DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14.

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

The Union as it Was,
The Constitution as It Is.

THE RESULT YESTERDAY.

The election yesterday in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and throughout the county, so far as we heard from it, was one which will be remembered by the Democrats who participated in it as long as they live. We have heard of outrages upon the sacred right of suffrage, but never, until yesterday, did we know the extent to which reckless partizan oppression was capable of going. Men, having an indisputable right to vote were prevented from doing so, while fellows, who never knew what a tax receipt was, walked boldly to the polls and were received by leading Abolitionists with open arms. Money was scattered about in profusion, tempting the needy and encouraging the reckless, in short there was no appliance which money and desperation could command, that was not arrayed against us in yesterday's contest. The consequence is, of course, that we are beaten [illegible] our expectations. And no wonder. In addition to the powerful influence of money we had to contend against camps of soldiers, having no right to vote in this county, but who of course went almost unanimously for CURTIN.

At this writing we can not form an estimate of the majority against us in the county; judging from what returns we have in, however, it is unusually large. In relation to the result in the State we can form no idea; but judging from the extensive and extravagant reports of our opponents, we should judge that they had swept the State by a large majority. But as is generally the case, the official returns will doubtless reduce their majorities.

In conclusion, if the Abolitionists have beaten us, we will submit to our defeat with the best grace in the world, with the pleasing reflection that if they can stand the further oppression of the General and State Governments, so can the Democracy.

—Having written thus far, we have received some intelligence which leads us to believe that there is a prospect of the Democracy carrying the State.

REBELS SAVAGE ON BRAGG.

Complaints against BRAGG from Southern journals are loud and vehement. The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th inst., remarking upon an article in the Knoxville *Register*, (now published in Atlanta, Ga.) calls loudly for the reinforcement of Gen. BRAGG, upon which the *Whig* indignantly remarks: "The very existence of not only an organized army of the South, but of the State of Georgia as an independent republic, and of the confederate States, depends upon the immediate reinforcement of BRAGG's army." *But can we afford to keep on reinforcing a general who, after he has been made strong enough, by additions to his force to gain a "complete victory," and has "destroyed the army" of the enemy, deliberately sits down and waits until that enemy has so fortified himself and so strengthened his ranks as to be more formidable, relatively as well as really, than ever.* BRAGG had fallen back before ROSECRANS, all the way from Murfreesboro to Chickamauga, because the latter was too strong for him. But at Chickamauga BRAGG was made too strong for ROSECRANS, and turned the tables on him, beating him back easily twelve or fifteen miles. *While he had the advantage why didn't he finish the work? When he had* ROSECRANS *on the trot, why didn't he keep him at it?* Why call a halt, fold his arms and stand still, till BURNSIDE could establish a junction with ROSECRANS—till fifteen thousand men could come from Indianapolis, and two corps could be sent from MEADE? *Reinforce* BRAGG *again, and will he not execute some imperfect feat, and then wait for the enemy to get too strong for him? Many persons think that, instead of reinforcing General* BRAGG *with a larger army, it would be better to reinforce his army with an abler and bolder general.*

BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

Speculation has been busy regarding the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, and opinions among the Southern journals appear to be conflicting. The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 6th inst., says that his not having effected a junction with Rosecrans up to Sunday evening, appears to be the general belief. We have met a gentleman who left the river, some distance above Harrison's landing, on Friday, who informs us that a small force of his command had made their appearance in that vicinity, but nothing was heard of any considerable body. If he attempts to reach Chattanooga on the South side of the river, he will certainly be compelled to run a dangerous gauntlet, of which he must be aware; consequently he may be looked for, if at all, from the north side.

Our information also leads us to believe his strength has been greatly exaggerated. He certainly cannot strengthen the beleaguered forces at Chattanooga to the extent that has been feared. The operations of General Jones in upper East Tennessee will employ several thousands of his forces, and by garrisoning the several gaps and towns, and keeping open his line of communications, his corps will be necessarily still further reduced. We do not believe he can add ten thousand to the dispirited army of the Cumberland; or, one-third of its loss in the recent fight.

