DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1863.

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY Committee of Correspondence will meet this (FRIDAY) morning, at the St. Charles Hotel, at 9 o'clock.

CHARLES SHALER, Chairman.

WHAT TUESDAY'S ELECTION SETTLED.

From the day of Gov. CURTIN's nomination in Concert Hall until the polls closed on Tuesday last, the burden of his friends' appeals for support for him was, that he was, par excellence, the Union candidate. With him and with his friends all minor questions were discarded, so that all, Republicans, and Democrats, could meet upon a common platform, in which all old issues were discarded, for the time being, the conquering of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union being the glorious objects of all. These were the points advanced to gull "War Democrats," *before* the election; let us see what that election decided according to high authority. Here it is from yesterday's Pittsburgh *Gazette*:

"This vote is an emphatic endorsement of the *Proclamation of Emancipation*, and indeed of all the great measures of the Administration in the prosecution of the war. It is a declaration that *slavery is the great enemy of peace and union, and it shall perish as the guilty cause of all our present calamities.* It is an order to the Administration to deal with slavery and treason on *radical principles*—the only principles that are truly conservative of every thing that ought to be conserved."

When the rebellion broke out and the Abolitionists wanted an army to fight their battles for them, they declared that their object was simply the putting down of those in arms against the Government; but no sooner did they raise seven hundred and fifty thousand men, than they began to divert the contest into one for negro emancipation. They continued at this, up until the formation of their new Union party, with which they expected to carry this fall's election. So far they have been successful. But no sooner do they feel that victory has come to them, carried by false pretences, than they not only inform us what it has settled, but they sharply point out what we are to expect hereafter.

An election carried for the Union, is an endorsement of the "Proclamation of Emancipation," as well as a declaration that Slavery is the "*cause*" of all our troubles, and must "*perish*" as such. We have ever since the late campaign opened, and long before, endeavored to demonstrate that the only interest the Abolitionists felt in the war was confined solely to the question of slavery. We now have this avowed, and that too, by the highest Abolition authority in Western Pennsylvania—the *Gazette*—from the flowing pen of a gentleman of unquestioned ability, a Congressman elect to the next Congress. Last Tuesday's election, he informs us, not only endorse all the radical measures proposed by the Abolitionist, but it is an admonition to them to proceed still further in their destructive conduct. Did we not pity the poor dupes of Democrats, who were bamboozled into voting for CURTIN, in the names of Union and the "soldiers' friend," we could laugh at them, were the consequences of their conduct not so alarming. But these easy going people, who were blinded to the designs of abolitionism, by its hypocritical cant about the Union, will be the first to repudiate their new alliance. The genius or hypocricy of Abolitionism has proved triumphant; in the sacred name of Union they have placed themselves in positions to keep it rent asunder; and poor, misguided, though honest Democrats, helped them in their designs. Had the Abolitionists in the late contest fairly made the issues, which the *Gazette* now says were involved in it, and the people decided in their favor, we should have yielded to their verdict without a murmur. But we repeat, hypocricy, falsehood and craft carried the contest, and this is already acknowledged by one of the chief actors in the fraud. We may now look to see radicalism rampant and determined; a war for the Union must soon give way to one for Southern subjugation; and the man who does not keep step to that music will be what Democrats were in the late election—"sympathisers with Southern treason."

☞ The following infamous attack upon the Irish of the Third Ward could only appear in the *Gazette*. The residents of that Ward will bear testimony to the order which prevailed on election day, but the truth would not serve the purposes of the Know Nothing clique who hate foreigners and despise poor men:

"The Bloody Third."

"With the exception of the 'Bloody Third,' which we think has not been mis named, and which fully sustained its character on Tuesday, there was nothing but peace at the city polls. It was apparent at a very early hour in the morning that the Copperheads were bent on mischief and their frequent potations during the day only *inspirited* them to deeds of violence. Towards evening very few of them were sober, and it was at the risk of a person's life to pass up or down Wells street. The most respectable and inoffensive citizens were grossly insulted and treated with the utmost indignity. It was revolting to listen to their ignorance and profanity. Their hurrahs for 'WOODWELL' and 'WOODWARD' were loud and frequent. We take it for granted, from what we have heard, that very few of them could read the ticket they voted, and that they would as readily have voted for 'WOODWELL' or 'WOODWORTH,' as for the traitor WOODWARD, who has been defeated so gloriously, had it not been that their tickets were selected for them by the few that could read. Their profanity was really sickening. We dare not furnish it to our readers.

