The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

As usual the Abolitionists claim to have carried everything by a sweeping majority; but, although we concede the election of Mr. Lincoln the result will show that he escaped defeat very narrowly. If he has carried New York it is but by a very few thousands, while in Connecticut and even New Hampshire we run him to the neck.

But there is no use of speculating upon what must be made plain in a few days; we believe Lincoln re-elected; as to the means used to accomplish his success we shall refer to them hereafter.

FIGHTING FOR NEGROES.

It is officially announced in the Georgia Confederacy that arrangements are making at Richmond to arm, for the spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South.

The N. Y. *Advertiser* (Republican) commenting upon this remarks as follows:

Viewed in every respect, this new expedient is of the utmost consequence. * * * If found to operate according to the hopes of the rebels, it will materially prolong the rebellion; will call for immense further sacrifices of blood and treasure on the part of the North, severely testing both its temper and resources, and will place us in the unwelcome attitude of hostility against a class who have been no party to the war, and in whose behalf the strugge is practically waged. Hitherto we have considered ourselves safe against the possibility of having to fight the slaves, on the ground that sooner than do battle for their own perpetual enslavement, they would desert *en masse* to our side, thereby making the rebels the easier prey. This reliance, however, is apparently unsettled by the consideration that the conscripted slaves are to be promised their freedom and a homestead of fifty acres of land. The rebel Government outbids us, by not only offering to the slaves the freedom that we should assure to them but also an amount of property that would afford means for their future subsistence. The latter consideration would be likely to be regarded as a great boon by a class who have always groaned beneath a galling servitude, and have been denied every species of proprietorship.

Thus it is: says the Rochester *Union* that the slaves of the South, not one of whom has ever responded to our offers of freedom, but all of whom have been producers for the rebellion throughout now rise up in arms against us, but still we must go on expending blood and treasure in vain efforts to made them "freemen" because Abraham Lincoln has proclaimed them such and the Blairs and Beechers and their followers will be content with nothing short of the "extirpation of slavery?" Not merely the "suppression of the rebellion" will appease their wrath—we must still continue the war to make "a man and a brother" of every one of three millions of negroes who work and fight against us! How do you like the prospect—you who have to answer the demands of the taxgatherer and you who will have to respond to the fatal prizes of the merciless wheel of the conscription?

Sherman on the Move.

The telegraph announces that Gen. Sherman has started for Charleston, South Carolina; it was known some time since that he was preparing to do something important; and the Chicago *Times* some days ago contained a letter to that effect; it said, Sherman proposes, after gathering sufficient supplies at Atlanta, to abandon the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and start with a strictly movable column on a winter tour of the cotton States. This is an item of intelligence that may be safely classed under the head of "important if true." The *Times* goes on to give details, as follows:

"Two of his army corps will be left at Chattanooga, while the other five, under Sherman, will cut loose from all lines of supply, will leave the railroad to whoever wants it, and push across the cotton States. He will take with him such supplies as can be carried conveniently, and, when these are exhausted, will live upon the country. Of his destination, nothing is known. Before him lies the broad expanse of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and he can shape his march to suit his inclinations, for there is no force to bar his progress. Before him, to his right, is Mobile, around which the gulf forces are slowly concentrating; to his left is Andersonville, a pen in which are rotting thousands of gallant soldiers; and not an immeasurable distance to the south-east are Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Richmond."

THE NAVY Department has intelligence from Acting Rear Admiral Stribling, of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, to the effect that on the 5th and 6th of October an expedition from the fleet, under command of Acting Ensign Henry Eason, succeeded in destroying valuable salt works belonging to the rebels near St. Andrew's Bay, Florida. Among the articles destroyed were 50 boilers and 98 kettles for salt making, 300 bushels of salt, 31 wagons and several carts, 500 cords of wood, 150 buildings, dwelling-houses for the employees, sheds, storehouses, &c. Admiral S. recommends the promotion of Ensign Eason.

Anarchy in Louisiana.

