DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

The Union as it was.
The Constitution as it is.

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

☞ For Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market see fourth page.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

In nothing is the Abolition party so inconsistent and ridiculous, as it is in its demand for unanimity among the people, in regard to the measures necessary to put down the rebellion. That there should be agreement, to sustain the Government, we do not deny; but that there ought be a quiet, uncomplaining spirit in regard to the conduct of the Administration is a dangerous teaching. But the Abolitionists, while demanding this passive obedience from their opponents, do not, by any means, practice it themselves. While denouncing us for the freedom of our criticisms, they take the largest liberty of discussion themselves. In fact, their test of loyalty, upon our part, is adherence to their opinions, no matter how rapidly and frequently they may change them.

For more than a year the President refused to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation; he declared it would be useless; but he did issue it, and experience proves it utterly worthless. It has freed no slaves where our arms have not penetrated: and our army can free them without the proclamation. These were the President's convictions, but for us to advocate them now is, according to Abolitionism, downright disloyalty. In order to be loyal, indeed, is to close our eyes and ears and subscribe to every silly thing which may result from their heated and frenzied imaginations. These persons are well answered by the following extract from a speech by DANIEL WEBSTER delivered in Congress in 1814:

"When we ask, sir, for the cause of these disappointments we are told that they arise from the opposition which the war encounters in this house and among the people. All the evils which afflict the country are imputed to opposition. This is the fashionable doctrine, both here and elsewhere. It is said to be owing to opposition that war became necessary, and owing to opposition that it has been prosecuted with no entire success.

"This, sir, is no new strain. It has been sung with unanimous voice; it is *the constant tune of every weak or wicked administration.* What minister ever yet acknowledged that the evils which fell upon this country were the necessary consequences of his own incapacity, *his own folly or his own corruption?* What possessor of political power ever yet failed to enlarge the mischief resulting from his own measure upon those who had uniformly opposed those measures. The people of the United States may well remember the administration of Lord NORTH. He lost America to his country. Yet he could find pretenses of throwing the odium upon his opponents. He could throw it upon those who had forewarned him of the consequences from the first, and who had opposed him at every stage of this disastrous policy, with all the force of truth and reason and talent. It was not his own weakness, his own ambition, his own love of arbitrary power which disaffected the colonies. It was not the Tea act, the Stamp act, or the Boston Port Bill that severed the empire of Great Britain. Oh, no! It was owing to no fault of the administration; it was the work of opposition. It was the imperious boldness of CHATHAM; the idle declamation of FOX, and the unseasonable sarcasm of BURKE!

PREPARATIONS FOR A GAY WINTER.

It hostilities continue for another year, there will be a very great change wrought in the habits and customs of our people. This is particularly visible in and around Washington, the great political centre of the Union. Last winter that city surpassed itself in all sorts of fashionable dissipation; the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore sent their thousands to swell its population, until the gayest evenings ever seen in Paris, were not more luxurious than those spent in Washington. War is making the people reckless, and they seem determined to enjoy themselves while they can. This infection has penetrated the White House, and the occupants of that establishment are announced as going to lead the fashions the coming winter. Before the ball opens, however, we would advise his Excellency to issue a proclamation of thanksgiving, or one setting apart a day for humiliation and prayer. This will keep him right in the estimation of the Pecksniffs; and, perhaps, exempt his carryings on, from the criticism of the clergy. The austere ministry of New England may, however, launch their thunders against this fashionable folly; that section of the country has been teaching old ABE his politics, and we think that they ought to indoctrinate him into their rigid code of morals, also. Dancing in the White House is a profanation, especially when we remember that Government has laid a tax upon "hops." In the meantime we copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, descriptive of the lively season which is so rapidly approaching:

