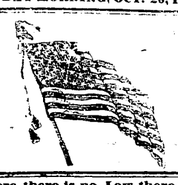
DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1863.



Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

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

SHODDY.

The New York *World*, of Friday last, contains an admirable chapter upon "Shoddy," which, it seems, abounds in New York, as well as in other places. The shoddy characters of the metropolis, who have grown suddenly enormously wealthy off the war, are, like those of other cities, generally clumsy untutored fellows, who betray their ignorance by the extravagance of their proceedings. The *World* doesn't object to these fellows squandering their ill gotten thousands, if they will only do it in a decent manner. But, it says, "when shoddy bedaubs itself with paint and bedizens itself with diamonds, like a pawnbroker's window on a sale day; when it laughs alord to challenge all opera glasses, and pelts tenors "dying in aromatic pain" with boquets as large as Parrott bombs, "shoddy" helps to make opulence shameful and seems "a staring owl to hoot the coming doom of states."

In the street, in the house, at the cafe and the theater, this tawdry frenzy of the hour beasts and plagues the better sense of men. It is more than a nuisance: it is a symptom and a warning. Its roots are in the frame of things about us, working to ends of general evil, on which the careless and self-satisfied will not bestow a thought; from which the watchful students of the nation's life can only hope for some as yet unseen deliverence."

These shoddy people, it is said, have taken possession of the Fifth Avenue, thereby forcing citizens of moderate fortunes, to seek habitations elsewhere. Unlike FLORA MCFLIMSEY, the gaudy daughters of these upstart millionaires have plenty to wear, although their skinny necks and sharp elbows, they always leave uncovered. When at the opera with their faces painted in the vain hope of improving them, they resemble so many old statues, lately touched up, whose extravagant wardrobes proclaim their trunks extravagantly modern, while their sunken cheeks and losses in front announce their heads to be lamentably antique. To see one of these coming up street with her trunk on, horribly laden with flounces, crinoline, ribbons and laces, one is reminded of a brig in full sail, with every inch of her canvass fluttering in the breeze.

The male relatives of these antiquated creatures are fully as provoking as they are. Fellows who, three years ago, were content with one meal a day, and that too in some third rate restaurant, now indulge in tarrapin; and, while knocking the cork out their third bottle of Heidsick, denounce every one as being disloyal who at all favors the closing of the war before they have realized their additional millions from its prosecution. They sport the largest whiskers and fob-chains, and the flashiest waistcoats to be seen in Gotham, while their opera glasses, will draw a lady three miles distant, so close as to hear her talk. They are the swells of the present day, and are modestly represented by the wood cuts of them which so handsomely embellish our pictorial publications.

GOV. SEYMOUR

The *Commercial Printing Company* expresses surprise at Gov. SEYMOUR supporting the call of the President for volunteers. This merely shows that the *Company* is either ignorant or dishonest; our private impression is that it is both. Gov. SEYMOUR was always favorable to volunteering; and was always favorable to the war; his objections, like our own, have been to the shameful manner in which hostilities have been conducted by those in power. If the Abolition press of Pennsylvania had any conception of liberality it would thank the patriotic Governor of New York instead of laboring to defame him. When our State was invaded, and its destruction threatened by rebel invasion, and when our Governor was petrified with fear, Gov. SEYMOUR came to our rescue, and saved us from the impending danger. For this promptitude he was officially thanked by the War Department, while such papers as the miserable *Commercial* recognized his services by calling him "copperhead."

The *Commercial Printing Company* in expecting to see the *Post* follow the example of Gov. SEYMOUR, looks as if it did not expect the "proper officer" to suppress our publication. How is this? It howled lustily for our sacrifice on Friday, and on Saturday it expects us to continue. This disparity must result from the fact of their having so many able individuals engaged writing for the *Commercial*, as "no one mind however gifted" is capable of editing so luminous a publication.

OUR SHARE.

Under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers, the quota of Pennsylvania will be 50,000 The share for Allegheny county will exceed 3,000 men. We have until the 5th of January to furnish them, which will require over three hundred per week, else comes the draft says Father ABRAHAM; but which the Republican papers said was a "copperhead lie." The volunteers will all be Republicans, they alone being loyal — the drafted, the poor Irish and German.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, October 24, 2½ P. M.—The official returns of all the counties of the State have been received, and the majority for Governor CURTIN is 15,256. This may be positively relied on.