SUGAR has been obtained from the skins of snakes by a French chemist, and the process is given in the public journals. We invite the discoverer to the United States. He will find ample material for a large establishment in this city, where the species copperhead is abundant.

AN enraged mother in Illinois recently twisted her little off-springs nose until she fractured the bone; broke another pledge's arm, and killed a third with a rolling pin.

THE COMING CONGRESS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* a few weeks since wrote as follows:

"I here now forewarn Copperheads of all degrees that one of the first and most important measures to come before the next Congress will make slavery in all parts of the United States an odious crime, forever hereafter, inflicting the penalty of death upon whomsoever shall dare to violate it after it shall have become a law. And I moreover assure negro haters and negro owners, and all their backers of whatever name, that such a bill will pass both branches of Congress by a very large majority, and be hailed by the people as the brightest and best of all the great and good and constitutional remedies for treason and rebellion, which have been invoked by or during the most glorious Administration of Father Abraham."

This is but the consummation of HENRY CLAY's prediction twenty years ago, when speaking of the designs of the Abolitionists, he indignantly remarked, "With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government are nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, writing from Chattanooga Sept. 29th remarks: "Since the picket fight, night before last, nothing has occurred to break the monotony along our lines. Yesterday not a gun was fired from either side until about sunset, when we opened upon them with a 32 pounder from a projection on Lookout Mountain, overlooking the railroad. The putting of this gun in position was done very quietly, so much so that our own troops were not aware of what was going on. The enemy was completely astounded when shell after shell exploded in the very heart of the town. *It is supposed by the uninitiated that this gun and others that are being mounted will effectually command their pontoon bridges. If this be so, Rosecrans may as well capitulate If his bridges remain intact, his army is still in a very precarious position, because we hold the river above and below Chattanooga, and the railroad along the base of Lookout Mountain, thus leaving him only one source from whence to draw the immense supplies necessary to feed his large army.*"

THE TRIBUNE ON MEDIATION.

The New York *Tribune*, the most bitter and partisan journal in America, in a recent number coolly remarks that "the fact simply is that new issues are continually arising to divide and recast old parties, so that those who were together last year are antagonists this, and each new contest sees re-arrangements and redistributions of persons according to their own several predilections and preferences. If this truth were generally understood and regarded, party bigotry would subside, and the chap who boasts that he has 'always voted the regular ticket,' just as his father did before him,' would perceive that he has sacrificed his judgment on public questions without preserving his darling consistency."

History of a Necklace.

The "*National Quarterly*" gives us the following stirring history of photographic short-hand:—

"The proceedings of the American Congress were very imperfectly reported before the time of Mr. Joseph Gales, senior, the father of the late Mr. Gales of the *National Intelligencer*. He was the first who made a report of the Congressional debates which appeared in the paper the next day. This was considered a most astonishing feat at the time. His son, Joseph Gales, was also a reporter, and one of the best, in his day, that the country could boast. He first became connected with the *National Intelligencer* as reporter in October, 1807, he was then just twenty one years old. He and the present Mr. Seaton afterward were the proprietors of the paper. They were both the reporters and editors of the *Intelligencer*—one of them devoted himself to the Senate, and the other to the House of Representatives. As a general thing they published only running reports—on special occasions, however, the speeches and proceedings were given entire. The peculiar talents of these gentlemen were duly appreciated, and they had seats of honor assigned them beside the presiding officers. To these enterprising and accomplished reporters we are indebted for many of those splendid specimens of eloquence which adorn the political literature of our country. The speeches made by Webster and Hayne, during their celebrated intellectual combat in the United States Senate, were preserved from oblivion by Mr. Gales, whose notes handsomely bound, and enriched with Mr. Webster's annotations, are kept as a precious memento in the family library. The following anecdote may, perhaps, be read with some interest in this connection. The day Mr. Webster made his reply to the attack of Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, Joseph Gales met him as he was going to the Capitol, and inquired how long he intended to speak. 'About half an hour,' was the reply. The editor's duties at that time were pressing, but he ventured to take so much time from them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after was joined by Judge Story, who said that he thought that the time had come for Mr. Webster to give the country his views on the Constitution. To this proposition the Senator assented. Mr. Gales took up his pencil unaware of this new arrangement, and alike unconscious of the lapse of time under the enchantment of the orator, he continued to write until the close of the speech. But, when he came to look at the notes, the magnitude of the task that it would be to write them out appeared so formidable, that he shrank from it as an impossibility. Soon after Mr Webster called on Mr. Gales, and requested a report of his speech. 'I have the notes,' said the reporter, 'but I shall never have time to write them out.' This led to some remonstrance and persuasion, but the overworked editor stood firm. At this juncture Mrs. Gales came forward, and offered to undertake the task, saying that she could decipher her husband's short-hand, as she had occasionally done so. She had heard the speech, and the resistless sweep of its argument, and the gorgeous magnificence of its imagery, were yet vivid in her mind. In the course of a week Mr. Gales submitted to Mr. Webster the report of his speech in the hand-writing of his wife. Scarcely a word needed to be changed; and soon a set of diamonds, costing a thousand dollars, accompanied the rich thanks of the eloquent statesman. Thus was saved to literature the most memorable oration of the American Senate."