"The approaching winter will be the gayest season Washington ever saw. The preparations that are being made for every description of dissipation are on the most stupendous scale. The population of the capital will be far greater than during any preceding winter. The capacity of the hotels and boarding houses for accommodating the people who will be here, was exhausted long ago. There is not a vacant house in the city, or in Georgetown. Hundreds of people have engaged houses in Baltimore, and will ride to this city from that every morning. The hotels and boarding-houses here will charge the most fabulous prices. Balls, routs, and parties will be the order of the day. Money will flow like water. Extravagance in dress, in equipage, and in sumptuous living, will mark the daily life of the degenerate successor of WASHINGTON of JACKSON, of HARRISON, of POLK. In all these fashionable follies the President's household, we are gravely informed, will take the lead. Already JENKINS has given a startling description of the new and elegant outfit of the "President's lady," and has dilated upon the gorgeous balls and banquets that are to be given at the White House. God help the poor this winter, whose husbands and fathers have been forced off to the wars, while they are starving at home, with coal at $11 a ton, sugar 18 cents a pound, coffee 40 cents a pound, tea $1.50 a pound, muslin 31 cents a yard, and flannel 60 cents to be bought. Balls and banquets at the White House; blood, and battle of another kind, on the battle field; and starvation and anguish in the dwellings of the poor. So we go. This is the fruit of a Republican rule.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

On Saturday the coal dealers in Philadelphia met and resolved to press upon the immediate attention of the State authorities the urgent necessity of a speedy military assistance in the mining districts. A committee were appointed to wait upon Governor Curtin, and represent to him the real condition of affairs in the coal districts. Subsequently a committee waited upon Major General Cadwalader, who promised to send a force of soldiers into the disturbed districts. The late troubles at Mauch Chunk, it is feared by the trade, are but the beginning of worse ones. The conscription is now being enforced there, and, it is stated, meets with much opposition.

Mourning in Nashville.

A late letter from Nashville states that a large part of the wealthy population of the city were in Bragg's army, under Breckinridge and Cheatham, at the late battle, and great numbers were killed. Out of 1,600 under Breckinridge, 1,300 were killed and wounded. Three-fourths of the ladies of the Episcopal Church are in mourning for their dead.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

The Fenian Association

The Association of Irishmen in the United States, whose purpose is the regeneration of their native land held a meeting in Chicago last week and issued the following address:

ADDRESS

Of the Centres and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, assembled in convention in the City of Chicago, to their fellow-countrymen in Ireland who share their views as to the best means of achieving the Independence of Ireland.

BROTHERS—We deem it prudent to withhold for the present from publication in the newspapers certain important resolutions having special reference to the revolutionary element in Ireland, which have been submitted to this convention by the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and unanimously adopted. Printed copies of these resolutions will be placed before the different circles of our organization in this country; and will also be transmitted at the earliest fitting opportunity to our friends at home. In the meantime we do not wish to keep apart without addressing you a few guarded words—such as we can afford to have read by *all whom it may concern*—regarding the present aspect of our cause.

We are solemnly pledged to labor earnestly and continuously for the regeneration of our beloved Ireland. That pledge with the blessing of Divine Providence, we shall redeem. And when the wished-for hour will have arrived, we shall be prepared with you to meet the implacable persecutors of our race in battle array, to put an end forever to the accursed system under which our unhappy people have suffered such cruel tortures—or die like men in the attempt. And in what holier cause has man ever died? How much Irish blood has fallen upon the battle-fields of the world? Alas! how much Irish blood has been shed in the service of our country's oppressor—the plunderer and murderer of her people—the fell enemy of her faith? Over this subject and others connected with it we have pondered long and bitterly. But our resolve is fixed and irrevocable; the foul stigma which attaches to our name *must* be wiped out.

We do not ask, Will you be ready? We know you *are* ready. Nine tenths of the Irish people have been at all times ready, in heart and will, to dispute with armed hand the invader's right to enslave or exterminate them. But this is not enough. We must be "skilled to do" as well as "ready to dare." We are thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of legal and constitutional agitations, parliamentary "policies," and all similar delusions. These things have brought more suffering upon our people than would be caused by the most protracted and devastating war. The best of them would but expose the ardent and the brave to the vengeance of local despots; and be it remembered that *such* sacrifices begot no noble aspirations.

