DAILY POST.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1863.

CITY NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic citizens of the Third Ward will meet at the Democratic Central Club Rooms this evening at 7½ o'clock, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. By order of Ward Committee.

A meeting will be held on Friday evening in the Fifth Ward. An old citizen of the Ward will address the meeting in English. German speakers will be present.

At Harberson's Hotel, on the Washington Road, on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by R. H. Kerr and Jos. H. Hopkins.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Lawrence Winchell's Hotel, in Stewartstown, Shaler township on Friday evening, October 9th. Messrs. Shaler, Hopkins and Ripper will address the meeting.

There will be a Democratic meeting held at Duffy's, on the Steubenville Pike, in Robinson township, on Saturday evening, Oct. 10th.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Coultersville, on the P. & Connellsville R. R., on Saturday, October 10th, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

There will be a Democratic meeting at the Battery, 3d Ward, on Saturday evening, Oct. 10th.

A Democratic meeting will be held in Duquesne Borough, at the Lumberman's Exchange, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Good speakers will be present.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of the Third Ward at the Battery, corner of Grant and Webster streets, on Monday evening, the 12th inst.

There will be a Democratic meeting in Allegheny City, on Monday evening, Oct. 12th.

Able speakers will be present and address these meetings.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Ten Thousand Freemen Present!

Speeches by Ingersoll, Witte and Others

Bad Day but Glorious Turnout.

Allegheny County will do Her Duty.

The Democracy of Allegheny County have long had a sufficient barrier—the strength of the opposition—to prevent them from giving that show of power proper at public ovations, which are so common in other counties of this Commonwealth; but yesterday, Convention day, the very elements seemed to conspire against them, and such was the inclemency of the weather, that it was discussed by the Committee of Arrangements whether they should attempt to reach West Common, Allegheny, or hold meetings in the halls in Pittsburgh; but the determined "Unterrified"—never frightened at any inclemency, save the inclemency of inclement proclamations, liberating the negro and incarcerating the white man—would not allow the programme intended to come to an end until all was over—the river.

According to arrangement, a fine brass band halted at the entrance of the headquarters of the Democratic Central Club, at 10 o'clock, where a procession was formed, headed by Marshal R. H. Patterson and aids. The procession proceeded along the different streets, making accessions at each corner, and loosing as they became sufficiently drenched. Through rain and mud, the procession reached the place designated, where they were joined by strong delegations from the north side—representing Sharpsburg, Ross, Franklin, Richland, McCandless, Pine and Mifflin townships, Allegheny Club, and Beaver—300 strong.

One of the most noticeable features in the procession was a wagon drawn by six horses in which, sheltered from the pitiless rain, were thirt-four beautiful young Misses dressed in pure white, representing the States of the Union as they were once, and as it is the hope and determination of all democrats that they shall be again. On one side of the wagon was the motto "We are for the Union, the Constitution and the Freedom of Speech," on the other: "The Union must be preserved in spite of Southern rebels or Northern Abolitionists." Many appropriate banners were carried in the procession bearing mottos suitable to the occasion, but we have not space to enumerate them.

On reaching the Commons, the procession was halted in front of the principal stand, and after ordered had been restored, Mr. Hazen moved that the following officers preside over the meeting:

PRESIDENT:

Hon. CHARLES SHALER.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John Anderson, esq., Allegheny Co.
Geo. W. Cass, esq., " "
Christopher Zug, esq., " "
Hon. R. P. Fleniken, " "
Hon. Andrew Burke, " "
Wm. H. Smith, esq., " "
Wm. J. Kountz, esq., " "
Dr. A. M. Pollock, " "
Col. Rody Patterson, " "
Dr. Blackburn, " "
Col. David Campbell, " "
Col. Robt. Anderson, " "
Col. Saml. M'Kee, " "
Capt. John Birmingham, " "
Jos. R. Hunter, esq., " "
Geo. P. Hamilton, esq., " "
Wm. M. Edgar, esq., " "
D. H. Hazen, esq., " "
W. D. Hugus, esq., " "
Thos. Farrally, esq., " "
Frank Sellers, esq., " "
Col. James A. Gibson, " "
A. J. Baker, esq., " "
Patrick Kerr, esq., " "
J. J. Houston, esq., " "
James Herdman, esq., " "
William Irwin, esq., " "
John B. Guthrie, esq., " "
Thomas Donnelly, esq., " "
Francis Felix, esq., " "
Joseph Loefink, esq., " "
George Rippey, esq., " "
Hon. Wm. Hopkins, Washington Co.
Gen. Callahan, " "
Hon. Judge Gilmore, Fayette "
Hon. Daniel Kane, " "
Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, " "
Hon. H. N. Lee, Armstrong "
E. C. Golding, " "
Hon. Saml. Marshall, Butler "
Hon. Wm. Irwin " "
Hon. Gaylord Church, Crawford "
Hon. M. O. Trout, Mercer "
W. W. Wilson, esq., Beaver "
Capt. Stockdale, " "
Capt. Jacob Poe, " "
Hon. Jesse Lezear, Greene "
Dr. Patton, " "
Hon. J. Turney, Westmoreland "
Jas C. Clark, esq., " "
J. Sanson, esq., Indiana "

