable, coal house and other buildings. The entire premises are in excellent order. Posession given when required. Title indisputable. Inquire of
D. W. & A. S. BELL,
no11:lmd, No. 144 Fourth street.

APPLES, APPLES--500 BARRELS choice Russett Apples just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
no11 Corner Market and First streets.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
MENS' WEAR.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 11th; at 7 o'clock at the

Masonic Hall Auction House

No. 55 Fifth street, will be sold by the pair, dozen or case, a large special consignment of Men's

Boots, Brogans & Balmorals,

All fresh and seasonable goods, but with positive instructions from Consignee to sell.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
no10 Auctioneer.

QUINCES--6 BARRELS PRIME Quinces just received and for sale by JAS. A FETZER,
no10 corner Market and First streets.

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 from the Members of the Board and other ci izens.

By order of Managers,
THOMAS BAKEWELL.
no8:3td Pres't Western Penn'a Hospital.

PUFF BOXES
PUFF BOXES
PUFF BOXES
PUFF BOXES
PUFF BOXES

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,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
no8 Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
☞ Tar always on hand.

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
JOSEPH FLEMING S,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
☞ Tar always on hand.
no8

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
SHOES SHOES
at DIFFENBACHER'S,
no8 No. 15 Fifth 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 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
no8

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

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 of the very latest designs which we are selling very cheap, some of them having been purchased before the late advance and will be s ld very cheap for cash.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
no7

JAMES ROBB,
NO. 89 MARKET STREET

Has now on hand a large stock of fall and winter

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all the different varieties and style to be found.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Balmoral Boots with double and tripple soles.

Mens', Boys' and Youth's Calf, Coarse and Kip Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

Mens' Long Legged Water Proof Cavalry Boots of a very superior quality.

Call and examine his stock as he warrants his goods to give general satisfaction.
JAMES ROBB,
oc23 89 Market street.

TWO NEW STANDING TOP BUGGIES, whose former price was $125, will be sold now for $90, at Mrs. JOSEPH WHITE'S,
se20 Carriage Repository, Two Mile Run.

BANK ELECTIONS.

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 1 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 pa able 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

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 4th 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 capi al 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, round corners, made by Chickering & Sons, only 2½ years old; a very fine instrument	$200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piana same as above	200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons, about 4 yrs old, in first rate condition	185
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano made by Scnomaker, Philadelphia, a good Piano	150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, made by Hallet, Davis & Co, in good order	140
A Rosewood 6¾ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston,	125
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart & Co., a very good instrument,	120
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, N. Y. make	85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, Lease	75
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, Loud & Bro.	45
A Mahogany 5½ octave Piano	20
A Mahogany 5 octave Piano	20
A Rosewood 5 octave Piana 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,
no5 81 Wood street.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
20,000 Seamless Bags;
6,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bowbay Sacks;
2,500 Large Heavy Linen;
2,000 Army Oats and Corn Sacks;
500 Salt Sacks—For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
se12-3mis 137 Second street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ANOTHER 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

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.
no4.

J. H. CASIDAY.

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.

Have You Bought Your
FALL AND WINTER
Boots, Shoes and Gums, Yet?

IF NOT, CALL AND EXAMINE OUR large and well selected stock of all kinds, which will be sold at as low prices as any other establishment west of the mountains.

Remember the place, at
JOS. H. BORLAND'S,
Cheap Cash Store, No. 98 Market street, second door from Fifth. [oc24]

OATS--200 BUSHELS PRIME OATS Just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
no4 Corner Market and First street.