While the Administration journals and supporters, are loud in their commendation of Lincoln's mode of managing Louisiana, the people of that oppressed and once opulent commonwealth are in a condition of anarchy and destitution. A letter from Alexandria, in that State, dated October 19th and published in the Louisiana *Democrat* says that "the condition of affairs in what was *once* the pleasant State of Louisiana is becoming alarming."

The long-dreaded winter at hand the town and country filled with a population whose prospects for a subsistence at best were precarious, but rendered doubly so now by the action of the Government; hundreds of families, many of those of soldiers, whose only means of living is the little store of Confederate money they, by the most pinching economy, had managed to save, is rendered worthless by the neglect of the Government is not provided the necessary facilities to enable them to exchange the old issue for the new. None of the absolute necessaries of life can be purchased with the old issue, and the people have none of the new, or any way of procuring it. The departments here are refusing it even at the discount made by Congress. As for the State issue, that has all disappeared, through the energetic, well meant, and laudable zeal of the Governor, whose honest anxiety for the credit of the State is withdrawing it from circulation. And as a last feather added to the camel's back, comes an official notification that from the 1st of December next the citizens must make the requisite arrangements to provide themselves with beef. Now, we would ask in the name of common sense, how is it to be done? We cannot purchase it in Texas with Confederate money, and certainly we have none else. Again, no wood for fuel can be had, though timber is plentiful and at hand; no labor, no axes, no transportation? Doubtless there are a few among us who will be enable to pass through the winter without much actual suffering, but the majority, the mass of the people, must and will be upon the verge of starvation and freezing long before spring. Again, thieving, plunder, pilfering, and horse-stealing seems to be the order of the day; not a night passes but some poor unfortunate has his horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters are suffered to go on as they now are, it will not be long before men will be knocked down in the streets in broad daylight and robbed. Misrule appears to be in the ascendant, and runs riot night and day. Is there no remedy? Cannot some one interpose and check it? God help the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate.

For the Post.

Commander Harris.

[From the Commercial.]

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.—We are pleased, as all loyal citizens must have been, to learn from the *Post* this morning that in Captain Harris we have a faithful and uncompromingly loyal officer in command at the Allegheny Arsenal. In the fact that he has provoked the wrath of the Copperheads is proof that he has been doing his duty. We know something of the fidelity and capacity of Captain H. before, and we are particularly pleased to record this proof of the fact that in sending him here the Department sent the right man to the right place.

I should like to hear what the editor of the *Chronicle* has to say to the following:

[From the Chronicle.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The order issued by Capt. Harris, at the Allegheny Arsenal, in reference to the employees voting at the Presidential election to-morrow, takes effect on the 1st of November, 1864, is hereby suspended until further orders by Captain Harris. At the request of

EDMUND WILKINS,
G. W. IRWIN,
SAM. H. KELLER,
} Consulting Commit.

Will the *Commercial* editor state his opinion of the above? and whether he still thinks that this "Captain Harris is the right man in the right place?"

For the Post.

Special Harris' Notice.

Captain Harris, in issuing his proscriptive and vile interdict against the Democratic candidate, says to his foreman: "*I take the responsibility!*" "of discharging all McClellan men."

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

LAWRENCEVILLE, Nov. 7, 1864.

"The order issued by Captain Harris, at the "Allegheny Arsenal, in reference to the employees voting at the Presidential election on Nov. "8, 1864, *is hereby suspended* until further orders "by Captain Harris, at the request of Edmund "Wilkins, G. W. Irwin and Samuel H. Keller, "Consulting Committee."—*Chronicle.*

Now, gentlemen and foreman, are you not proud of your *new* commander? After requiring you to do a dirty business, an illegal, outrageous and *criminal* act, he backs out, and backs down, and leaves *you* to bear the odium! So.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Times.

The Horrors of the Draft—Separation of Husband and Wife.

Some affecting scenes in connection with the draft occur in our streets every day, but yesterday the parting between a husband and wife was the most affecting and heart-rending exhibition we have yet witnessed. She was a delicate woman, seemingly not long for this world, and as the thought of parting from her husband, perhaps never more to meet on earth, flashed across her mind, she gave way to the most despairing and agonizing bursts of grief. And yet there was some in the adjoining crowd, who are very eloquent about the evils of slavery in separating families, who stood by and laughed at the scene. Such creatures are not human—they are worse than brutes even—fiends, whom it would be a vile libel on the human race to call man.