SECRETARIES:

J. Alx. Fulton, esq., Armstrong Co.
J. Calhoun, esq., " "
T. B. Searight, esq., Fayette "
Edward Campbell, esq., Washington "
Wm. J. Anderson, esq., Allegheny "
J. D. Hancock, esq., " "
Jas. H. Hopkins, esq., " "
O. B. Kenney, esq., " "
Wm. T. Dunn, esq., " "
Christopher Magee, esq., " "
Simon P. Johnston, esq., " "
Wm. J. McGinn, esq., " "
Chas. B. Strain, esq., " "
John K. Hogan, esq., " "
Capt. Frank Bailey, " "
T. A. Spence, esq., " "
Col. D. H. Williams, " "

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—James Irwin, esq., Wm. H. McGee, esq., C. H. Whiston esq., Eugene McGeary, esq.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.—Geo. W. Cass, esq., Jos. R. Hunter, esq., Henry Sproul, esq., Capt. John Birmingham, James Herdman, esq., Christopher Zug, esq., D. H. Hezen, esq., Wm. H. Smith, esq., Harry Shirls, esq.

Judge Shaler, a democrat of three score years, upon whose venerable head the frosts of years have set their seal, which contrasts strikingly with the purity of his life, upon taking the chair, made an appropriate address. He said he had been a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson for half a century; he believed that the present Administration had came into power upon wrong principles; he had said so at the time, and believed so still. In the brief space Mr. Lincoln had been in power, he had inaugurated two wars—one against the South, and the other against the Democracy of the Nprth. At present the war against the South was not waged with vigor—Charleston was not reduced, Rosecrans was not re inforced, nor was Meade permitted to move. Everything must stand aside in order that the Democracy of Pennsylvania may be conquered on next Tuesday. But the Democracy held the matter in thier own hands. They could administer to a corupt and arbitrary administration such a rebuke as would forever consign it to oblivion, and having the power in their hands, if they failed to use it, they deserved to be slaves. But they would vindicate their rights as freemen, and by their unbought suffrages place a man in the Gubernatorial chair who would use the power and influence of the Commonwealth to restore the Union and extend the benefits and blessings of the Constitution over the whole sisterhood of States. At the conclusion of the venerable President's remarks, he announced that a letter had been received from Hon. Judge Wilkins, declining, on account of age and feeble health, the honor which had been tendered him of presiding over the deliberations of the meeting. The letter, which we give below, sets at rest the base slanders of the Abolition press that that aged patriarch of Democracy had embraced the heretical doctrines of the Abolitionists. Here is the letter:

LETTER OF JUDGE WILKINS.

The Executive Democratic Committee, &c.:

HOMEWOOD, Oct. 3, 1863.

Gentlemen:—Upon my return this evening from a short ride in pursuit of relief from an attack of severe indisposition, I found upon my table your note of to-day conferring upon me the flattering invitation "to preside over a mass meeting to be held in Pittsburgh on the 7th of the present month."

I have, for some time past, given way in humble submission to the infirmities of greatly advanced age, and ceased to give my personal activity in the various movements and action of the excited political parties of our distracted and harrassed country, and now more particularly inflamed by the flagitious, unexampled and causeless treason of the Southern States. But, physical inactivity, thus naturally brought upon me, produces no lukewarmness, or defect of zeal in the just cause and warfare of the country, and of its universal and ardent desire to restore the Union to its happy and united condition prior to the 4th of March '61.