No enslaved people ever regained their independence or became formidable to their enslaver, without "illegal" (in the enslaver's sense) pre organization. Ireland had its illegal (in the Russian sense) organization long before those glorious "legions of despair" unfurled the flag of revolution. Had Italy no illegal (in the Austrian sense) organization, the sword of McMahon had never flashed in victory on the field of Magenta. Had not the American colonies of England their raised militia, the "trampled province" could not have sprung into a "free and glorious Republic." Hungary was pre organized. But why multiply instances? The lesson which history teaches to struggling nationalities, and illustrates by many a bright and many a dark example, is that pre organization is essential to success. With it there may be defeat and glory. Without it there must be defeat and shame. Some politicians seem to think anything approaching to a military organization impossible in Ireland. But its possibility and feasibility, when guided by courage, prudence, devotion and ability, have been *proved* to our satisfaction; and this fact is the very foundation of our conviction that the day of our deliverance is at hand. We say *our* deliverance, for the privileges of living among a free people and of sharing the blessings of free institutions but make us feel the more keenly the sufferings and degradations of our own old land. But our hearts swell with hope and exultation when we think of the living fire that burns within her shores, defying the combined efforts of open foe and false friend to extinguish it. No matter how powerful and devoted her exiled children might be, we should tremble for the issue if there were no true men left in Ireland, no worthy descendants and disciples of the heroes of '98. We do not wonder at the enemy's persistent endeavors to emasculate or to banish you.

Americans already admit that the non-recognition of the revolted States by England is due to the attitude which the Irish people have assumed both at home and in this Republic. If the Irish people at home and abroad were united in a band of brotherhood for the salvation of their own country, would the United States hesitate for an hour to strike a blow which would be followed by two inevitable results—peace in America and liberty in Ireland?

A deep responsibility rests upon Irishmen in the present generation. The fate of their country trembles in the balance. Emigration is doing its exhausting work. Other influences are leagued with the oppressor to quench the spirit which has triumphed over the dungeon and the scaffold, and which even famine could not kill. Let us talker now, and Ireland's doom is sealed: a grand old nation—grand even in her chains—is blotted from the map of the world. But there shall be no faltering, no cowardice. Our country cries to us for aid, and points to the grave which the toe has dug for her. Armed legions shall interpose between her and that grave.

Here we have soldiers armed and trained (thousands of them trained in the tented field and amid the smoke and thunders of battle) with able and experienced Generals to lead them. Let the cities and towns and parishes of Ireland have their brigades, regiments, batallions and companies of partially disciplined soldiers of liberty silently enrolled. Above all things, let every man be pledged to obey the commands of his superiors; and pledged also never to move without such command, for obedience to command is the first and the most important requisite of the perfect soldier; all the rest is secondary. Thus you will not only be prepared to strike with effect, but all rash attempts at insurrection will be prevented. Without such an organization as we contemplate partial uprisings of the people will be sure to occur, leaving no results but the sacrifice of brave men, and, perhaps, the ruin of our cause. When we strike, let us strike home. And are there not strong arms within the enemy's own shores to second the blow? Circumstances are in our favor, such as Providence never before vouchsafed to an enslaved people. We have but to act as becomes brave and reasoning men, and ours shall be the pride and the glory of lifting our sorrowing Eire of the Streams to her place among the nations.

Brothers, rely upon us. We rely upon you

JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia.
Chairman.

JOHN O'MAHONEY,
President and Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood of America.

RICHARD DOHERTY, Indiana,
DANIEL GRADY, District of Columbia,
DANIEL CARMODY, Wisconsin,
Vice President.

HENRY O'C. MCCARTHY, Illinois.
JOHN A. STUART, Indiana,
Secretary.