They had furnished themselves with 'knucklers' and 'slung shot' and used them freely; and when they could not find loyal men on whom to use them, like the 'Kilkenny cats,' they fought among themselves. As we waded through this mass of physical squalor, political ignorance and putridity, we felt thankful that we had good assurance that the State was not about to be placed under the rule of their candidate. It is gratifying to see that their majority was considerably reduced.

During the evening their 'hurrahs' were about equally divided among VALLANDIGHAM, JEFF DAVIS and WOODWARD. Of this there is no doubt."

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

The Abolitionists of the First Ward of this city, have, for the past few years, been committing very glaring outrages upon the ballot-box, but their conduct, last Tuesday, surpassed all their previous proceedings. Of one hundred and seventy-seven votes polled for Judge WOODWARD, but seventy-seven were returned, showing that one hundred Democrats were cheated of their votes. Now, this matter is entirely too serious to be allowed to pass without thorough investigation and exposure. The Abolitionists of the ward in question, had an entire board of election officers of their own; they would allow none others to act, which showed a predetermination on their part to cheat the citizens of their suffrage as had been done before. We hope to see the outraged citizens, thus deprived of their rights, investigate this subject and expose the whole affair; for if officers of elections will disregard their oath of office, and form a conspiracy to defraud their fellow citizens, we might as well abandon elections altogether. This First Ward, Pittsburgh, has long been suspected of foul play at elections; the leading active Abolition politicians there are known to be utterly unscrupulous, and the honest voters and honest men of the ward of every party owe it to themselves, to see that the perpetrators of the fraud be clearly exposed, and when exposed promptly and efficiently punished. The ballot-box is the citizen's last refuge: corrupt it and all is gone; keep it free and we still have hope against temporary usurpation and oppression.

ESTIMATE OF THE LATE ELECTION.

As is usual, with our opponents, they figured up a fabulous majority on the night of the late election—claiming that they had carried the State by from thirty thousand, to fifty thousand majority; but as the returns come in we find that they were extravagantly mistaken. The following table is about as reliable as we can make it at present, but we have no doubt but that the official vote from the entire State will show that it is a few thousand too heavy on the CURTIN column:

Counties for Curtin	CURTIN. *Majorities for Curtin.* 1860.	CURTIN. 1863
Erie	3,144	2 500
Crawford	2,099	1,500
Mercer	650	500
Lawrence	1,686	1,300
Beaver	967	700
Washington	562	290
Allegheny	5 689	7,000
Butler	978	250
Venango	449	200
Armstrong	776	300
Indiana	1,786	1,200
Jefferson	393	250
Forest	50	75
Warren	940	900
McKean	392	350
Somerset	1,605	900
Potter	795	500
Tioga	2,316	2,000
Bradford	4,336	8,300
Susquehanna	1,654	1,200
Wayne	73	—
Clinton	47	50
Centre	941	1,000
Blair	389	100
Huntingdon	956	750
Franklin	674	200
Mifflin	233	250
Juniata	88	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	801	750
Dauphin	1,253	1,200
Lycoming	581	100
Lebanon	1,618	1 500
Schuylkill	234	—
Lancaster	5,849	5,300
Chester	1,627	1,200
Delaware	1,187	1,000
Philadelphia	1,858	6,400

Counties for Woodward.	*Majorities for Foster.* 1860.	*Woodward.* 1863
Bucks	53	400
Clarion	502	1,000
Greene	1,140.	1,500
Fayette	174	700
Westmoreland	440	1,170
Cambria	406	800
Bedford	97	750
Fulton	129	250
Clearfield	285	500
Elk	212	200
Cumberland,	91	700
Adams	76	150
York	1,848	3,500
Northumberland	566	200
Montour	237	200
Columbia	783	600
Sullivan	119	200
Wyoming	174	200
Luzerne	254	2 200
Pike	519	500
Monroe	1,341	1,500
Carbon	208	500
Northampton	1,742	2,800
Lehigh	390	1,668
Berks	3,485	7,000
Montgomery	1 680	500
Schuylkill	—	2,300
Wayne	—	850

ELECTIONEERING IN HOSPITALS.