This composed state of mind led me to believe that although I could never lose sight of my intense gratitude to my beloved countrymen for the manifold and highly valued public and private benefits bestowed upon me, yet I was inclined to say to that political party by whom my allegiance is claimed—"Let me alone—turn your backs upon me, and give your confidence and reliance to others around you, falling far short of 84 years, and more eminently qualified to give energy and success to that just and patriotic cause now attracting the public attention, and rendering equivocal and deeply interesting the political movements of the European governments." Still, (and it is strange to me) you honor me by giving me your notice, and calling upon me to be placed in a prominent position for which physical infirmities evidently render me unfit.

If I cannot join on the 7th and form one of the ardent and mighty mass, my heart will be in its midst—because the lines of your political course and principles in the pending election contest, so deeply important in the destiny of your country, are openly and solemnly marked and defined before the people.

I collect and distinctly understand from the uniform action and proceedings of your very many special and mass assemblages, and from your repeated and well-meant resolutions, that your early, long and enduring public principles have for their object, and alone aim at, the integrity and happiness of the people in the impartial and disinterested administration of the government, so long the object of American pride, and the glorious security of all private and public interests.

Your patriotism is manifested by your abhorrence of that modern, unconstitutional and treasonable thing, attempted to be softened in its name by a word more agreeable in sound than that of "Rebellion," but as hideous as the names of some of the monsters to be found in their Southern waters—by your devotion to the Constitution of the Union as it went into operation on the first Wednesday of March 1789. But, this devotion to that renowned and sacred frame of government does not conflict with, or in any way impair, that indefeasible right of the citizen, arbiterally, to contest and discuss the policy of the great or incidental measures, in war or peace, of any administration placed, for the time, in power by the people; nor, does the exercise of that right (never questioned or suspended in the history of the country,) imply any wanton or unjust charge against those with whom you may happen, in the day of excitement and convulsion, to be thrown into opposition from the North, the Middle or the West.

Your patriotism, too, is manifested by your adherence to, and anxiety for, the success of our gallant armies; by your encouragement of enlistments and of the free and willing service of the brave and self devoted corps of volunteers; by your support of the fair enrollment by lot, of men designed for a limited term of military action; by your fall proportional numerical contribution to the military force in the field; by your claim of rewards to the brave; of pensions to the wounded and disabled; by your care and protection of families bereaved by death upon the battlefield; by your free and willing submission to a necessary and uniform system of taxation, and anxiety for the integrity and maintenance of the public credit; by your advocacy of the restoration of the blessings of peace without the taint of submission, the dismemberment of the Union, or the loss of one inch of barren territory; and, lastly, in all the strife, changes and vicissitudes of your government of boasted freedom, preserve the privilege of speech, and the liberty of the press—but, O! my countrymen! above all, in light or in darkness, in defeat or in success, in peace or in war, rive to your hearts the solemn belief that the palladium of safety to the people—that their security, either domestic or public, are only to be found in that country where the CIVIL law is supreme, and in practice is faithfully observed, and prevails above ALL OTHERS! What more can an American desire, or to what less can he yield submission?

Whilst I believe what I have briefly and lamely detailed of your politi al sentiments and principles, I am with you.

I have now only to express my very painful regret that I am obliged, by the inability to which I have referred, to forego the honor of being present at your proposed Mass Meeting.

With high respect, gentlemen,
Your obliged fellow citizen,
WM. WILKINS.

To W. H. Smith, D. H. Hazen, W. J. Kountz, J. P. Barr, Esqrs., Committee, &c., &c., Pittsburgh.

The following patriotic letter from ex-Governor Bigler was received, apologetic for his not being present at the meeting:

LETTER OF EX GOVERNOR BIGLER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1863.

Gentlemen: I regret my inability to be with you on the 7th. I should like to be present, if for no other purpose, to manifest my admiration for men like the Democrats of Allegheny, who, "knowing their rights dare maintain them" against great odds.