TIME doesn't fight fair in his conflict with us. He pulls hair.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi.

COLUMBUS, MISS., Nov. 3.—The Governor's Message was read to day. He opens with a review of the enemy's encroachments upon the State, and the damage done public and private property. He urges the construction of a temporary penitentiary, and the re-establishment of the deaf, dumb and blind asylums, broken up by the enemy at Jackson. He advocates the removal of negroes from exposed districts, and suggests that they be put in the employ of the Government; and also advises that steps be taken to provide for the widows, wives and children of soldiers. He alludes to the good done by the State troops, and favors a thorough reorganization of the militia, calling out all male citizens between sixteen and sixty years of age. He does not think it necessary to retain the office of brigadier general of militia, but desires the earliest preparation to be made, regardless of expense or extreme measures.

Reported Occupation of Stafford Heights.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 6.

The enemy are reported on the Stafford Heights, near Fredericksburg, with considerable force of cavalry and artillery. It is said that the movement has been made to stop the Confederates from getting the iron on the track which the Yankees left behind them from Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, when Stafford was evacuated. Whether our authorities have, indeed, concluded to remove some portion of the iron, so much wanted, we do not know, but we have trustworthy information that the Yankees think so, and believe that the work is actually in execution. They have sent this force to Stafford to stop it.

Federal Prisoners in Richmond.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 4.

Our population is increasing to an extent that is becoming alarming. On Tuesday about three hundred Yankee prisoners were brought here to receive the hospitality of the authorities, another batch also reached here yesterday. There are now in this city about thirteen thousand prisoners to feed, who cost a pretty good sum, which could be put to better use, if the Lincoln Government would consent to an exchange. It is rumored that four or five thousand of them will be sent to Danville and Lynchburg as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Raid on Tuscaloosa.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 6.

Official information has been received from Tuscumbia, by Colonel Rosser, commandant of that post, at Selma, that a dispatch from General Rhoddy, dated Decatur, 24th, states that a raiding party, in large force was moving in the direction of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and probably on Selma. Tuscaloosa was formerly the capital of Alabama.

North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—Smith is probably elected to the Confederate Congress in the first district; Bridgers in the second; third doubtful; Fuller probably in the fourth; fifth doubtful; Gilmer probably elected in the sixth; seventh too little known to judge; eighth Lander elected; ninth and tenth not heard from.

Reports from Charleston Direct.

We learn from a gentleman who left Charleston quite recently that one of Gen. Gillmore's shells came near hitting the office of the *Mercury* newspaper. There was great consternation for awhile in consequence, as that peculiar institution.

Our informant says that the determination of Beauregard is that in no event will the city be permitted to fall into the hands of the Yankees. Should he be satisfied that Gillmore and Dahlgren can bring their guns to bear upon it, so as to place it at their mercy, it was believed he would burn it down, and that the necessary preparations for that emergency had already been made.

There were but few women and children remaining in the city, and the prices of all the necessaries of life had reached a most unheard of figure. Twelve dollars in Confederate money had to be paid for one dollar in gold. In the interior of South Carolina there was much suffering. Families that had formerly been opulent, are in many cases reduced to actual want, and it is quite common to see their children running about barefoot.

Travel by Flag of Truce Stopped.

Travel by flag of truce between City Point and Fortress Monroe has been stopped entirely by the Lincoln authorities to all persons whomsoever, except strictly prisoners of war. Parties—ladies and children—now in the city, desiring to go North by flag of truce to rejoin friends there, may as well comprehend the state of the case at once. About three weeks since the widow of Gen. Helm, killed at Chickamauga, who is a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, desiring to go North to rejoin her friends in Kentucky, wrote to both of them by flag of truce, asking a passport from the proper authority, but no notice whatever was taken of her.

Jeff. Davis' Slaves.