In view of the Ohio election to-day, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *News*, a gathering of sick and wounded soldiers from that State took place last night at the Armory Square Hospital, and was presided over by the Surgeon in charge. Several violent partisan speeches were made in the way of dictation to those who were suffering from wounds and disease.

FORNEY's paper of this morning says that nine thousand have left here to vote in Pennsylvania, besides soldiers. These latter are now needed by General MEADE.

It is thus easily to account for the late Abolition victories in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

☞ The unknown and certainly short-lived mushroom concern, the Commercial Printing Company, yesterday republished its slander that the *Post* counselled violence at the polls last Tuesday. There is scarcely any use noticing such a slander, coming, as it does, through a channel for which no one is responsible. But if the author of it be the ingenious cultivator of the delicious strawberry, and also the cunning inventor of short measures for the sale of them, in order to gouge unsuspecting purchasers, we now inform him that we are determined to be even with him, by cultivating the acquaintance of our "seller of weights and *measures*." So, if old twaddle fools the people next summer with his short measures, he will please let us know of it. He may talk abolitionism till he tires, but he mustn't come short measure dodges upon the people.

"MR. JAMES P. BARR, Esq., of the *Post* called on us and requested us to state that he did not publish MURPHY's card, and that it did not emanate from the office of the *Post* that it was unjust and slanderous on our worthy Governor, and should not have been published."

We find the above in the local columns of the *Commercial* of Wednesday morning. JAMES P. BARR did not call on *us*, and did not say the MURPHY card was "slanderous and unjust on our worthy Governor," and did not say it should not have been published.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Serious Fighting—Falling Back Across the Rappahannock.

IN THE FIELD, Oct. 11, 1863.

The Advance of the Army of the Potomac.

I have just sat down, after a hurried march of over twenty miles, to give you a brief account of the stirring events of the past few days.

This corps was the first to march from its old camp at Morrisville, and to take up a position along the line of the Rapidan. As the enemy were strongly fortified in our front, and as they had made several hostile demonstrations, we daily expected some fighting. However, things passed off quietly, and after two weeks of severe picketing duty, we were relieved. Our position along the Rapidan was untenable, for the enemy could actually shell us from their batteries on the hills at the south side of the river.

The Object and its Accomplishment.

Although the marching and counter marching of troops, the massing of cavalry and infantry, betokened active hostilities, still persons up to military manoeuvres and capable of taking a long sighted view of things, said all through that we would have no fighting. Indeed, I looked upon the whole more as a ruse to checkmate Lee, and to foil him in his efforts to send troops to reinforce Bragg. Though I am sure the Richmond papers will crow lustily over the whole matter, I think we have fully succeeded. Now that we have gained our object, and scattered Lee's forces in confusion about Virginia—for they have shifted from place to place along the Rapidan and Blue Ridge Mountains, fearing that we would dash on them from some unprotected position—and as we have forced them to withdraw their troops from Tennessee, we had nothing to gain by the barren occupation of a desolate country which would remove us an unsafe distance from our base of supplies.

Falling Back of the Troops.

In order to facilitate this, and to give this corps a few days to recruit itself—for it suffered from heavy picket duty and the swampy nature of the ground—our position was taken by other troops and we fell back. Kilpatrick's cavalry also advanced toward Raccoon Ford, to cover the rear of the infantry. This led to a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, in which Kilpatrick, as usual, was successful. I understand that he forced back their pickets with little resistance. Other troops lay about three miles beyond Culpepper, in the direction of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Their picket lines extended within a few miles of the river.

To the Front Again.

We were suddenly ordered to the front again yesterday afternoon, but in what direction I must not inform you. It was evident, from the dispatch with which the order was carried out, that something was going on, and I immediately rode out in front of our lines and was informed that the rebels had attacked the picket lines, had outflanked them, driven them in and succeeded in capturing some of our troops.

On reaching the attacked position we found them drawn up in line along the left of the road. We immediately fell into line along a group of hills on the right. After their attacks on the pickets the rebels passed on as if advancing upon Culpepper; so we were ordered to oppose them. About nightfall it was ascertained they had fallen back.

A March by Night.