I can see but little hope for the country, except in the success of the Democratic party. There are many things which Mr. Lincoln might have done, that he has not done and will not do, to aid the sword in restoring the Union. He might have conducted the war so as to convince the men in the revolted States who voted against secession that their rights, honor and interests were safe in his hands; but he did the reverse. His message in favor of what is now known as compensated emancipation seriously disturbed their confidence in his intentions; but his proclamation attempting to emancipate the slaves of loyal, as well as those of rebel citizens, seemed to wipe out the last vestige of hope, and they went over almost bodily to the enemy. Mr. Lincoln can do a good thing for the cause of the Union at any time by withdrawing this proclamation and re asserting the doctrines of the Crittenden resolution of July 1861. But he will not do these things. The radicals will not permit him to do even thus much to save the Union. Mr. Stevens would brand him a coward and traitor, should he adopt a step so politic and wise. As the case stands now, and will stand, we must expect the people in the revolted States to remain united and to resist to the last extremity.

My hope for a reconstruction of the Union is based largely on the policy of cultivating dissensions in the South between those who resisted secession and the *de facto* Government at Richmond. Nothing could have enabled the secessionists to do what they have done but that unity and desperation of feeling amongst the people, superinduced by the impolitic steps of the Administration since the war began. We now see evidence of discontent within the so called Confederacy and especially in the bitter denunciation heaped upon the heads of men called "reconstructionists." The propriety of these dissensions is now a potent power for the Union than the sword, and a much cheaper one.

This can be done by opening the door for honorable reconciliation—by reassuring the men disposed to lay down their arms that their rights and dignities within the Union shall be firmly defended, and that no interference with the localities and institutions of the States shall be permitted.

But I regret to say that I can see no reason to hope for any such attempt to save the Union, on the part of the present Administration. The only remedy therefore, that remains to the friends of the Union is to prepare to displace Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet and put in their stead men who will use all the powers of the Government to save the Union. I believe that the overthrow of the Abolitionists in the North would be promptly followed by the downfall of the secessionists in the South and in this way the country can be placed in the hands of men who will endeavor to find just terms of reconciliation. Suppose a man like Andrew Guthrie were at the head of the South, and a man like Horatio Seymour or Gen. McClellan, or Millard Fillmore, in the Presidential Chair at Washington, is it not clear that the prospects of the Union would thereby be improved?

To these ends, the friends of the Union, no matter to what party they have heretofore belonged, should unite. Meanwhile, let us hope that wiser counsels may prevail, and that the bloody strife may terminate long before Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Whilst I have no hope in that quarter, I shall rejoice at the first appearance of a true Union party. My prayer is for the country—the whole country; and whoever saves that, under the Government as framed by the Fathers, shall have my profound gratitude during the remainder of my life.

With much esteem, I remain
Your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

The President now introduced Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, to the audience. This gentleman was received with three cheers, and addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, but from the utter want of anything like accommodations for the representatives of the city Press—a number of whom were present—no connected report of his remarks could be taken. The speaker alluded to the inclemency of the weather, and said he was astonished to see such an outpouring of the people, despite the elements. It argued well for the cause in which they were engaged, for what but the danger which threatened the country would induce men to come out upon such a day? He came with words of good cheer from the Democracy of Philadelphia to the Democrats of Pittsburgh. Philadelphia would do her duty, and challenged the Iron City to the contest. The eloquent gentleman touched upon all the more prominent topics of the day and concluded with a powerful appeal in favor of Woodward and Lowrie, upon whose election he believed the restoration of the Union depended. Throughout his speech he was repeatedly cheered, and at its conclusion three times three cheers rent the air.

Commodore Kountz next took the stand, and after announcing a number of appointments for meetings of the Democracy, introduced Hon. Wm. H. Witte to the assemblage. Mr. Witte stands in the front rank of public speakers in this country, and although laboring under the disadvantage of a severe cold, he delivered a speech, which for vigor, power, and eloquence has never been surpassed, even upon the Allegheny Commons. The speaker, among other things, alluded to the fact that when the rebellion first broke out President Lincoln had appealed to the whole country for men to put it down, and had solemnly proclaimed that his only object was the restoration of the authority of the Government in the revolted States. But what was the sequel? He has proved false to his promises, and now, instead of the war being one for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the rightful authority of the Government, it was waged for the subjugation of the people of the South and the freedom of the slave. And every man who dared to raise his voice against Mr. Lincoln for thus violating his plighted faith to the law abiding people of the North, was called a traitor to his country, even though he had not only been himself maimed in the war, but had left a father or brothers' bones upon the ensanguined field. But the speaker warned the Abolitionists that it was a dangerous experiment to brand millions of freemen as traitors because they would not bow the knee to fanatics at Washington. In conclusion Mr. Witte said he was authorized to say a few words for Gen. McClellan. [At the mention of this name cheer after cheer rent the air.] He was the firm friend of Woodward, and looked upon the triumph of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in the coming contest as the only sure means of restoring the Union, and enforcing the authority of the Constitution over the whole people and territory of these once happy, prosperous and united States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Witte's speech the rain, which had fallen all the afternoon, began to come down in torrents, and it was deemed expedient to adjourn. Three cheers were given for the Stars and Stripes, three for Governor Bigler, three for Jeff. Davis, three groans for Old Abe, three groans for Secretary Stanton, three groans for Vallandigham, three groans for Abe's proclamation, three groans for the Devil, and three groans for the Abolitionists, and three cheers for Gen. McClellan for the next President.