THE IDEA of making gaslight from water by decomposing it is not abandoned. Mr. G. A. Reyworth proposes to do it by electricity, and to set his decomposing machinery at work by water-revolving coils at the extremities of dry magnets.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Rebel Triangle, with its Points at Charleston, Richmond and Chattanooga—The Rebel Forces at these Points—Affairs at Charleston—How the War Department at Washington Unwillingly Helps the Rebels, &c.

I have been put in possession to-day of the following information in relation to the military situation at the South and the military movements now in progress there. This information comes from Southern sources, and I have reason to believe that most of it had a semi-official origin; at all events there can be no doubt of its authenticity. It will be remembered that the campaigns of the present fall and the ensuing winter are being carried on, on the part of the South, in pursuance of the plans agreed upon at the council of war which was held at Richmond about the last of July. At the time these plans were adopted General Lee's army, after his campaign in Pennsylvania, was massed on the line of the Rappahannock; General Gilmore had commenced his operations before Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen and the Union troops engaged before those places were at the disposal of the administration for service elsewhere; Bragg's army in Tennessee had retreated before Rosecrans from the line of the Duck river to Tullahoma, and from Tullahoma across the Tennessee river to the strong position at Chattanooga. Those plans, as I have before stated, were based upon a strict adherence to the principle of the concentration of forces applied to the system of warfare. Singularly enough, the opening operations of these campaigns on the part of the rebels have been greatly aided and advanced by the blunders and false moves of the War Department at Washington.

It will be seen, on examination of the map of the seat of war, that the three points at which the rebels are now menaced, form the three points of a triangle; that their armies near Richmond, near Chattanooga and at Charleston, are each within supporting distance of the other two; that the railroad communication between the three points is perfect (even without using the great Southern Railroad through Knoxville), while the means of transportation are known to be ample; and that in all their operations they have the advantage of the interior lines, while the Union forces are compelled to move around them on exterior lines forming the arc of a great circle.

Since the battle of Chattanooga, on the 20th and 21st of September, the forces of Gen. Johnston and Gen. Bragg near Chattanooga have been considerably augmented. They consist now of the following bodies of troops:

UNDER GEN. BRAGG.		
105 regiments of infantry	54,000	
150 guns	3,000	
Gen. Wheeler's cavalry	15,000	
		72,000
UNDER GEN. JOHNSTON.		
2 divisions of Longstreet's corps	20,000	
4 divisions of Western troops	30,000	
Cavalry	10,000	
Ten batteries of artillery	1,200	
Georgia militia	20,000	
		81,200
Total rebel force near Chattanooga		153,200

It may well be doubted whether the above 20,000 militia from Georgia, hastily raised, undisciplined, and probably indifferently armed, can be of any use on the field of battle. But in every army of the above magnitude the services of about one-eighth of the whole number are always required for camp duty, guarding roads and bridges and keeping communications open. The rebel army, therefore, is actually strengthened to that amount, because it relieves from those duties 20,000 veteran troops, and allows them to go to the front. The effective force under Gen. Johnston's orders, therefore, is 133,000 troops, as stated in my letter of September 22.