About two o'clock an order came for us to march. In about half an hour that vast mass of troops was in motion, without the least noise or confusion. Nothing could give you a stronger illustration of the power of discipline than the silence and order which prevail throughout a camp of several thousand men, even one had wagon is in its place, and moves as if by the single power of mechanism. It is an imposing sight to see those large masses moving along in the dark of the night like gliding spectres. Not a voice, not a whisper. The very sound of their tread is hushed. Thus the abandoned camp fires glow and crackle among the mighty forest trees. The red glow mounts to the horizon, and the dark trees cast their giant shadows around in the most fantastic shapes. Add to them the lamps suspended to light our way, and you have, indeed a solemn midnight scene.

Crossing the Rappahannock.

As we neared the river another interesting sight presented itself to our view. The troops marched on in two long interminable columns, with their guns and bayonets glistening in the clear bright morning sun. Further on our right came long lines of artillery, cavalry, wagons and ambulances. We should see a great army on the march to form a correct notion of its colossal extent, of the unbounded resources required to keep such a consuming leviathan in existence. Each corps requires nearly one thousand wagons and ambulances. These, with their six horses or mules each and their drivers, make a little army in themselves. Add to this the immense supplies required for the cavalry and artillery, and a sum total is swelled up that might bank up a second rate power.

Killed.

Lieut. Lansing, 3d New York cavalry.
Capt. John Pierce, 6th N. Y. cavalry.
Capt. Griggs, 2d N. Y. cavalry.
Capt. Grinton, 2d N. Y. cavalry.
Capt. Dodge, co. O, 5th Michigan cavalry.
A captain of Buford's division, name unknown.
Wm. Butler, co., B, 6th N. Y.
Sergt. M. W. Berry, co. D. 9th N. Y.
H. Jones, 9th N. Y.
Corporal E. B Taylor co., I, — N. Y.
John Palmer co. I, 6th N. Y.
—— Hodge, co. N. 5th Michigan.
Corporal C. Patterson, co. H. 7th N. Y. cavalry

Wounded

Capt. Downing, 2d artillery, badly.
Capt. David Oliphant, co., B, 5th Michigan.
——Russell, co. M. 5th Michigan.
F. Kenrick, co., A, 5th Michigan.
——Phelan, co. L, 4th Michigan.
Wm. Snow, co. C, 5th Michigan.
—— McCormick, co D, 5th Michigan.
——Church, co. G, 5th Michigan.
——Sickman, co. F, 5th Michigan.
Sergt. Ditendorf, co. E. 1st Michigan
Sergt. Clark, co. H, 1st Michigan.
——Marcott, co. K. 1st Michigan.
Corporal McDonald, co. A, 5th N. Y.
——Shay, co. C, 5th N. Y.
——Jeffrey, co. F. 5th N. Y.
Corporal Maiby, co. G, 5th N. Y.
——Warren, co. A, 6th Maine.
——Royal, Co. E, 108th New York infantry.
Sergeant Shaw, co C, 1st Michigan cavalry.
Sergeant Nyler, co. C, 1st Michigan cavalry.
Sergeant Ryan, co. G, 5th New York cavalry.
——Croman, co. E, 7th Michigan cavalry.
——Osborne, co. M, 5th Michigan cav.
Adjutant F. Lansing, 8th New York cavalry.
Sergeant D. Kehoe, co. H, 8th New York cavalry.
Corporal Nellis, co H, 8th New York cavalry.
Sergeant J. McPherson, co M, 8th New York cavalry.
R. Clinton, co M, 8th New York cavalry.
A. Wilman, co A, 8th New York cavalry.
Sergeant J. O'Connell, co D, 3d Indiana.
J. Long co A, 3d Indiana.
Corporal J. Reed, co A, 3d Indiana.
——Bedman, co C, 3d Indiana.
Sergeant Lambert, co D, 12th Illinois cavalry.
Bugler Mawler, co D, 12th Illinois cavalry.
Corporal C. Wright, co D, 12th Illinois cavalry.
Capt. R. Fitzgerald, co K, 17th Pennsylvania.
Corporal J. Brennan, co K, 17th Pennsylvania.
Sergeant ——, co M, 17th Penna.
——Wilder, co G, 8th Illinois cavalry.
——Miller, co H, 8th New York cavalry.
Corp. Matherson, co M, 8th New York cavalry.
—— Keane, co F, 6th New York cavalry.
Wm. Terrer, 5th Michigan.
Frank S. Way, 1st Vermont, head and leg.
Sergt. Michael Gorman, co I, 6th regulars.
Corporal Lewis Barr, co I, 6th regulars.
Corp. Smith, co B, 6th regulars.
——Strapp, co B, 6th regulars.
Christopher Shortel, co I, 6th regulars.
Surgeon Forwood, shoulder.
——Lows, co B, and twenty five others missing.