Shortly after the organization at stand No. 1, it was found impossible for the vast concourse to get within hearing distance, and a large portion of the meeting adjourned to stand No. 2. This portion of the great gathering was called to order by Col. James A. Gibson, upon whose motion Col. David Campbell was called to preside, who, upon taking the chair, made a few pertinent remarks, and introduced Mr. Eberlee, who addressed the meeting in the German language, and judging from the frequent "encores," not without effect.

After music by the band, Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland county, was introduced and made a telling speech, showing the necessity of the "court house controlling the sword," or the supremacy of the "civil over the military power." He was followed by Messrs. Felix and Heidelberg, in German, the latter holding his auditors long after the meeting at stand No. 1 had quitted the ground. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Woodward, Lowrie and the Constitution.

All along the line of the procession fair women waved their handkerchiefs in token of their approbation, which was enthusiastically answered by the patriotic men in the line. From the time the procession started from the Pittsburgh side of the river, until it returned again, we did not see or hear of a single act in the least calculated to mar the harmony of the day. 'Tis true that a few rowdy Republicans mixed in the meeting and huzzaed for Jeff Davis with the intention of charging it upon the Democrats. But they were soon ousted, and made to seek more congenial company. Taking it all in all, the Democracy have just cause to be proud of the demonstration yesterday. No other set of men, not actuated by the same noble emotions and patriotic impulses, would have turned out by the thousands, and after marching through a drenching rain, have stood for hours listening to the men who addressed them. All honor to the undaunted Democracy of Allegheny county.

The Meeting at Lafayette Hall.

Lafayette Hall was filled to its utmost capacity last night to hear the eloquent champions of Democracy now in the city. The meeting was called to order by the election of Col. Campbell chairman, and appointing Henry Sproul, Wm. H. Smith, C. Zug, Patrick Kerr, Phillip P. Noon, Harry Shirls, Jos. R. Hunter, and Hon. R. P. Fleniken, Vice Presidents, and W. J. Anderson, F. M. Hutchinson, W. H. McGee and Jno. C. Dunn, Secretaries.

The President introduced ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, who delivered a fearful and powerful speech, showing in the most conclusive manner that every violation of the Constitution, from the days of the "Hartford Convention" to the present reign of "peculiarities and Executive assurances" was made by the opponents of the Democratic party—that all acts committed in opposition to the fundamental and organic laws of the Republic have been committed by a party opposed to Democratic policy. The speaker did not deal in mere assertion, but proved his position by reference to the record, and substantiated all his charges by the most irrefragable proofs. He traced the party down from the days of the Hartford Convention to the modern heresy of Seward—"Irrepressible Conflict," and showed it to be the same enemy of good government.

Hon. W. H. Witte followed Mr. Vaux. He was received with the most vociferous cheers, and, this gentleman is an unmeasured foe with the Democracy of Allegheny county, so much so, that it is simply necessary to say here that he showed up the Republican party in its true colors in a manner in which none but he could do. As we have said elsewhere, Mr. Witte is a decided light of the speakers in the Democratic party in the State, and is destined to occupy a higher position in the councils of the State and nation.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, who is laboring under a severe cold, owing to the lateness of the hour, closed the speaking in a brief address, in which he exhorted the Democrats of Allegheny county to give a good account of themselves on next Tuesday. And thus closed the proceedings of "rainy Wednesday," which, whatever may be said by the fair weather Union leaguers, was a proud day for the Democracy of Allegheny county, who, in spite of rain, mud and cold, in opposition to the wishes of men to adjourn to halls in the early part of the day, have declared that the great principles of freedom are dominant above any other thought, and in their manhood have shown that nothing can intimidate—in the language of the eloquent Witte—no rain can affright them but the "reign of terror," and on Tuesday next, by their votes, will lift aloft the starry banner that carried a Washington and a Jackson through war's dread carnage, and it shall forever float triumphantly over the tombs of our heroes, whispering lullabys of peace from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