As the poor, heart broken woman hung with passionate and tearful agony to her husband, perhaps her sole support, we could not help feeling in our inmost heart the wickedness of the policy that has rendered this thing necessary. Those who are wealthy enough to escape the burdens which this harsh and infamous law imposes upon the poor may laugh now, but they may see the day when the laugh will come out of the other side of their mouths. There is a God in Heaven, and his vengeance will not slumber forever.

WE have accounts of further work of the rebel privateers. The bark of Speedwell, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, was boarded on the 2d inst., in north latitude 40 30, longitude 69 10, by the Chickamauga, and bonded for eighteen thousand dollars. The British bark Victoria, which also arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, reports that on the evening of the 31st ult. she saw an American vessel of about three hundred tons on fire at sea. No human being was seen on or near the burning vessel, and when the Victoria left her she was consumed to the water's edge. The schooner Otter, from Bangor for Georgetown, was destroyed by the Chickamauga about the last of October, and her captain and crew arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, on board the Speedwell.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND.—During the past month, numerous failures among manufacturers, brokers and produce dealers have occurred in England—some of the heaviest being those who have shaped their business transaction so as to assist the rebellion in this country. Among the failures we note one East India firm for about $3,500,000—one cotton speculator for about the same sum—one broker at Liverpool for $2,000,000—one cotton merchant for half a million, &c.

THE WAR.

The principal news we have from General Sherman's army consists of a dispatch from Louisville, which we print for the benefit of our readers. The dispatch says, "Scraps of reliable information from below continue to indicate that Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself, and all who understand it; that Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position, and the developments which are now progressing will ashonish and delight the country. Beyond this announcemett, what we have is contraband." This is the principal telegraphic news. Yesterday, we had information that Hood was on the Tennessee, besieging Johnsonsville, and that several Federal gunboats from Paducah had sailed up the river to aid the beleaguered garrison. To-day the news is that the Federal troops have evacuated Johnsonsville, and Hood has entered the town. Before leaving, Gen. Schofield, who commanded the garrison, burned eight transports loaded with stores, and several Federal gunboats, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Very little is known of Sherman's movements, though there is a rumor that he has detached about ten thousand of his troops, and sent them southward to reinforce the garrison at Atlanta. Sherman has repaired the Atlanta Railroad as far south as the junction of the branch which runs to Rome. Trains now run from Chattanooga to Rome, and on them Sherman's supplies are carried. From Rome they are wagoned to Baylesville, Alabama, some distance west of Rome, where Sherman's main force was on November 1st. There is a rumor, however, that he has returned to Chattanooga, crossed the Tennessee, and is now marching down the northern bank to attack Hood near Johnsonsville. The interest in the Southwestern campaign concentrates at Johnsonsville, and by this time Sherman, as well as Hood, must be near that place.

There is very little intelligence from any other military department. The destruction of the Confederate ram Albemarle is confirmed. Her absence opened the Roanoke River to the Federal gunboats, and allowed the capture of Plymouth. We have as yet no Federal accounts of the capture of Plymouth.

Everything is reported quiet at Petersburg. General Grant, on November 2d, Southern accounts say, drew in about one mile of his picket line on the Weldon Railroad. On the north side of the river, the line has been extended to the rear of the present camp, towards Malvern Hill.

General Kirby Smith has issued an order provided for crossing Confederates to the east side of the Mississippi. The transportation is to be superintended by General Hays.

Accident on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The Buffalo and Dunkirk passenger express, on the New York and Erie railroad, due in this city at 12 45 p. m. yesterday, met with a shocking accident at the Callicoon Station, 186 miles west of here, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The train was three hours behind time, but, it is said, was proceeding at the usual rate of speed, not stopping at Callicoon, and was thrown off the track in consequence of the switch having been left open. It seems that there has been no switchman at that place, and as near as we could be informed, the responsibility of the switch has been left with the conductors, who have had occasion to use it. The engine, fender, baggage car, and three passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment of thirty feet and smashed to pieces, the engine being turned end for end, the boiler torn from the frame, and the whole mass heaped in the mud of the creek which the railroad crosses at that place. There were six passenger cars. Of the three last, two ran partly off the embankment; the last one remained on the track.