We clip this dispatch from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday, for the purpose of denying the truth of it; the purpose of it is to enable Abolition politicians in Philadelphia, to collect bets made upon fifteen thousand majority for CURTIN. We do not believe that he has the reported majority, and the official count by the Legislature will show it.

THE FIRST WARD.

It is in exceeding bad taste in the *Gazette* to be constantly sneering at those who exercise the right of suffrage but who may not be able to read or write. That is their misfortune not their fault, and they exercise the right of voting because the Constitution gives it to them, but of which the *Gazette* would deprive them. It is also assumed that these hard working men are fair game, and the man who imposed upon them a ticket different from the one they intended to vote, is called sharp. It was meanly charged, their oaths were taken with a mental reservation or be discredited altogether because they could not read or write. The few who have made their *mark* in this First Ward business will bring to shame and grief the very respectable and intelligent officers of the election board. They will have the opportunity in the Criminal Court, to measure their honest conduct, and highly respectable characters against the oaths of one hundred and fifty men who voted for WOODWARD, but who were disfranchised, as appears in the count. Perhaps the Legislature and a court and jury will accept the solemn oath of a tax-payer and a poor man, although he may not be able to read or write, and who is of no value in the eyes of the *Gazette*.

☞ In Saturday's *Post*, we alluded to MACBETH being the President's "favorite dramatic creation," upon which the *Commercial* immediately drew the following fine sight:

We were never before apprised of the fact, until we received the *Post* of this morning, that his Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, wrote the interesting play of "Macbeth."

Here is an additional evidence of another "gifted mind" being engaged to shed its rays through the *Commercial*. A literary creation, then, cannot be a favorite of any one except its author. "There's richness for you," as SQUERES said to the skim milk.

The Battle of Chickamauga.

WHAT WAS DONE AND WHO WAS TO BLAME.

The following extract from a private letter appears in the Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday:

IN CAMP, September 28, 1863.

A week has now elapsed since the terrible battle of last Saturday and Sunday, any the newspapers begin to arrive here filled with much nonsensical accounts of the affair, that I fear you at the North have a very poor idea of the magnitude of the contest, or the way in which our defeat was brought about. That it was a sore defeat, I think, no one questions, and but for the indomitable valor of our Western soldiers, mismanaged as they were, it would have been a crushing and irreparable disaster.

I think we ought to have had, and *did* have, 75,000 men, and 207 pieces of artillery in action on Sunday, but I put the figures at the lowest notch, and you may *bet* on their correctness. Joe Johnston may possibly have had 75,000 men under his command, but I do not think it, for if he had we would have been driven into the Tennessee river, *so poorly were our forces handled*. You cannot fail to notice the immense amount of our artillery. Of this we lost between thirty and fifty pieces. I heard General Mitchell say he thought our loss would not exceed thirty pieces, while some put it at fifty pieces. The medical men say our loss in killed and wounded is between 11,000 and 12,000; while our loss in prisoners is between 5,000 and 7,000. *All* our severely wounded were left in the enemy's hands, as well as the bodies of the slain on the field, for we were forced a distance of *nine* miles. And all this horrid slaughter took place, or nearly all, between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock on Sunday—two short hours.

I believe that the rebel loss in killed and wounded is as great, and perhaps greater than our own, and we have some 1,500 prisoners.

When Rosecrans commenced his movement on Chattanooga, Bragg lay there with about 25,000 men, which was amply sufficient to hold the place against any force which might attack in front, or from the north side of the Tennessee. Now old Rosecrans' plan was to send Crittenden's corps down to attack Chattanooga in front, (that is from the north side of the Tennessee river) while he with Thomas and McCook should cross Lookout Mountain and come in the rear of the town, cutting off Bragg from all reinforcements and making him either come out in the open field or risk all on the fate of a single battle, when we had the choice of the ground and a vastly superior army, or else lie in his entrenchments at Chattanooga and starve to death, as Pemberton did at Vicksburg.