To place our democratic friends at a distance of their guard against the misrepresentations of the Abolition press of this city, we caution them to beware of the lying reports as to the number in attendance at the Convention yesterday. We should not be surprised if some of the Union League Reporters present would larger the truth as to put the number at six or seven hundred, instead of so many thousands, and we would be equally astonished if they did not gravely assert that those rowdies who cheered for Jeff. Davis were Democrats when it can be proven that they were Republicans who were, perhaps, paid for interrupting a democratic meeting in the hope of casting odium upon the party. But we shall see what we shall see in the reports of the Abolition papers.

"WOUNDED AND KILLED."—It takes but little space in the columns of the daily papers, but, oh, what long household stories are every one of these strange names we read over and forget! "Killed and wounded!" Some eye reads the name, to whom it is dear as life, and some heart is struck or broken by the blow made by the name among the list. Every name in it is a lightning stroke to some heart, and breaks like thunder over some home, and falls likea long black shadow upon some hearth stone. When will such lists cease to fill the columns of the newspapers of the country?

NEW FALL STYLES of hats and caps—We would suggest to those intending to purchase hats, caps, or ladies' furs—to call at Fleming's, 139 Wood street, where an unusually large assortment of all the above goods will be found of newest and most approved styles. Having the best facility for obtaining the latest novelties as fast as they come out. Fleming understands the art of keeping alive public interest in his fabrics, by keeping the best. Gentlemen who want an elegant and stylish hat or cap, should call at Fleming's, 139 Wood street.

SPIKING THE CANNON.—One of the oldest firemen, and an Old Line Whig at that, wishes us to say, that the members of the Hope fire company, as well as all firemen, denounce the act of spiking the gun with which Bonfire was to fire the National salute as a most contemptible act, and none but backguards could commit such an act.

MR. C. AMORY BUCK, agent for George K. Goodwin & Co.'s "Polyorams of the War," is in town to make arrangements for the reappearance of this splendid Exhibition at Masonic Hall, for a short season, commencing Wednesday next, Oct. 14th, 1863.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of singing and cultivation of the voice, 128 Smithfield street.

Republican Good Times.

As the Republicans are in the habit of boasting of the good times and high prices which mechanics and laborers are paid under the present administration, we give in the following brief list of articles and the comparative prices at which they were sold under Democratic administration, and that at what they now sell:

Democratic price.		Republican price.	
Teas	40 to 50c per lb	Teas	90 to $2 00
Sugars	8a9c "	Sugars	9a18
Coffees	14a16c "	Coffees	37½
Nutmegs	50a60c "	Nutmegs	75a$1
Pepper	8a9c "	Pepper	40
Allspice	6a8c "	Allspice	31
Cinnamon	20a22c "	Cinnamon	75
Brown sheetings	8½c per yard		35c per yd.
Prints, Calicoes, etc.	5½c "		18½ "
Bleached Muslins	5½c "		33c "
Cotton Flannels	16c "		50c "
Delaines	15½c "		31c "
Dress Goods	25c "		50c "
Velvets	$2 50 "		$4 50 "
Cotton Laps	18c per lb		45a50c per lb
Wadding	40c "		$1 00 "
Carpet Chain	40c "		45a50c "
Lamp Wick	20c "		$1 00 "
Satinets	45a50c per yd		75a$1 25 per yd.

Broadcloths, Cassimers, etc., have increased from 50 to 75 per cent.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family manufacturing purposes are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONAY, General Agent,
18 Fifth street Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

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BONESET.
EXTRACT BONESET.
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FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, CROUP, &c.
FOR SALE AT
Rankin's Drug Store.
63 Market st., 3d door below 4th.

Great Discovery.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON,

FOR THE CURE OF

Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, And to all who require a mild tonic.