From the Petersburg Register

Some twenty three negroes, found in arms on the river plantation of President Davis, at Hurricane, thirty miles below Vicksburg, arrived in Meridian on Tuesday morning. Ten of them are the property of the President, and six belonged to his brother. They were captured by a squadron of Wirt Adams' cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Harvey. The negroes fired on our troops when they approached, but fortunately inflicted no injury. What disposition will be made of them is not yet known.—*Jackson Mississippian*

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 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 one 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 deficency 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."

The Legal Tender Question.

The New York Commercial says:

The legal tender question, we understand, has been carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Considering the numerous conflicting opinions of the different State judiciaries, it is highly desirable that this course should have been taken as the only means of obtaining a final determination of the point of controversy. The next term of the court will be held at the capital in the early part of the next month.

The Granting and Consecration of Magna Charta at Runnymede.

In the speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, delivered in New York last week, occur the following passages which would deserve publication on the ground of their eloquence alone. It is said that the effect which they produced upon the immense audience was thrilling. After reciting some of the more notorious instances of the violation of personal rights and liberties of which the administration had been guilty, Mr. Cox said:

The traveler who visits that island meadow in the river Thames, near Windsor, now used as a race course, and still known as Runnymede, does not go there to see the horses run, but because that meadow marks an era in the progress of human freedom. There, six hundred and forty four years ago, on the morning of the 12th of August, the iron clad barons met King John and wrested from him the same rights which have been violated by Abraham Lincoln, and ostracised by the indemnity bill of the last Congress. [Cheers.] These rights were written in the Latin of that day; "*Nullus liber homo capitur*" it began, Dead language, but vital with liberty—which Chatham said was with all the classics.

"No free man shall be arrested or imprisoned or deprived of his own free customs, or outlawed, or banished, or injured in any manner, nor will we pass sentence upon him, nor send trial upon him, unless by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."

This was the germ of our civil freedom, which the pigmies of to-day are endeavoring to uproot, now that it has grown from the acorn to the oak! As another (Judge Thomas of Massachusetts,) has so finely expressed it, from the gray of that morning stream the rays, which, uplifting with the hours, coursing with the years, and keeping pace with the centuries have encircled the whole earth with the glorious light of English liberty—the liberty for which our fathers planted these commonwealths in the wilderness; for which they went through the baptism of blood and fire in the Revolution; which they imbedded and hoped to make immortal in the Constitution; without which the Constitution would not be worth the parchment on which it was written. [Cheers.] As it to make this great charter sacred forever in the Anglo Saxon memory; to connect it with the holiest emotions of religion and to sanction it by the hopes and the terrors of the unseen world, the Catholic hierarchy of that day—long before Protestantism arose—before the Reformation—before we had the transcendental light of our Puritan preachers [laughter], this Catholic hierarchy, then the friend of the oppressed and the people, were convoked. A few days after, the unwilling King signed the charter. I would like to make a picture to your eye of that great convocation. They met in Westminster Abbey, the mausoleum of the dead royalty and genius of Britain. Here was the King upon his throne, sceptered, crowned, unpurpled in his robes of office; near him were the lords temporal in their scarlet gowns; on his right were the gentlemen of England representing the Commons, the people of the realm, and with in the altar were the Lords spiritual, clad in all the pomp of their pontificial apparel! In the midst stood Stephen Langdon, the primate of England, Archbishop of Canterbury. The great organ rolls its music amidst the Gothic arches—the air, suffused with a dim religious light from the stained windows, trembles with the thrill of "symphony divine," and the choir sing *Te Deum laudamus*—praise to God for the great charter of human freedom! Censors swing and the incense rises an offering to the God of justice! And in that impressive presence the Archbishop arises, and gathering upon his brow and in his voice the terrors of the invisible and eternal world, he sequesters and excludes, and from the body of our Lord Jesus Christ, from the company of the saints in Heaven and the good on earth he forever excommunicates and accurses every one who should dare violate this great charter of Anglo Saxon freedom. [Cheers. Think you, men of New York, these curses are not living yet? A Massachusetts Senator has said that your honored Governor is now being dragged at the chariot of a Federal executive, usurping the rights of the people, and violating the great charter, as eternized in our traditions, our history, and our constitution. But the people of this country are meeting as of old—not in any Gothic minister, not in the presence of the great hierarch, not with ceremony of church and State, not to the music of organ an choir, or the rising incense of praise, not amidst the fulminations of prelates; but under the great sky of Heaven, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—and they too are sequestering and excluding, excommunicating and accursing—and from the body of the just God in Heaven, and from the company of the good and patriotic everywhere—Abraham Lincoln (immense cheering) and the minions of his power, who have dared, in the sky and land, to violate these sacred rights of personal and constitutional liberty. [Great cheers.]

Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION BY HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In accordance with the customs and laws of this State, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th inst., to be a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I hereby declare the same to be a legal holiday.

In the midst of calamity, brought upon our country by the wickedness, folly, and crimes of men, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God for abundant harvests, for exemption from pestilence, and for the preservation of our State from the devastations of war which affect other sections of our land.

Let us offer fervent prayers that rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberty preserved, and our Constitution and government upheld.

As a becoming proof of our thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the armies and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives or have become disabled in the service of their country.

In the midst of our abundance, let us remember charity to those who are in want, and in the hour set apart for social and religious thanksgiving and praise within the limits of our State, let us encourage those who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty, by showing sympathy and kindness toward their families, which need our aid and support.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor,
DANIEL F. TYLER, Private Secretary.

IF the men who voted for Stone and Curtin and Brough do not volunteer as soldiers, in what respect does their action forward the "vigorous prosecution of the war"? Are abolition ballots supposed to be potent agencies in destroying or dissipating the armies of Lee or Bragg? While it is impossible to see how the success of the "vigorous prosecution" policy has strengthened our armies, it is easy to perceive that the reinstatement of McClellan and Buell, and the simultaneous abandonment of its mischievous policies on the part of the administration, would not only strengthen the cause of the Union, but weaken that of the rebellion.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

Interesting Rebel Account of the Bombardment—One Hundred and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Days of the Siege

From the Charleston Daily Courier, November 2.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter has continued fiercely since our last report. The stubborn and gallant endurance of Major Elliott and the brave, indomitable garrison now engaged in the sacred duty of holding and defending the Fort has won for them a glorious name, and will furnish another illustrious page in the future history of the defense of Fort Sumter and the harbor and city of Charleston. Not withstanding the terrible and constant fire from his monitors and land batteries, with missiles of every conceivable invention, size, and power showered like hail from Parrott, Dahlgren, rifled guns, and mortars upon the devoted fortress and its garrison, the enemy had been failed in his object, and is still unsuccessful in his designs. During Friday night the enemy's fire was chiefly maintained by Battery Gregg and his mortar or Cumming's Point battery. Sixty-eight shots were fired, but eight of which missed and passed over, making an aggregate of eleven hundred and twenty shots fired in twenty-four hours. At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning a deplorable disaster occurred, resulting in the instant death of thirteen of the heroic garrison, detailed and posted in the barracks, near the sea wall, in readiness for immediately mounting, to the crest in case of an attack from the outside. The melancholy occurrence was caused by a 300 pounder Parrott shell striking an iron girder in the sea wall of the barracks, caving in the roof, crushing and burying the men beneath the ruins. The position was considered comparatively safe, the roof having previously resisted the continual shock of this falling debris.