Well, just as Rosecrans had succeeded in making the movement, Joe Johnston arrived with a few thousand men from Mobile, and took command, ordered the evacuation of the town, and commenced making a big show of falling back on Rome or Atlanta. Rosecrans was completely fooled by this movement, and rushed with Thomas' corps into Chattanooga (where he spent a couple of precious days in counting his beads, and saying his pater nosters with a Catholic archbishop,) while he sent McCook's corps and the greater part of the cavalry still further south to flank Rome, in case Johnston should attempt to stop there. Instead of this, as is now evident, he should have concentrated his forces and beaten Johnston before he received reinforcements from Virginia. Thus you see "old Rosy" spent a week catching flies, when he ought to have been whaling Johnston. That wily rebel no sooner discovered the movement of McCook, than he set about to "gobble" him, and threw a large portion of his forces under Polk between Thomas and McCook, thus forcing him to retreat. Then occurred one of the most terrific stampedes on record: Our brigade was with McCook, and brought up the rear, so I happen to know all about it. We retreated for forty eight hours, and *scarcely stopping to eat—sleeping* was out of the question.

[Here follows an elaborate account of the battle, which we omit, our purpose being only with results. The rebels fought this battle with the object—

First—If possible to hurl the army of the Cumberland into the Tennessee, retake Chattanooga, and reopen communication between Richmond and Alabama and Georgia by this route.

Second—To give Rosecrans such a terrible thrashing that he would not be able to give battle again for two or three months, to capture guns and prisoners, and obtain a victory that would revive their spirits at home, and put their waning cause abroad on its legs again. Meanwhile they can transport all their army back to Virginia flushed with a Western victory, to administer another dose of salts to the Army of the Potomac, and attempt to take Washington.

In this last object I think no one will dispute the rebels were eminently successful. It will be at least three months before this army can again take the offensive.

BISHOP LEE, of Delaware, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Illinois, sailed from New York on Tuesday, in the steamer Saladin, for Port au Prince, Hayti, to survey the field, with a view to the establishment of a mission in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

A SPEECH BY LORD BROUGHAM.

His Views on the American War and on the French Occupation of Mexico.

Lord Brougham delivered an elaborate address at the opening of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science at Edinburgh, on Oct. 8. In the course of his speech he made the following reference to the Mexican expedition, and American topics in general:

"A great, and but for its success a very unpopular expedition has resulted in the occupation of Mexico by the French Government, and the foundation of a monarchical *regime*, nearly upon the principles adopted in France, both as regards the power of the Crown and the rights of the people. It is impossible to question the advantages derivable from the change by the Mexicans, who for so many years had suffered all the evils of alternate anarchy and the violence and plunder of petty tyrants. Nor can any friend of humanity and of peace begrudge the influence acquired by France, or cavil at the use made of it in favor of Austria. The peace of the Continent is furthered by whatever brings these two great Powers into a friendly connection. * * *

But the establishment of French influence in Mexico is likely to produce an uneasy feeling in the now unhappily dis United States of America, and may by no remote possibilities *lead to an amicable intercourse with the South, not perhaps against the North, but in formal recognition of the secession, and in breach of the blockade*. The friends of humanity would have good cause for lamenting anything so manifestly tending to promote the continuance of the war, and extend its miseries. The term civil war is now hardly applicable to this miserable contest. The people of the South are banded against those of the North exactly as any two European nations, differing in all respects save language, have been banded against each other—the Austrians and Prussians for example. But give it what name we may, no one can doubt that it is a cruel calamity to the Americans themselves, and, though in a much less degree, to the rest of the world, which, with one accord, joins in reprobating their conduct while lamenting its effects. Each party, of course, seeks to cast on the other the heavy blame of breaking the peace.

On one side is the wicked allegation of pretext in human beings; on the other, the hollow pretext of making war to free American slavery—her shame and her curse, as all except slave owners admit it to be. Hollow we may call it, for those who proclaimed emancipation confess that it was a measure of hostility to the whites and designed to produce slave insurrection, from which the much enduring nature of the unhappy negro saved the country. My esteemed friend, the prelate who exalts by his eloquence and his virtues the name of Wilberforce which he inherits, declared that the authors of the measure cared as little for the blacks' freedom as for the whites'; and now they call for extermination of the one race to liberate the other. But whatever may have been the proximate cause of the contest, its continuance is the result of a national vanity without example and without bounds. Individuals subject to this failing are despised, not hated; and it is an ordinary expression respecting him who is without the weakness, that he is too proud to be vain. But when a people are seized with it, they change the name, and call it love of glory.