Thos. G. Clark, Traveling Superintendent in the Post-office Department, headquarters in this city, had just stepped upon the engine to ride a short distance, and was killed. He has been long and well-known in connection with the Post-office. His body was brought to this city at 11 o'clock last night, the first train coming through at that hour. Arthur Bank, of Port Jervis, a machinist in employ of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, was killed, and his remains were taken to Port Jervis. Two others were killed—Horace Beeyger, the fireman, and Wm. H. Credles, a private of the 143d Regiment New York Volunteers. Wm. Hull, of Susquehanna, was so severely cut and bruised it is thought he cannot recover. Many others were seriously injured—the number of wounded being between thirty and forty, of whom several were la dies. The conductor was Mr. Fred Butler, who exerted himself to the utmost to make comfortable the sufferers, as did also the people of Callicoon.—*N. Y. Times. Nov. 7th.*

A Queer Mistake.

Tuesday night the patrol, in visiting Canterbury to examine the passes of soldiers present, came upon an attractive youth in the audience dressed in sailor's clothes, who looked suspiciously like a pretty girl masquerading in breeches. The patrol took the youth in charge and marched him or her, as the case might turn out, to the central guard house for an investigation, and on the way, it is said, some of the susceptible guards gave the pretty sailor some tender hugs and pressure of hands. At the guard house a consultation was held as to the proper manner of determining the sex of the prisoner, the officers themselves feeling a natural delicacy to undertaking the job. Finally a woman was procured by the name of Crutchly who undertook to settle the point, and she took the prisoner aside and presently re-appeared and reported with considerable acerbity that the prisoner was an unmistakable he. The sailor boy, it appears, is a newly shipped apprentice at the navy yard.

IMMENSE HOSPITAL AT ANNAPOLIS.—A Washington letter says:

The medical department of the army is engaged in preparing the plans for an immense hospital, to be built upon the Severn river, near Annapolis, Md. This general hospital, which has been projected by Surgeon General Barnes, will eclipse in extent and accommodations any other institution of the kind in the world. It is intended to have it surrounded with extensive grounds for the exercise and amusement of the patients, it having been found by experience that ample opportunity for out-door exercise has a more beneficial effect, and contributes more to the speedy recovery of the patients, than any other accessory of a hospital. The farm upon which it is proposed to locate it comprises about a thousand acres, the owner of which is a secessionist and within the rebel lines.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 6.

Terrible Retaliatory Executions in Kentucky—Four Confederates Executed for One.

Our readers will no doubt remember that on Tuesday night a week ago Mr. Robert Graham, living near Peck's Mills, in Fayette county, was shot and killed by Bill Marshall and his men. On Wednesday evening eight rebel soldiers were selected in Lexington and sent to Frankfort, four of whom were to be shot in retaliation for the murder of Mr. Graham. At about dusk four of these unfortunate men, whose names we could not learn, were taken out of jail at Frankfort and escorted to the lower corner of Major Hunt's pasture in South Frankfort. There they were drawn up in line, and at their own request Rev. B. B. Sayre delivered a solemn and becoming prayer in their presence. Scarcely had the word "Amen" escaped his lips, when one of them, who had managed to file his chain apart, broke and ran, but he soon fell, his body being riddled with bullets. The other three stood still and were shot dead on the spot. All four of their bodies were buried a little under ground, and the scene was closed. Two of the men confessed being with Marshall when Mr. Graham was killed. The other four men were kept in jail heavily ironed during the night, weeping over the sad fate of their comrades. Some time ago it is said that two negroes were murdered in Henry county Kentucky, and that Bill Marshall and his men were charged with having murdered them. On Thursday morning the other four men were taken out of jail with the intention of having them shot at Midway. They were too late for the up train, and were put in jail until the train returned in the afternoon. The men were again brought out and placed, with a guard upon the train. Upon the arrival of the train at Pleasureville the prisoners and their guard, got off. The train came on towards the city. At dusk the four men were drawn up in line and shot to death in retaliation for the murder of the two negroes above alluded to. When the train came down yesterday morning their bodies were lying on the floor in the depot, near where they were shot. We were erroneously informed when we stated that four had been shot at Peck's Mills.