THIS WINE WORKS WONDERS THE MOST

A delicious and efficient salt of Iron, containing Citrate of Magnesia, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark. A decided improvement in cases of debility lost of appetite and general prostration. An efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve Tonic is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off nausea and biliousness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a healthy vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want an eye?
Do you want to know we lie?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly healthy Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it now seems idle to speak of its merits. It is pleasant to the taste, little liable to disagree with the most delicate stomach, and possesses a high degree of nutritive power, as a tonic it is unrivalled.

THE BITTER WINE OF IRON is put up in

75 CENT and $1.00 BOTTLES.

And sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the fac simile of the proprietor's signature.

GENERAL DEPOT

No 118 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.

For sale by Dr. KEYSER, Agent.

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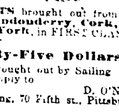

EMIGRANTS brought out from Liverpool, Londonderry, Cork, or Galway, to New York, in FIRST CLASS MAIL STEAMERS, for

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For Mass Conventions, Military Companies,

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Of Bunting, Silk or Muslin.

All sizes from 9 inches to 50 feet, at

Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,

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PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,

se30 Opposite the Postoffice.

CELEBRATED EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Ashland Flowers	Mignonette
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Crystal Palace	Rose
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Hyacinth,	Tuberos
Jasmin	Ten Rose
Jockey Club,	Violette
Jenny Lind	Verbena
Jonquille,	Vetivert
Mousseline	Vanilla
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Magnolia	White Lily
Marechale	Winter Blossom

DAZIN'S HEDYOSMIA, a highly concentrated Persian Essence, the most elegant perfume for imparting to the handkerchief a very agreeable and lasting odor.

ESSENCE BOUQUET—TREBLE EXTRACT UPPER TEN.—A large assortment of Toilet soaps, Shaving Creams, Preparations for the Hair, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, and perfumery of all kinds, constantly on hand.

For sale by CHAS. H. RUPER,
dec20 Corner Penn and St. Clair st.

KNABE'S PIANOS.—JUST RECEIVED, and the most complete assortment of the unrivalled Knabe Pianos ever seen in this city. They are beyond a doubt the best Pianos made. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLOTT E BLUME,
oc3 75 Fifth street.

1 PUNCHEON GENUINE BAY RUM Just received and for sale by

GEO. A. KELEY,
se15 No. 66 Federal st.

ODD FORKS.—

For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
se22 136 Wood st.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FIRST EDITION.

Enforcing the Conscription Act in Virginia.

The Privateer Florida to Sail under the French Flag.

SALT WORKS DESTROYED.

&c., &c., &c.

SANDY HOOK, October 7.—The Peoria, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., and Queenstown on the 27th, has arrived.

LYONS, September 27th.—The Rhine overflowed about seven feet along the line of Lyons, and the country is submerged along its banks.

The Alabama and Georgia are said to have entered the ports of the Cape of Good Hope, and had captured and burned several vessels. The steamer Thunderbolt left St. Helena, August 20th, in pursuit. The Alabama had captured fifty-six prizes.

Mason's letter to Russel on withdrawing from London was published. It quotes Davis' instructions, saying that he believes the British Government is determined to decline friendly overtures, and will not receive a Minister. It is therefore no longer consistent with the dignity of the Confederate Government for Mason to remain.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The steamship Persia from Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th, is below. A Paris letter to the *World* says that the pirate Florida is being repaired by a Government engineer and laborers at the Government dock. When she goes to sea she will sail out under the French flag, and it is already publicly stated that the Confederate salute will be officially responded. Thirty Federal vessels of war are on the watch outside, and the chances of an action are imminent. The papers state that the Florida will leave Brest during the present week. This is not true. She will leave the dock, but not the port. In the meantime, she may be joined by one or two formidable colleagues.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Yesterday was the day for enforcing the conscription act in Virginia. White's cavalry, in small squads, were scouring Fairfax county, picking up all the citizens that could be found, and stealing horses. One gang passed along in proximity to the defenses, and threatened an attack on the Government farms, but the strength of the guard prevented them from making the attempt.

Deserters from the army continue to cross the Potomac below Alexandria, notwithstanding the vigilance of the flotilla.