On Saturday the bombardment again raged furiously. A steady fire was kept up by two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, three heavy rifled guns and four ten inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. Four hundred and forty-three rifled shots were fired from the land batteries, of which sixty-one missed; eighty-six from the monitors, all of which struck; and three hundred and seventy-three from the mortars, of which one hundred and twenty missed. The mortar fuses, we learn, are so cut as to explode the shells a second or two after the report. During Saturday night, seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, of which ten passed over, and thirty-three mortar shells, of which twelve failed to strike. The fire of the land batteries, was directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flagstaff was shot away twice, on Saturday, and replaced by Sergeant Graham, Corporal Hill and private R. Swain, all of Company F, Twelfth Georgia Battalion. The flagstaff was so cut up that it was found necessary to raise the battle flag of Georgia in its place. On Sunday the firing was still kept up by the monitors and land batteries, and in the afternoon at intervals. The shots were estimated by some to be discharged at the rate of four a minute. The firing is still going on, hot and heavy, at the closing of our report—ten o'clock Sunday night.

Beauregard Pays a Tribute to the Rebel Navy.

HDQ'RS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH,
CHARLESTON, October 26.

GENERAL ORDER No. 109.

The commanding general feels it his duty to publish to the forces and to the country the names of the stout hearted officers and men of the Confederate States navy who, on the night of the 5th inst., assailed and so nearly destroyed the United States iron clad steam frigate New Ironsides, at her moorings, off Morris Island. Lieutenant Wm. T. Glassell, Acting Assistant Engineer J. H. Toombs, Pilot Wm. Carson, Fireman James Sullivan, were volunteers for the service, which they executed with skill and coolness commensurate with their daring. Their country will not forget their brave endeavor, though unsuccessful, and it will be my pleasure to recommend officers and men of both arms of the service to emulate them.

They have shown what four resolute men can do in a desperate cause. The example must not be barren.

By command of
General BEAUREGARD,
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

DIED.

BRIDGET, on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. BRIDGET, wife of Michael Lee, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, on Coal alley, near Grant street, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

At Lee—ELLEN Newbrill, JOHN MORE, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, from his late residence, Manchester township, near Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ RELIEF WARRANTED IN 10 MINUTES!

Cary's Cough Cure,

For the immediate relief of Coughs, Hoarseness, and all kinds of Throat Affections. This article stands unrivalled, all classes of people—ministers, public speakers, singers, soldiers &c. by their voluntary commendations place the Cure where it justly deserves, yet ahead of all other cough remedies. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
no2 Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

☞ FOR PERFUMERY OF every description, fine Extracts, Pomades and Hair oil, Fine Perfumes, Fresh flower extracts, Combs and Brushes, Nail and Shaving Tine Soaps in great variety, go to

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.

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

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.

For Drake's Plantation Hostetter's Holloway's and Turnave's Holland Bitters; for Laird's Bloom of Youth and Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the greatest 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

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.

no7-d&w-1mat

☞ 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 tell 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, principal, 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, Measles, Whooping Cough, and says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, 241 Canal street, New York.

Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicine. oct5-1m10c

☞ TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC.—The well known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's Church, New York, will visit the city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harmony, the Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus Singing, connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kleber & Bro., and C. C. Mellor.

no12-tdec8

(COMMUNICATED.)

HOW I WAS CONSUMED FOR A CURABLE DISEASE.

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
se25-3md&w Kings County, New York.

☞ *Editor of the Daily Post.*—Dear Sir.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail to all who wish it (free,) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

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 applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oct5-3md 831 Broadway, New York.

☞ 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. oct5-1md&w

☞ HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURE.—We are prepared to treat successfully all cases of rupture in young persons, most cases in middle aged, and in some cases of old persons, having fitted up an extensive establishment for manufacturing

Improved Trusses and Supporters.

In peculiar cases or where persons desire any style of truss not on hand we will manufacture to order. Having the largest stock in the city all persons requiring trusses will find it to their advantage to call.

Dr. MCGARR will attend personally to the application of Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

Ritter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses,
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses,
Marsh & Co.'s Celebrated Trusses,
French, English and German Trusses,
Supporters, all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, &c.

At the Pittsburgh Drug House.