In order to concentrate this large force near Chattanooga the rebels have had to withdraw nearly all the troops from Mobile and Savannah, and some from Charleston also, in addition to those sent from General Lee's army. But they feel perfectly safe in doing so. They do not expect that Mobile will be attacked until the cool weather of the fall, in November; but they do expect it will be attacked then, both by a land and naval force. In regard to Charleston, General Beauregard has assured the rebel authorities at Richmond that "the Yankees" shall never possess either Charleston or the land upon which Charleston stands; and it is said, too, that he has sent a message to Gen. Gilmore containing intelligence which will probably lead that officer to abandon his idea of shelling the city. Charleston, of course, can be destroyed by a bombardment; but even when that is done the works around the site will yet remain to be taken before the city of Charleston can be reached. This will have to be done, if done at all, by the land forces alone. The naval forces cannot co-operate, because they cannot get their vessels past Fort Sumter. It is now seen that what I said months ago in regard to the obstructions in the harbor was correct. It is beyond the power of the naval forces now there either to pass Fort Sumter or to remove those obstructions. The way to take Charleston is to take Richmond first. But the Administration will not attempt to take Richmond by the only route from which that city is vulnerable, and the rebels, knowing that, are able to draw troops from Lee's army *ad libitum* in order to defeat Rosecrans.

The Peace Movement in the Cabinet—What it Amounts to—The Cabinet Hopelessly Divided Upon the Subject—The South Would Reject the Terms Proposed—The Reason of this Rejection, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9, 1863.

I have some information in regard to the recent alleged peace propositions before the Cabinet, which may be of some importance. It is to the following effect: It is true that the question of peace, or what amounts to the same thing, the question of the further prosecution of the war is now before the Cabinet. No proposal of peace, however, has been received from the South. The proposal for offering terms of peace to the South, originated, according to my informants, with a distinguished member of the Cabinet. His proposal substantially is:—That the South shall lay down their arms, acknowledge the authority and supremacy of the Federal Government, and send their Senators and Representatives to Congress. A general amnesty to be proclaimed, including all who are now in arms against the Government, except the chief leaders of the rebellion, who are to be banished. The Southern States to be secured in their State organizations, and the question of the dismemberment of Virginia to be referred to the decision of the Supreme Court. The Confiscation Act to be repealed. The emancipation proclamation, having been adopted as a war measure, to be withdrawn, the States, however, to bind themselves to adopt a system of gradual emancipation by which all slaves now held are to be slaves for life, but all negroes born after the year 1864 to be free on arriving at the age of twenty-one years.

The substantial features of this proposal are favored by Mr. Seward, Mr. Usher, Mr. Blair and Mr. Bates. It is opposed *in toto* by Mr. Chase, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles. These three gentlemen hold the following views on the subject:

That it is no longer simply the rebels in arms whom we are fighting, but the whole of the people of the Southern States. That they are all public enemies, and can only be treated as such. That no peace based upon the above or any similar terms could be lasting. That if the war is prosecuted with vigor, in less than a year more the power of the rebellion will be broken; their armies defeated or scattered; Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and Savannah in our possession—the whole Southern country conquered; and we will then be in a position to dictate what terms we please to the vanquished rebels. That it would be unjust to the loyal States of the North to permit the rebellious States ever again to enter into the Union on a footing of equality with the former. That they are to be no longer recognized as States, but as conquered provinces, and are to be governed in such a manner as Congress shall determine. In a word, the doctrines of the Whiting letter and of the recent *Atlantic Monthly* article of Senator Sumner are adopted by those gentlemen as the principles upon which the future action of the Government towards the South shall be regulated, so far as that action can be controlled by them. Although they form a minority of the Cabinet, they have really more weight than the other four members—first, on account of Mr. Chase personally, as wielding the vast power of the Treasury; and, second, because they are supported by Senators Sumner, Wilson, Lane and Chandler; and the influence of these four men at the White House is almost incredible.