Of the individual we often hear the remark that, despicable as the weakness is, it leads to no bad actions. Nothing can be more false. It leads to many crimes, and to that disregard of truth which is the root of all offences. Certainly it produces none of the worst crimes. The man who is a prey to vanity thirsts not for the blood of his neighbor. How fearfully otherwise is it when a nation is its slave! Magnifying itself beyond all measure, and despising the rest of mankind—blinded and intoxicated with self-satisfaction—persuaded that their very crimes are proofs of greatness, and believing that they are both admired and envied, the Americans have not only not been content with the destruction of half a million but been vain of the slaughter. Their object being to retain a great name among nations for their extent of territory, they exulted in the wholesale bloodshed by which it must be accomplished, because others were unable to make such a sacrifice. The struggle of above two years, which loosened all the bonds which hold society together, and gave to millions the means of showing their capacity has produced no genius, civil or military; while the submission to every caprice of tyranny had been universal and habitual, and never interrupted by a single act of resistance to the most flagrant infractions of personal freedom.

The mischiefs of mob supremacy have been constantly felt for the calamity of rational and respectable men keeping aloof from the management of affairs has resulted in the tyranny of the multitude. To this tyrant the nominal rulers have never withheld their submission; and the Press, catering for the appetites of the populace, and pandering to their passions, has persisted in every misrepresentation which might most disguise the truth as to passing events, exaggerating each success, extenuating each defeat, often describing failure as victory; while the multitude, if the truth by chance reached them, were one day sunk in despair, another elated to ecstacy, almost at the pleasure of their rulers and their guides. Nor were the falsehoods thus propagated confined to the event of the war; they extended to all things—to the measures of the Government and the acts of foreign nations. The public feeling must not be thwarted; the people desired to hear whatever gratified their vanity or raised their spirits; and in the delusion it must they live as long as the rule is in the hands of the mob.

The truth they will never hear, because they desire to hear what is pleasing and not what is true. But it would be a great mistake to charge on their false guides the follies and the crimes which they chime in with and do their best to perpetrate. The people are determined to their course. Far from feeling shame at the cruel scenes which modern ages—nay, which Christian times—have seen nothing to equal—a spectacle at which the world stands aghast, almost to incredulity—they actually glory in it as a proof of their higher nature, believe themselves to be the envy as the flower of mankind, and fancy that their prowess would triumph over the most powerful States of Europe! In such illusions their chiefs may not practically join, but the people are, beyond doubt, a prey to them, and will continue so to the end—

"Hear the last law, the judgment of the skies,
They that have truth shall be the dupe of lies;
And if they will be cheated to the last,
Delusion strong as hell shall bind them fast."

The feeling toward England which prevails among the American people, though arising from the excess of national vanity, and its kindred envy, is certainly in part the remains of the old quarrel that led to the separation. We are hated and despised: neither feeling is at all reciprocal, but among our kinsfolk it prevails in a degree almost amounting to mental alienation; it can be hardly accounted for without recurring to the ancient grudge of the American war: and it illustrates the soundness of the view taken by those who have most considered the great subject of colonial policy, that we must so govern our settlements as to prepare for a separation on friendly terms, always assuming that sooner or later their growth will bring about their independence. Some distinguished men in the literary as well as political world have lately maintained the opinion that our colonies are only a burden and that they give us no benefits worth the expense they entail. This is a great error, and it is not now for the first time that I so describe it.

Sixty years ago, while residing here, I published a work in which the whole subject was fully examined in all its branches, and a demonstration given of the benefits—political social and commercial—of colonial establishments, with detailed proofs that their cost falls short of their benefits, and that the wars ascribed to them had another origin. The book was very soon out of print, and I have always refused to allow a second edition. It might now, however, be of some use, as the information contained respecting the colonies of all nations ought to be more generally diffused.

LATEST FOREIGN DETAILS.

Mr. Stephens' Mission to Europe—The Detention of the Rebel Rams.

By the steamer Scotia at New York we have some further foreign news of interest:

England.