Red Hair the Fashion.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper says that now red-haired ladies alone are admired in that city of fashion, and that all the ladies are coloring their hair to a doubtful "golden" hue. The writer remarks:

I think I may say a few words about this singular practice of doing something, I presume, chemical to the human hair which turns certain dear ladies of natural and varied complexions into a series of Uniform blondes, approaching what a Yorkshire man would call "a red haired lass." Poets and painters, we know, prefer this color. Shakespeare, Dante, Tasso and Goethe, and all the old Italian and Spanish painters, go in for reddish fair hair. All the people of the sunny South like that color by instinct. But until the present day, lovely women generally contented themselves with the tint nature bestowed. We have all read about the period of patches and powder, and we have seen the hair in drawings at different epochs of civilized history turned into every conceivable conceit, from the classically beautiful, when the ringlets were at the back of the head, to later days, when they hung in corkscrew luxuriance about the ears. At what period in the world's history did a lady whose hair was naturally brown or black, deliberately go to the hair *artiste* and request that *coiffeur* to turn it into a light red? That is what some ladies of Paris are now doing. It is the fashion. Yet more wonderful thing still are done to make ladies beautiful. Masses of hair, ever augmenting in size, are stuck where nature's handiwork ends. These bosses commenced with us modestly enough; they are now about the circumference of a soup plate. As much as one hundred francs is paid for one of these hairy deceptions, which are generally imprisoned in network, occasionally studed with diamonds, and often half-circled with a broad golden comb. Do you think invention ends here? Not a bit of it. The front hair is a curious nest of floral and other conceits, reminding us of an old poet's lines:

Her hair was rolled in many a curious fret,
Much like a rich and curious coronet;
Upon whose arches twenty cupids lay.

Rebel Account of the Destruction of the Albemarle.

The capture of Plymouth, N. C. by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seem to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat, containing six of our men, in the river, stationed there as a picket guard; but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Albemarle at her wharf, and, running the torpedo boat under her amidship, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sunk captured the whole of them; but no one was killed, and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the Sound; but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town. Captain Roberts, it is stated, commanded the Albemarle.

It is understood that there was no lives lost on the Albemarle, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.—*Richmond Dispatch Nov. 4.*

The Cost of Transportation.

A Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"A New York surgeon stationed here obtained a furlough and transportation, yesterday, to go to New York to vote. The transportation will cost the Government forty-two dollars, which is to be paid by the tax-ridden people. It is in this way that Lincoln is using the people's money to re-elect himself. It is estimated that it will cost the Government five millions of dollars to pay for transportating soldiers home to vote. No soldiers are furloughed and allowed to go home except they are known to be for Lincoln. Thus Lincoln is using millions of the people's money as an electioneering fund to secure his own election.

"A HOME FOR EXILES" has been located in Terrell county, Georgia, and is said to be working admirably. The State purchased a large tract of land, in the midst of which it is situated; and the location is a most delightful and healthy one. A tent-town has been built up, in imitation of the primitive mode of man. Spacious streets are observed between the rows of tents, and the side walks are kept neat and clean. Order, gentility, morality and religion—indeed, all the characteristics of a Quaker settlement lend their attractions to the place. A rigid system of moral discipline is enforced. No loose or doubtful characters are permitted to remain in the institution.—*Macon Confederate.*

THE rebel King of China committed suicide by swallowing gold leaf.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE St. Joseph, Mo., papers say that the streets of that town are filled with women with cigars in their mouths.

A REPORT from Johnsonville says that eight steamboats have been burnt there to prevent them from falling into the hands of the confederates.

THE best election joke yet. The Louisville *Journal* says that although the Abolitionists call Lincoln a Success, we hope that Little Mac will be a Successor.