But my information does not end here. Every one will see that the above proposal of peace embraces terms as favorable as the Southern people themselves could ask if they wished to return to the Union. It is important, then, to know whether they would accept those or similar terms, if such were offered to them. I have the facts which enable me to say that if those terms were offered to the South to-day they would be unhesitatingly rejected; and this would be done, not by the rebel leaders alone, but by the whole Southern people. This is a painful and unpleasant fact; but it is a fact nevertheless. It might not have been so a year ago. Up to the middle of September of last year there was still a Union party at the South; there were still some people who desired a restoration of the Union. But since that time the war has assumed such features of ferocity, since that time the acts of the Administration and of Congress have been of such a nature, as to crush out every vestige of Union feeling at the South, and to make the idea of reunion abhorrent to the Southern people. I do not make this statement at random. I make it on the authority of more than a dozen gentlemen from different parts of the South, all of them men of veracity and intelligence, some of them men of formerly high position in their respective States, but none of them holding any position in the rebel army. The fact is—and this fact must be realized sooner or later at the North—the South, united as one man, is fighting for independence, and not for slavery. If, in order to gain their independence, it becomes necessary for them to liberate their slaves, or part of them, they will unhesitatingly do it.

The idea that the military power of the South is broken, or even that it has been materially weakened, is utterly delusive. The South never had such an effective army in the field as it has to-day. True, it is only 400,000 strong, and one fourth of these are conscripts, but the other 300,000 are veteran troops, and they have a latent element of military strength which our politicians have not counted on hitherto. The great error of the Administration is in making war on the Southern people, and not merely on the rebels in arms. It was a sad day when the first false step in that direction was taken, by authorizing John Pope to forbid the placing of guards around the houses of Southern people, Pillage, rapine and unbridled license too often followed the army after that; and the result is now seen in the state of facts mentioned above. If the war is to go on the hardest fighting is yet to come.

And yet, with all these facts existing, an honorable, lasting peace is in the power of the Administration, to be followed, perhaps, at some future period, by ultimate reunion. Before next Christmas the path to such a peace will be pointed out in Congress by a member of the House of Representatives.

"Hoarding."

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 1.

Nothing is more easy than to accuse poor Mr. Memminger of bringing all our trouble upon us. It is not our part to aggravate these accusations by charging him with great but misapplied abilities. He has done all his knowledge enabled him to do. A second-rate lawyer in Charleston, famous for the energy and persistence with which he collected small bills and dunned petty debtors, his elevation to the head of the Treasury was a stroke of fortune which must have astonished the good man very much. He has done his best, but he has been overtasked—that is all.

But take Confederate money at its market value to-day, and see whether it is Mr. Memminger's fault that the cost of living is so ruinous. *A Confederate dollar is worth say ten cents in silver or gold.* Therefore ten Confederate dollars ought to buy as much as a gold or silver dollar in old times. But will they? Let us see. In old times a gold dollar would buy ten pounds of sugar, or coffee, or ten yards of calico. Now a days ten Confederate dollars will buy about three pounds of sugar, a pound and a half of coffee, and a yard and a quarter of calico. So there is something more than a depreciated currency at the bottom of these ruinous prices.

"Things are scarce." Yes, but not so scarce as producers would have you believe. The Government wanted to buy bacon in Georgia. None to be had. Sugar was offered in exchange, and bacon came in plentifully. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in Vicksburg after the garrison had surrendered on the 4th of July for the want of something to eat.

The fact is, there is such a thing as hoarding. Hence, an artificial scarcity; hence high prices; hence a salary of $1,500 a year barely pays day board, leaving nothing for room rent, fuel, lights, clothes, taxes, doctor's bills, and other incidentals. Hoarding! Could a human being hoard the necessaries of life when fellow-men are struggling for existence? They say so. They say salt was hoarded last Spring and will be again this Fall. They say farmers are hoarding their wheat at this moment, and compelling poor people to pay $45 and $50 a barrel for flour, when they might get it for $25 if the wheat were sent to the mill. They say there is a man in this city who has upwards of a hundred hogsheads of sugar hoarded away. They say there is plenty of flour hoarded in cellars and garrets. They say that these merciless auctioneers can always find somewhere "*a friend*" who has a few barrels of sugar to deal out as prices continue to rise. Every rise in sugar brings out a few more barrels from the secret and inexhaustible store house of this mysterious "*friend*," who allows the auctioneer only his "*commission*."