Lieutenant Choffee, of the Sixth regulars, who was wounded at Fairfield last summer and had just recovered, was wounded in the ankle.

Lieutenant Colonel Crocker, Inspector General upon Pleasanton's staff, shot through the thigh, and his brother, Capt. Crocker, Inspector General upon Buford's staff, is reported missing.

Captain Duchey is a prisoner.

Of two privates, cousins, named Porter, of 3d Indiana, one lost a leg and the other an arm.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 12.

The following particulars are obtained from parties from the front:—

On Saturday the rebel General Stuart crossed Robertson's river and captured nearly the whole of the One Hundred and Sixth New York, who were doing picket duty; but the Fifth Michigan cavalry made a charge and recaptured most of the prisoners. Soon after, A. P. Hill's corps passed our right flank, and we fell back to James City and held the rebels in check with artillery.

On Sunday morning our whole reconnoitring force commenced falling back towards Culpepper, our rear being covered by artillery. Gen. Buford's cavalry fell back, as it happened, faster than Kilpatrick, who brought up the rear, so that the latter was cut off by Stuart getting in his front and on his right and left flanks. A charge was ordered, and General Custer's brigade gallantly drove the enemy into a picket of woods, from which they, however, recharged in large numbers, and our cavalry then made a grand charge in their front, and flanks, cutting their way through, and joined Buford.

Our artillery was brought into play during the day in covering our rear, and with terrible effect. In one instance the rebels charged upon one battery (M. Second artillery,) when the cannoniers mounted their horses, repulsed the charge, and returned to their guns, and gave the retreating rebels canister, killing and wounding many of them.

In this combat our cavalry performed the unprecedented feat of making successful charges simultaneously in three directions.

General Kilpatrick led the charges with reckless gallantry, cutting his way through several platoons of infantry drawn up in the road in the midst of a fire from artillery on each flank.

On Saturday our loss was slight; but yesterday, in killed, wounded and missing General Kilpatrick lost about one hundred and fifty men. Captain Dodge, acting Major of the 5th Michigan, was killed; Captain Oliphant, of the same regiment was wounded; Captain Hastings of the same regiment, is missing and supposed a prisoner, Captain G. M. Dutcher, aid to General Kilpatrick, was slightly wounded; Major Pauldi, of the 1st Michigan, and Lieut. Col. Sawyer, of the 1st Vermont, are also slightly wounded.

Yesterday about four hundred prisoners, mostly of General Fitz Lee's division were brought in to headquarters.

At five o'clock yesterday there was considerable skirmishing going on between the opposing cavalry and artillery; but it was thought that the enemy would fall back.

About two o'clock to-day a train came down from Rappahannock Station, bringing about thirty-two wounded, mostly of the 5th Michigan cavalry.

The reports afloat that Meade was compelled to destroy a large amount of commissary stores to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy are untrue. Soldiers, when about to leave a camp ground, will invariably make a bonfire of all the camp rubbish; and thus it was on Saturday night the camping ground of the army to be vacated presented numerous fires, giving the idea of a pretty extensive conflagration, but as already stated, very little of value was destroyed; and fifty bales of hay will doubtless cover the extent of our losses.

The idea held out by sensation reports afloat in town, to the effect that Meade is retreating precipitately to Washington, under pressure from Lee, following with an immense army, is absurdly erroneous, as those know who are aware how deliberately Meade is changing his front to guard against any possible surprise from Lee, should he attempt a flank movement. Late reports from Richmond show that the idea is entertained that Meade's army has been depleted to the extent of four army corps for the reinforcement of Rosecrans; and it may be that Lee is manoeuvring to ascertain if our army is really as weak as reported.

If he is acting upon any supposition of the sort, he may encounter a disagreeable surprise, and find that the Army of the Potomac is quite as effective as when it staggered him at Gettysburg.