The assemblage of a Russian fleet in the harbor of New York is spoken of by a number of the English journals as very unpalatable, and it may be dangerous, to the European Powers opposed to the interests of the American Union. The writers attach considerable importance to the fact that Mrs. Lincoln proposed the health of the Czar as a toast on board of one of the Emperor's ships. The Liverpool *Courier* points out the great power which a combined Russo-American fleet would possess on the ocean if the two allied powers were driven to war against a coalition brought about by the commotions in Poland and the Southern American States. Admiral Milne is warned by the journal to watch whe e the Russian vessels head for after leaving New York.

The 'Index,'' Jeff Davis' official organ in London, has the following, in conspicuous type, in its issue of the 9th:

"The New York papers have circulated a story to the effect that Vice-President Stephens is coming to Europe to negotiate an alliance with the Emperor of the French, on terms supposed to have been offered by his Majesty in December last—the cession of Texas to France. We are not aware that Mr. Stephens is entrusted with any mission to Europe, and certainly, if he were, the object of his mission would not be communicated to Northern newsmongers."

The Preston Branch of the Southern Club had memorialized Earl Russell against the detention of the rebel rams upon mere suspicion, and protested against the interference of the Federal Government.

Queen Victoria had at length resolved to emerge from the seclusion she has observed since the death of the Prince Consort, having promised to attend the inauguration of a statue of Prince Albert at Aberdeen.

The Daily *Telegraph* is authorized to contradict the report of the betrothal of the Princess Helena to the Prince of Orange.

The Polish Question.

ADDRESS OF THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A circular has been addressed by the Polish national government (Department of Lithuania) to its agent abroad. After recapitulating a number of successes of the Poles over the Russians, the circular proceeds as follows

"Our insurrection, being a struggle in which the whole nation is engaged, has embraced all classes of society. Thus all classes have furnished, and still furnish, heroes, and victims. Russia, which proclaims in all Europe that the insurrection is only the work of a small portion of the nobility, gives herself a formal denial by imprisoning, deporting, or condemning to death, a large number of peasants. It is true that she does not proclaim this fact in her periodical press.

"We have already seen how the prisons were crowded with peasants, and how many of those unfortunate people have been transported to Siberia, shot, and hanged. We have now to record even more terrible events. Whole families of peasants, whole villages, have been transported to Siberia. In the district of Lida, the large village of Dubleze, exclusively inhabited by peasanty, has been completely depopulated; the lands have been distributed among colonists from the depths of Russia, and the inhabitants—men, women and children—have been sent to Siberia on foot, after having first been plundered of all they possessed. It is but too likely that the majority of these unfortunate people will not arrive at their journey's end, but die on the road from fatigue, suffering and privation. The same barbarous measure has been applied to the village of Krakole, situated in the same district, and to that of Kleciski, in the district of Oszmiana."

The Paris *Patrie* maintains the complete accuracy of its statement that Prince Czartoriski had demanded from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a belligerent nation.

The Paris *Pays* says that France is determined to preserve to the Polish question its European character, and not to separate its action from that of the other powers. It also denies the above assertion of the *Patrie*.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* maintains that the negotiations promoted by France have succeeded in placing Poland under the protection of Europe. The idea is combatted by several of the other Paris journals.

A sanguinary engagement is reported at Raczanoz. Numerous enlistments in the insurrectionary army had taken place in Kalisch.

Treatment of Prisoners in Richmond.

An exchanged prisoner, writing of affairs in Dixie, says:

I cannot close this letter without a few observations on the treatment and condition of our prisoners in Castle Thunder. A couple of days ago, I received from a friend confined in that prison a letter stating, among other things, that the harshness and cruelty of the commandant, instead of abating, is being from day to day aggravated. Since the execution of a long none of them fell that their lives are safe. My friend writes that Wirz, one of the officers of the prison, said on only a few days ago, to the inmates of the citizens' room, that the authorities had the "dead wood" on a dozen of them. But, unfortunate creatures, if they escape the fate of Kellogg, many of them, unless released or provided by our Government or their friends with the necessaries of life will starve or freeze before midwinter. A majority of them have been confined a long time, and are either thinly covered with rags or half naked. They need coats, pants, drawers, shirts, stockings and shoes, and blankets to put under and over them at night. The rebel authorities will allow these articles to be sent and distributed, and it is to be hoped that our Government will supply them without delay. But the prisoners are suffering not only for clothing, but for want of proper nourishment. The prison rations are entirely inadequate. They consist of a small piece of bread and meat and less than a pint of cow beans to each man. The bread is good enough; but the meat, which is generally mule or horse, and the beans, are boiled separately, with little or no salt, and are not fit food for a decent dog. Yet such are the cravings of hunger that the prisoners devour the trash, as they would four times as much, if they could obtain it, with great gusto. Such of the prisoners as happen to have money get along quite well. The commissary of the post has a room in the castle wherein he keeps a sort of sutler's stock, consisting of bread, pies, cakes, vegetables and fruit, which prisoners are allowed to purchase. But most of the inmates when arrested had very little money about them, and with the exhorbitant prices charged for everything, it could not last long. When I left very few of them had a dollar remaining, and many of them had been for months without a cent.

DIED.

MCELROY—On Sunday morning, October 25th, KATE, youngest daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah B. McElroy aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

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☞ FOR PERFUMERY OF every description, fine Extracts, Pomades and Hair oils, Flesh Brushes, Flesh Gloves and Strops, Combs and Brushes, Nail and shaving, Fine Soaps in great variety, go to

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For superior Shoulder Braces, Trusses and Supporters in great variety at reduced prices, go to

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

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For Drake's Plantation Hostetter's Hofland's and Boerhave's Holland Bitters; for Laird's Bloom of Youth and Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the great-est articles ever discovered for the Complexion; for Mrs. Allen's world renowned Hair Restorer, which restores hair to its natural color, and yet is not a dye, go to

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Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.
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[COMMUNICATED.]

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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,
se5-3md&w Kings County, New York.

☞ **BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—YOU** may recover your health by the use of other remedies. You may recover without any but do not forge: 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 Pudney, 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.
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I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All application answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

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

mh1 PITTSBURGH.

☞ FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the ALLEGHENY CITY MILLS situated in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City. This well known Mill has been rebuilt lately, and contains four run of chinery for manufacturing the best brands of Flour. Enjoys a good local as well as foreign custom. This is a rare chance for business men and invite any who wish to engage in a profitable business to call at the Mill, where terms will be made known.

oc21-3md1w J. VOEGTLY.

Book-Keeping,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY thoroughly taught at the German Catholic High school 597 Penn street, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. oc23-1wd

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GAITERS. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Balmorals, Ladies' Gum Balmorals, Ladies' heeled Shank, new style Balmorals, Men's Double Sole Calf Boots, Men's Double Sole Calf Gaiters, Men's Water-Proof Boots; Gums of all kinds.

J. H. BORLAND,
oc24 98 MARKET St., 2d door from 5th.

New Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

OF

All Descriptions Opening Daily

AT

M. MENTZER'S,

94 MARKET STREET,

GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
PRINTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
OPERA FLANNELS,
GREY TWIL'D FLANNELS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, &c.,

Selling at the lowest cash prices.

Call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

M. MENTZER,
oc26-3m-eod 94 Market st.

FOR SALE.

THAT SPLENDID RESTAURANT establishment, in Lafayette Building's, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Apply to

J. H. CASIDAY, Broker,
oc26 Burke's Building, Fourth st.

NEW DRY GOODS

OPENING DAILY

AT

HUGUS & HACKE'S

Corner of 5th and Market Sts.

DRESS GOODS,

In every variety.

MERINOES and POPLINS,
CLOAKS and SHAWLS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SCARLET OPERA FLANNELS,
GREY TWIL'D FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CHECKS, &c.

All selling at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

oc20 Call and examine our stock.

RUBBERS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT McCLELLAND'S AUCTION

HOUSE,

55 FIFTH STREET.

oc17

NOTICE—

SUPREME COURT.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

In the name of the people of the United States, you are hereby 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, FRANK DURABLE, BILL PERFECT, } Judges of the People's Court.

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

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 who 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 imposters and counterfeiters.
oc9-d&w

EDWARD FOERSTER.....CHAS. F. SCHWARZ

Copartnership Notice.