In the English dictionary will be found a word of talismanic power, to which we advise our readers to turn in this time of trouble.

That word is, *disgorge!*

Commentson Davis' Mobile Letter.

The letter from President Davis, published in the Mobile papers, may suggest to some persons thoughts that seem never to have occurred to them. They act as if they never supposed a President could grow weary, or might sometimes be refreshed by the kind sympathies and encouragement of his fellow-citizens. On the contrary, they seem to think their share of duty in the present dreadful war, is to assail the President and to weaken his hands to the most of their ability. They croak, and repine, and complain, without ceasing; and they labor to destroy the confidence of the people and the army in him. Their success would obviously be our ruin. The only excuse they can give for their course is, that the President does not administer the Government according to their notions, to be sure, and they take this means to coerce him to do so! But there is not a man of them that the people would be willing to trust with their affairs, but for a single day. What right, then, have they to strike at the pillars of our safety, in order to force their views upon the country?—*Richmond Sentinel.*

P. M. GEN. BLAIR calls the men who follow Sumner revolutionary. Why of course they are; but what is he? They are not a whit more revolutionary, and are much more logical than he. The notion of being revolutionary up to a certain point, and conservative beyond is nonsense. Republican is a revolutionist *per se*, and simply because he is a Republican. He wants a Union with slavery out of it, but, unfortunately, our fathers left slavery in it. There is one way to get it out honestly; that is by an amendment of the Constitution; there is another way—a compound of the Sam Slick and the Robert Macaire—and that the Republicans adopted, which was to keep within the forms of the Constitution, and violate its spirit.

This wretched wooden-nutmeg trick has cost the country more than any man can yet imagine, and may cost us not only part of our territory but even the rest of the liberty that Lincoln has yet left us. Thro' a very small breach at first the water, gradually wasting, will overwhelm the dykes of Holland, and through a breach of constitutional faith, easy repairable once, many men have come now to lose any observance of, any faith in, or any reverence for the Constitution, or indeed any Constitution.

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A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

London and Interior Royal Mail Company's CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT. A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per box. Jar. No. 220 Strand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House.
iu8:dlyc Corner Fourth and Market street

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAM'L. KERR

CORNWELL & KERR.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

mh4 PITTSBURGH.

New Advertisements.

Board Wanted.

THREE YOUNG MEN WANT BOARDING IN A

Central Part of the City.

Address immediately
oct4-2td P. O. BOX, 184.

McCOLLISTER & BAER,

Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,

108 WOOD STREET.

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE MOST complete assortment of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco in the city, which they are selling at the very lowest cash figure. All orders promptly attended to. oct4

WOOD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—Seventy three feet nine and one-half inches front by sixty feet in depth on Sixth street. Also, fifty five and one-third feet adjoining the above. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
oct4 51 Market st

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story brick warehouse and lot of ground on Smithfield street, between First and Water street. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
oct4 51 Market street.

P. MERTS,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in and manufacturer of

Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Youths

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

No. 125 FEDERAL STREET,

oct3-1yd ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

New Goods,

Dry Goods,

Boots & Shoes,

Undershirts,

Drawers,

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS

AT

M'Clelland's, 55 Fifth street,

oct10 Masonic Hall Building.

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE RECEIVING THE LARGEST stock of New Goods we ever brought from the east, comprising among others—Germantown Goods, such as

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,

Also, Trimmings of the latest styles and in great variety. A large quantity of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HOOP & BALMORAL SKIRTS,
DRAWERS

FINE AND WOOLEN SHIRTS,

FRENCH CORSETS,

And a large supply of

RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERY,
BRAIDS,

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

We only buy from first hands and sell at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

MACRUM & GLYDE,

78 Market street,
se18 Between Fourth and Diamond.

BUY YOUR

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS

At the cheapest place in the city,

WHICH IS BORLAND'S,

oct10 98 MARKET St., 2d door from 5th.

TO BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING a superior article of

LIME,

Which we are prepared to deliver from our

COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET,

Best quality of

FAMILY COAL,

Always on hand as usual.

my9t DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

NO. 89 DIAMOND STREET,

fel9 1yd PITTSBURGH,

BONESET.

EXTRACT BONESET.