The supposition is that Lee designed moving a force through Thoroughfare Gap, and rumor has it that the enemy has already appeared there; but in this case rumor must be considerably ahead of the fact, and in any event Meade has the shortest line of march to Manassas, and can readily post himself so as to confront Lee wherever he may make his appearance, if, indeed, the latter is not already taking the back track, finding his plans defeated.

The following is the substance of information brought in by correspondents of the Northern press:—

General Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the southern bank of that river. The enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry under Buford crossed at Germania Ford and took possession of the earthworks abandoned by them. When our force was all across the enemy came against Buford in great force, drove him across the river, without time to destroy the crossing and pursued him to Rappahannock Station.

Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery, which had made a reconnoissance near Madison Court House, was cut off yesterday afternoon on the road to Culpepper by a portion of Ewells' corps, which were formed across the only road by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into the *cul de sac* there made by the enemy's formation. He led the charge in person, telling his men they must do or die.

The cavalry cut their way through under a concentrated fire such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear, with his artillery went through Culpepper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 3,400.

☞ General Meade is said to have displayed good generalship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock. When the enemy made his feint of moving up the Valley, Meade made a feint of following him in force to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Sucacon Ford for that purpose.

This drew back Lee's army so that the intended flanking movement was frustrated.

Meade has brought off every wagon and all his stores to his new line.

Latest from the Front.

The late movements upon our immediate front have had the effect to divert attention from the heretofore great point of interest—Chattanooga—to Meade's army. Rumor has had it within forty-eight hours that Meade is falling back upon Washington which rumor seems to have no further foundation than this fact that Meade has probably placed his forces in position to checkmate Lee should the latter attempt, to play upon him the same game played upon Pope, of getting in his rear via the gaps.

In other words, whatever movement our army may be now making is to confront the enemy wherever they may show themselves.

Skirmishing was going on all day on Monday, but without any casualties of moment that we can hear of.

Highly Important From Meade's Army.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN!

BATTLE NOW GOING ON!

Meade Superseded by Sickles!

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A *Times* special says that the surplus baggage of the army of the Potomac has been removed to the rear, and the army is stripping for fight.

Meade's position yesterday morning was on the north bank of the Rappahannock, his right flank resting on the eastern slope of Bull Run mountain.

Since then, however, he has fallen back to the neighborhood of Manassas Plains.

Lee's whole force has crossed the Rappahannock, and were yesterday pressing our rear. A battle this morning is considered imminent. Our trains last night were all at Centerville.

LATER, 11 A. M.—A general engagement commenced at daylight this morning on the old Bull Run battle ground.

The command of the army of the Potomac of course is fatal. General Meade in his turn has been compelled to give place to some other man. His removal seems to have been determined on. His successor is said to be Major General Daniel E. Sicklea.

(For the Post.)

We are informed by the opposition that Democrats should not complain of a few irregularities, such as driving men away from the polls, denouncing them as traitors, or securing votes known to be illegal, from minors, strangers and soldiers. All these outrages are laughed at, and we are coolly informed the struggle in Allegheny was not to save the State for Curtin, but to win bets made against Berks. Look at the First Ward, Pittsburgh—one hundred and twenty votes taken from Wood-ward and added to Curtin, making a difference of two hundred and fifty. There was one hundred and ninety-eight votes polled for every officer except Governor. One hundred and fifty men will swear they put in ballots for Woodward. Will the election officers account for this and the language they used to Democrats, who simply asked the privilege of voting? We are heart sick at the recitation of outrages and the exhibition of violence, where it was safe to try it on. If honorable Republicans are willing to endorse this, we despair of our Republican institutions. Democrats have always cheerfully yielded to superior numbers when fairly tested at the ballot box, but we have no idea this conduct shall pass without a struggle.

DEMOCRATS.

MARRIED.

SUPER—HOLMES—On Thursday evening, October 8th, by the Rev. W. P. Howard, CHAS. H. SUPER to EMMA E. HOLMES. No cards.

☞ **PRESERVE YOUR CIDER.**

Discovered by Prof. Horsford, will prevent Cider from turning sour, and, also greatly improves its quality. In bottles sufficient for a barrel of Cider with full directions for use. For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
cor Smithfield and Fourth sts.