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR friends and the public in general that they have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Wall Paper, Fancy Goods and Toy Business, at the store,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between 6th and 7th sts. up to this time occupied by Edward Foerster, as a Wall Paper Store, where they have received a very large assortment of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

Would most respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock.

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
Near the German Protestant Church.
oc22 1wd No. 164 Smithfield st.

OPENING.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd and 23rd, a large and handsome stock of

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,

To which she would invite all her former friends and the public in general.

S. GRUBBS,
oc19-1wd No. 45 North-east side of Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

NO. 89 DIAMOND STREET.

se19 1yd PITTSBURGH.

SHOT GUNS—Double and single barrels. Revolvers, Pistols, Bowie and Camp Knives, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
oc24 136 Wood st.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC HALL.

THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

OF

GOODWIN & CO.'S

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR.

Price reduced to 15 Cents,

Notwithstanding the fact that the Hall has been crowded at each entertainment, the Manager in order to accommodate the masses has reduced the price to 15 cents without distinction to age.

Exhibitions each Evening

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

GRAND MATINEES

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

At 3 o'clock. Admission to Matinees, ladies 10 cents, children 5 cents.

RUFUS SOMERBY,
Manager.

Tuesday afternoon, exhibition for the benefit of the Ladies Sanitary Committee. oc26-6td

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT

64 FOURTH STREET.

S. S. MARVIN.

N. B.—Cracker Meal for saloons and hotels.
oc26-1yd-ow

NOTICE.

IF THE FRIENDS OF A. WEBB, originally of Pittsburgh, recently of Texas, will call on the undersigned, a prisoner in the Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, they can get some interesting information concerning him.

W. A. RENDALL.

Pittsburgh papers please copy. oc26-1td

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and BOAT STORES to RENO, MARATTA & CO., who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 47 Front street.

To those of my friends who have patronized me during the last fifteen years, while connected with the firm of ISHAM & FISHER, ISHAM, FISHER & Co. and JOHN G. ISHAM, I return my thanks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage to my successors, Messrs. RENO, MARATTA & CO., cheerfully recommending them as being every way worthy of it.

My office will remain for the present with Messrs RENO, MARATTA & Co., where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my customers and friends

JNO. G. ISHAM.

Cincinnati, October 19, 1863

Having purchased the stock of Jno. G. Isham, and succeeded in the firms of Isham & Fisher, Isham, Fisher & Co., and Jno. G. Isham, in the SHIP CHANDLERY and BOAT STORE business, we hope to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them.

JOHN C. RENO,
FRANK MARATTA,
FRANK X. RENO,
No. 47 Public Landing.

Cincinnati, October 19, 1863. oc26-1t

Homemade Flannels,
Barr'd Factory Flannels,
Country Blankets,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Dress Goods & Balmorals
JUST OPENED THIS DAY AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET.
oc23

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	7,132
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.

oc14 WM. SUMNER, Agent.

NEW MUSIC BOOK BY MR. BRADBURY.—In press, and will be issued early in November, THE KEY-NOTE; a new collection of Sacred and secular Music, for Singing school, Choirs, Congregations and social use, by WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, author of "The Jubilee," and many other Musical Works. One hundred pages will be devoted to the Elements of Music, with a great amount of new Singing School Music, and nearly THREE HUNDRED pages to Sacred Music, as Tunes of all metres, Anthems, Chants, and other sacred Pieces, mostly new. The work is printed throughout from large plain type, one part on a staff. Price, $10 per dozen. A single copy will be sent post paid to any teacher of music or leader of a choir, for examination, on receipt of one dollar.

The immense success of Mr. Bradbury's previous works, and their almost unexampled sale (of his last work in this department, THE JUBILEE, more than two hundred thousand copies have already been sold,) prove his knowledge of the wants of the public and his ability to supply them. The present work was designed for publication last year, but having been delayed by the unfavorable times, the author has taken advantage of the opportunity to perfect it in every respect. As a Singing School Book, the Key-Note will be still more comprehensive and valuable than its predecessors, while to Choirs, Congregations, Societies, &c., it will prove the most complete and satisfactory of Mr. Bradbury's labors in presenting the results of Mr. Bradbury's labors in composing and collecting for several years. For sale by MASON &