FLUID EXTRACT BONESET.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA,

BRONCHITIS, CROUP, &c.

FOR SALE AT

Rankin's Drug Store,

63 Market st., 3d door below 4th.

oct8

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Over 100 Different Styles,

From 50c, to $15,000.

For Sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
oct10-d&w 81 Wood street.

ONLY

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,

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

Twenty-Five Dollars.

Parties also brought out by Sailing Vessel at lowest rates. Apply to

D. O'NEIL,
Chronicle building, 70 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy15tf

OFFICE OF THE PENN'A., INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, October 9th, 1863.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 63 Fourth street, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and 1 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 23 day of November, 1863.

I. GRIER SPROUL,
oct10-td Secretary.

New Advertisements.

ELECTION RETURNS.

How the Ladies have Voted

WE ARE ENABLED THROUGH our "special" to give the public even at this early date, the

Result of the Ladies' Vote

On a very important question, a result, too, while showing the soundness of their judgement, speaks louder than words for the popularity of

The Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

The three leading sewing machine companies in the country are the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker, and their sales for the quarter ending June 10, which we subjoin, show how the ladies voted:

Wheeler & Wilson	7,137
Singer & Co.	4,214
Grover & Baker	3,673

Showing that the Wheeler & Wilson Company sold during the quarter named nearly double the amount made by either of the others.

Over 121,000 of these machines have been sold, and the demand for them is greater than ever. This should be regarded as a TEST by those who desire to buy the

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Office, 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
oct4 WM. SUMNER, Agent.

GREAT

Improvement in Eye Sight.

THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles,

DO YOU WANT YOUR EYE SIGHT improved? Try the Russian Pebbles. They are warranted to STRENGTHEN and IMPROVE THE SIGHT—this fact has proved already to hundreds of people what was suffering from defective sight. They are

Imported direct from Russia,

Which can be seen at my office with satisfaction. Purchasers are entitled to be supplied in future if the first should fail, free of charge, with those which will always GIVE SATISFACTION.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
39 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Beware of impostors and counterfeiters.
oct9-d&w

HORSE FAIR

AT

Collins Park,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COLLINS PARK ASSOCIATION

Will give the following liberal Premiums

AMOUNTING TO $1,000,

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF HORSES,

THE FAIR WILL COMMENCE

ON

WEDNESDAY, October 14,

AND CONTINUE THREE DAYS.

Premium for the best Draught Stallion	$10
Premium for the best Stallion for all purposes	15
Premium for the best Yearling Colt	5
" " two year old Colt	5
" " three year old Colt	10
Premium for the best Family Horse, Mare or Gelding	10

The above Premiums will be awarded on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1863, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

FIRST DAY, 1½ P. M. FIRST PREMIUM $150 FOR TROTTING HORSE, five years old, owned in Allegheny county.

To first Horse	$100
To second Horse	50

Heats 3 in 5, to harness, to rule.

FIRST DAY SECOND PREMIUM, $100

First best Double Team	$75
Second best Double Team	25

Mile heats 3 in 5.

SECOND DAY 1½ P. M. PREMIUM OF $150 FOR PACERS.

First best Pacing Horse	$100
Second best Pacing Horse	50

Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, to rule.

SECOND DAY, SECOND PREMIUM, $100.

First best Trotting Stallion	$75
Second best Trotting Stallion	25

Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, to rule.

THIRD DAY, 1½ P. M. GRAND TROTTING, PREMIUM, $400.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL,

First best Horse	$300
Second best Horse	100

Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, to rule

Three or more entries, and not less than Three to start.

ENTRANCE, 10 PER CENT.

Entries to be made to the Treasurer on the ground, a 6 p. m., the day previous to the Race.

R. H. PATTERSON, Treas'r.

JOHN WATSON, Sec'y.
oct2 1 w&3 d-m-t&w-12-13-14

COTTON FROM 89 TO 93 1-2c IN NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS ADVANCING.

We have a large stock purchased BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE, and will sell it at less than present Eastern prices, at either WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Our stock of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS & BALMORALS

is very large and complete.

At very low prices.

Plaid Stripped, Plain Grey, Red, Yellow & Blue Flannels,

Muslins, Checks,