THE Christian Commission have sent seven delegates, well supplied with hospital stores, medicines and clothing to the fleet which has gone to Savannah to bring home Federal prisoners of war.

MORE than 79,000 trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were planted in New York Central Park last year. The carriage drive now completed is about eighty miles in length, and the walks twenty miles.

THE Manchester Print Works have made during the year fourteen millions of yards of delaines and print cloths, and fifty-six thousand dozen of hosiery, equal to seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-four miles of cloth, or twenty miles daily.

BRIGHAM YOUNG lately shut up a Mormon elder who was just from England, engaged in pitching into the Government. Brigham is loyal. He loves Union, indeed he likes a great deal of Union, and relies upon his Constitution to carry him through.

ELMIRA PRISON.—A letter to a lady in Washington from two Confederate prisoners confined in the depot at Elmira says: "We enjoy better health here than we did at Point Look Out, and like this camp much better than we did the Point, though it is much cooler here but we are very well off for clothing, having received two boxes from home with clothes."

GRINDING OUT A NEWSPAPER.—Kansas newspapers are more practical than romantic. The Leavenworth *Times* of Monday has this item:

Judge Sears started for Lawrence yesterday. He has had editorial control of this paper during the past week. The Judge is a rapid and forcible writer, and can "grind out" more copy than any four compositors can set, if he has six lines the start. The agencies he employs are bo ins and the stump of a lead pencil.

DIED.

HAGEN.—At Winchester, Va., October 18th, PATRICK HAGEN, of Co. A, 7th Michigan Cavalry, from wounds received on the battle-field, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place on to-day, Thursday, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in law, Robert Ellis, corner of Butler and Ewalt street, Lawrenceville.

ALCOHOL AND COLOGNE SPIRITS.
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits.
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits.
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits.
At less than the Manufacturer's Prices.
At less than the Manufacturer's Prices.
At less than the Manufacturer's Prices.
At less than the Manufacturer's Prices.
Having purchased a large lot of this article, previous to the advance in prices, we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers, either in large or small quantities. Call and learn my prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
oct25

MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, (of Paris,) after years of earnest solicitation, has at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed an Agent in New York, for the sale of his valued and highly-prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks; and, if used according to printed instructions, failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Success, in every case, is certain.

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9 and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent. Circular sent free on receipt of four stamps. PHILIP ROLAND,
447 Broome st., one door west of Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agent for United States.
sep20:3md

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending your address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.
sep20:3mdaw

VOLUNTEERS READ THIS.—For the Derangement of the System, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. oct18:1wd

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, ichorous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death may be with us before we are aware.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
Say two, four, or six, according to age, sex and Constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa, but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on, and by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
sept4-1ydawo

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of croup. What a pretty and interesting child. I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time. Now, Mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infant child that now lies sleeping at your feet. Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this liniment, you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sept4-1ydawe

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! says a great writer, and in the history of rare discoveries for the last half century nothing has leaped into favor with the public, so completely, so universally, as
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or caustic ingredients, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity.

Manufactured by T. CRISTADORO, No. 4 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
sept4-1ydawe

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 72 Gold st. N. Y.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, sold by JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Cor. of Diamond and Market st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU WISH A REALLY ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE WINTER GARMENT, GO TO-DAY TO
THE PITTSBURGH CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
NO. 73 MARKET STREET,
Where you can find the largest stock of Ladies' Winter Costumes to be found in the United States, in every variety of heavy fabrics, such as
MOSCOW BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, VELVET CLOAKS, SEAL-SKINS, PLUSH MELTONS, BASKET CLOTH & SILK VELVET,
Which they are selling at very moderate rates for cash. Their stock of the above goods is immense, including all the LATE PATTERNS and NEW DESIGNS for the present season. Ladies wanting a Cloak for Christmas Presents, should call early at the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, No. 73 Market Street.
M. J. SPENCE.
no10

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, (Late Pittsburgh Trust Co.) Nov. 7, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders, free from Government Tax.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
no10:1wd