TORRENCE & M'GARR,

APOTHECARIES,

corner of Fourth and Market sts., Pittsburgh.
se12-1yd o

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAM'L. KEBB

CORNWELL & KEBB.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

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

mh1 PITTSBURGH.

☞ DENTISTRY.—TEETH EXtracted without pain by the use of Dr. Oulris's apparatus.

J. F. HOOFMAN,
DENTIST.

All work warranted.

134 Smithfield Street,

ja5-1y 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 French Burrs, with all the latest improved machinery 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.

oct21-3md&w J. VOEGTLY.

AT WHOLESALE.

500 doz.

EXTRA THREE-THREAD

Blue Grey Knitting Yarns

1500 doz.

Fine East. Knitting Yarns

ALL COLORS:

500 doz. Extra Heavy Wool Socks,

50 doz. Knit Jackets,

50 doz. Traveling Shirts,

50 doz. Drawers,

50 doz. Atkinson's Patent Steel Collars,

10,000 Paper Collars,

VERY LOW.

MACRUM & CLYDE,

78 MARKET STREET,

no7 Between Fourth and Diamond.

PIANOS.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just returned from New York and Boston, and has the pleasure to announce that he has selected from the factories of

Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, W. P. Emerson, Hazelton & Bros.,

And others, a splendid assortment of

PIANOS,

Embracing all styles and finish, from plain to extra carved. These instruments will arrive during this and the coming week, and the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them. Prices to suit all.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
n011-d&w 81 Wood st.

MEDICAL CARD

F. X. DEROLETTE, M. D.,

From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Interne (Resident Physician) of Hotel Dieu, Charity Hospitals, &c. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Diseases result of nervousness and debility, &c., neuralgia and sick headache, (hemicrania) attended with complete success.

OFFICE 57 GRANT STREET, Sts
se8 Nicholas Building.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES WISHing permanent employment in Pittsburgh, Allegheny city or county will find it to their advantage to call at No. 3 St. CLAIR STREET, up stairs, and leave your orders for the FIRE and THIEF PROOF COTTON. Price, $25.00 for house of ten to twelve rooms.

T. R. SCHRAM,
no5-1md General Agent.

5 BBLS. ORANGES,
25 boxes Lemons, just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
no6 126 and 128 Wood st.

New Advertisements.

SWEET POTATOES—20 BARRELS Marietta Sweet Potatoes, just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
no13 corner Market and First sts

APPLES—400 BARRELS OF CHOICE Apples, just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
no13 corner Market and First streets.

CIDER—4 BARRELS OF SWEET Cider, just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
no13 corner Market and First streets.

Barr'd Flannels.

THE ONLY GOOD STOCK OF Homemade Blankets, BARR'D AND WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS IN THE CITY, HAS JUST BEEN OPENED AT C. Hanson Love & Co.'s, 74 and 76 Market Street. Country Blankets.
no12

NEW CARPET STORE

—OF—

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO

74 & 78 FIFTH STREET,

Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.

Having just purchased for cash, during the recent favorable condition of the markets a most extensive and complete assortment of the newest and choicest styles of

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

We are now offering goods

AT PRICES OF A YEAR AGO.

By our reduction in prices we have almost closed out our former purchases, and now offer to buyers at wholesale and retail, an entirely new & fresh stock, unsurpassed by any ever offered in this city.

$402! BOUNTY! $302!

AVOID THE DRAFT

BY ENLISTING AT ONCE AT THE

AUTHORIZED

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY!

98 FOURTH STREET.

THE BOUNTY IS OVER FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for those who have been in the service, and THREE HUNDRED for new recruits, amounting with the pay, in case of two years service to

$25 OR $30 A MONTH!

With rations, clothing medical attendance, &c. The recruit

CAN CHOOSE HIS REGIMENT.

JAS. C. SPROUL
CHAS. W. LEWIS.
Author and Recruiting Agents.

CAUTION.

I am instructed by the Provost