Reports of the condition of the crops for the month of September are coming in at the Agricultural Bureau very promptly. They will be arranged for publication in a few days, and will be of more than usual importance.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: A colored barber from Richmond, where he has resided for the last eighteen years, and who has been in daily contact with leading rebels, says the battle of Chickamauga is not considered by the people of Richmond a success, and that Richmond can now be easily captured, if the Yankees went it, and that officers have frequently said in his hearing it would be abandoned, should the Army of the Potomac advance in force. Many citizens assert in public that they will not offer any resistance in case of an attack, because it would be utterly useless. The people are daily sending their effects further South, in anticipation of the coming of the Yankees.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A Newbern letter of September 29th, to the *Herald* says: A few days since Capt Shaffer, of the 5th New York, with small detachments of the 101st and 102d Pennsylvania, and his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works, at Nag's Head, and destroyed the works which were supplied with wrought iron pans, and about one hundred bushels of salt, the enemy making about one hundred and fifty bushels per night, and sending it across Currituck Sound in canoes. Capt. Shaffer found no rebels, and the works were destroyed without opposition. Major General Peck and staff started on a few days inspection of the defences at Washington, Plymouth, Roanoke Island, Hatteras, etc.

NEW YORK, October 7.—It is stated that some time ago the citizens of London and Fairfax counties petitioned Jeff. Davis to have Mosby removed from that region, as the horses which he captured did not compensate for the horses taken and the damage done by the Union troops in pursuit of him. To this Jeff. Davis and Gen. Stuart responded that the people could not see the good done by Mosby with his men, which was keeping a large force of the enemy employed around Washington, which might otherwise be employed elsewhere.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

THE GHOST! THE GHOST!!

Fourth night of the Psycho-Optical and Spiritual Enigma of the Nineteenth Century,

THE GHOST!

Which has so astished and excited the people in hope to an extent that finds no parallel, even in the wild frenzy created in Paris by the magnetic manifestations of Mesmer.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING will be presented for the first time, the new Legendary drama, with a plot and action of Weird Power and wonderful interest, written expressly for the introduction of the Phantom, entitled

THE DREAM SPECTRE.

To conclude with

MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

MASONIC HALL.

Performance Every Afternoon and Evening.

SECOND WEEK OF

Prof. ANDERSON,

First week of the Electro-Optical illusion of the

SPECTRAL GHOST,

As introduced by PROF. PEPPER, F. R. S., and exhibited for sixteen consecutive months, at the Polytechnic Institute, London. The whole of the apparatus being brought by Prof. ANDERSON last May in the steamship Hibernia. In conjunction with this Prof. ANDERSON will give the entire Cyclogeal programme of two hours in Wonder Worlds,

MADAME ANDERSON,

Will appear at each representation as the Sybil of Delphi.

The front of the Hall will be beautifully illuminated nightly by the great Electro Calcium Light.

Doors open at 2½ and 7 p. m., to commence 3½ and 8 p. m.

Admission, 25 CENTS. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 15 cents.

GEO T SHELDON, Advance Agent.

Auction Sales.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold a quantity of furniture, queensware &c., comprising bedsteads, tables, chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, lounges, wardrobe, stoves &c. Also new Rag Carpet and a quantity of queensware.

T. A. M'CLELLAND,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Persons having furniture, carpets or other articles to dispose of will please send in on or before Wednesday.

oc3 T. A. M'CLELLAND.

Shell Oysters! Shell Oysters.

CORNUCOPIÆ SALOON ALWAYS in advance. The proprietor of this noted eating establishment has just recieved a large supply of Baltimore Shell Oysters. They will be served up in the best possible manner, with all the delicacies the Market affords. Don't forget the place, corner of Fifth and Union streets.

se29-dif F. WEIS, Proprietor.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.—The best assortment in the city. For sale by JAMES BOWN,
se22 136 Wood st.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SECOND EDITION.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Court Martial of Capt. Huett.

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

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—A general court-martial, Gen. Ammon, president, has been in session here this week trying parties lately arrested on charge of committing frauds against the Government. It is understood that the case of Capt. T. W. Huett, assistant quartermaster of this post, arrested in July last, to be brought before this court as soon as the Court of Inquiry called for by Capt. Huett has been refused. The statement made in the associated press dispatches in July, that Capt. Huett was arrested for appropriating Government funds to his own use is incorrect, no such appropriations being made.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamer Eagle has arrived, from Havana on the 3d. Arrivals from Matamoras with dates to the 12th make no mention of the French occupation of that place. The civil war in Honduras continues. Porto Platte dates are of Sept. 26th, and state that the Spanish troops are being removed to San