☞ **Burnett's Cocoaine and Holland Bitters** still selling at 50c per bottle. oc14

☞ **TRUSSES, TRUSSES TRUSSES,**

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TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

A superior article of Trusses. The latest improvement.

Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,

Those wishing a good Truss and at a low price should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Superior Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, Soda Ash and Pot Ash, Perfumery and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

A large and complete assortment of Gum Elastic and Hard Rubber Syringes. Remember the place,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Corner of the Diamond and Market streets. oc9-1d&

COMMUNICATED.]

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A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

☞ **THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING** been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

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☞ **BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—YOU** may recover your health by the use of other remedies. You may recover without any; but do not forget that you may die, and that Brandreth's Pills could have saved you. For remember that the AWFUL PRINCIPLE OF DEATH, when you have it in excess in your system, is evident to your animal instincts. Your countenance tells your friends; your dreams and your own heart tells you,

Now, at these times there is no medicine so deserving of your confidence as

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Is the only medicine known that can certainly save, when all the usual indications tell you that you must die.

Mr. John Pudner, Springfield, Union co., N. J., has used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Bilious affections, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Measels, Whooping Cough, and says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, 284 Canal street, New York.

Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicine. oc5-1m10c

☞ **A PYRAMID OF FACTS CONCERNING** CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It is pure, poisonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black, or a magnificent brown in the space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not stain the skin, and has never known to fail!

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size. oc5-1md&w

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.

☞ STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
LOW PRICES.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE

TORRENCE & McGARR,

APOTHECARIES.

Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

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DRUGS!
DRUGS!

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALL!

DYES!
DYES!
DYES!

PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!

OILS!
OILS!
OILS!

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!

Soda, Cream Tartar, Eng. Mustard, &c.

French, English, and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles, Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, and all Druggist articles, Strictly pure articles. Low prices.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only. ja31yd

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 figures. All orders promptly attended to. oc14

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,

oc13-1yd 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,

oc10 **Masonic Hall Building.**

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE RECEIVING THE LARGEST stock of New Goods we ever brought from the east, comprising among others—German-town Goods,

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.

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.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES
—AND—
SMELTING WORKS.

Park, M'Curdy & Co.,

Manufacturers of

Sheath, Brazers' and Belt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

☞ Constantly on hand, Tinmens' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe21:1yd&w

$10,000,000 SAVED

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER

WILL WARM FOOD FOR THE BABY, heat water or steep herbs, &c., for the sick, make warm water for shaving or toddy, cook for oysters, boil or fry eggs, make tea and coffee, toast bread, &c., &c., in less time and expense than by any other means known. Used on any lamp without obscuring the light. Price 25 cents; by mail postage paid, 50 cents.

Also a Patent Lighter for lighting lamps without removing the chimney. For sale wholesale and retail by

WELDON & KELLY,

oc5 146 Wood st., agents for the manufacturers

COTTON FROM 80 TO 92 1-2c IN NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS ADVANCING.

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

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS & BALMORALS

is very large and complete.

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

At very low prices.

Muslins, Checks, Tickings, Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., all cheap for cash.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

oc10 **74 & 76 MARKET STREET.**

New Advertisements.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Oct. 15, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, November 16th, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 3d, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

oc16 3 d&1tw

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK.
October 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November, at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,

oc16-td Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK,
Oct. 15, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY November 16th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 3d, at 11 o'clock a. m.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

oc16-td

IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 5, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 16th, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 3d, at 11 o'clock a. m. J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

oc16-1md

NOTICE—

SUPREME COURT.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

In the name of the people of the United States, you are here summoned to appear before the undersigned, the Judges of the Supreme Court, to show cause why you should not save one-half by purchasing your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

62 FIFTH STREET,

AT

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

The above Court will be open from day to day until further notice, at 62 FIFTH ST. Per order.

JOHN CHEAP, } Judges of the
FRANK DURABLE, } People's Court.
BILL PERFECT, } of the U. S.

☞ Fail not to appear under penalty of damage to the pocket. oc16

Albums,
Albums,
Albums,

A large assortment at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Flags,
Flags,
Flags,

All prices and sizes, at the Manufactory, Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Carte de Visites,
Carte de Visites,
Carte de Visites,

5,000 just received, at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office. oc16

ELECTION RETURNS.

How the Ladies have Voted

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

**