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Nov. 10th, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Bank, free of Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th inst.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
no10:3t

PRIVATE DISEASES:—Hundreds of young men are ruined beyond redemption by not calling on Dr. Brown at first. He has for twenty-two year confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, and cases. His remedies are mild, and no interruption of business if applied to in the early stage. Dr. Brown is in constant attendance at his office, No. 50 Smithfield street, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night. Dr. Brown is an old resident of Pittsburgh and needs no references. Charges moderate. no10:1t

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Last night but two of Miss PAULINE CUSHMAN, and the Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr. JAMES M. WARD.
THIS EVENING, the thrilling drama,
PEEP O'DAY; or, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.
To conclude with
THE MARRIED RAKE.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—THE subscriber having been appointed by the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, Agent to manage arrangements for the sale of the Scrip for 750,000 Acres of Land, granted by the act of Congress of 1862 to this Commonwealth, for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, now offers the Scrip for public competition.

The income of the fund thus to be raised has been devoted by the Legislature to the support of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. It is believed that no safer investment of money can be made, in these unsettled times, than in this Scrip. The Scrip may be located at once, or it may be held without care, or risk of loss, or the payment of taxes, for location at any future time. Capitalists, or companies, by locating these lands in large tracts, may find rich rewards for their enterprize by organizing settlements upon them.

Each piece of the Scrip is for 160 acres, and entitles the holder to locate upon any Government lands which are open to private entry.

The title is direct from the United States to this Commonwealth, and the scrip by assignment in blank, under the hand and seal of the Surveyor General, becomes a simple and sure title, which may be sold and transferred by mere delivery.

I offer this script to the highest bidder, upon the following conditions:

1. The bids must be sent by mail or otherwise, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of November, 1864, in sealed envelopes, marked "Bids for Land Scrip," with the full name and residence of the party. The bids may be in this form: "I will take ——— pieces of the land Scrip 160 acres each, at ——— cents per acre, on the terms advertised. (Signed.)

2. The bids will be opened and recorded, at the Office of the Surveyor General in Harrisburg, in presence of the Governor, Surveyor General, and Auditor General, on the first day of December, 1864.

3. Bids can only be received for 160 acres, or multiples of that number.

4. One quarter of the price must be paid within ten days after the notice of the acceptance of the bid shall be deposited in the post office, and the balance on delivery of the scrip in twenty days more at the office of the Surveyor General.

5. The right to decline any or all bids is reserved.
WM. H. ALLEN,
nov3:4td 232 Pine street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on the first day of November, A. D., 1864, signed by twelve freeholders of the Borough of Manchester, praying the Court to grant a rule to show cause why so much of Nixon street, in said Borough, as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where said Sedgwick street, should not be vacated and closed up from the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the tracks of said Company cross said alley to Sedgwick street, also, why so much of Adams street in said Borough, as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where said Company's tracks cross said Adams street and Sedgwick street, should not be vacated and closed up, and also, why so much of an alley in said Borough, (running parallel with Adams street and situate between said Adams street and Washington street,) should not be vacated and closed up from the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the track of said Company cross said alley to Sedgwick street; and also, why so much of Fulton street as lies between the north rail of the north track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the tracks of said Company cross said Fulton street and Nixon street, should not be closed up and vacated.

That the Court ordered said petition to be filed on record, and granted the rule prayed for, and directed notice of the same to be given according to law.
WILLIAM F. DILL,
For himself and the other Petitioners.
nov2-4w2taw

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR CRACKERS, Pilot Bread and Ginger Snaps.
no4 NO. 54 FOURTH STREET.

EMPLOYMENT.—$75 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address
D. B. BERRINGTON & CO.,
no5:1wd Detroit, Mich.

2,000 PAIRS LADIES' AND Gent's Skates for sale by JAMES BOWER, 189 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER
THE PANIC
CONTINUES AT
Concert Hall Shoe Store,
NO. 62 FIFTH STREET,
GOODS FRESH, PERFECT
AND WARRANTED,
SELLING CHEAPER
Than before the war,
FROM 5 CENTS UPWARDS.
no8

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESS GOODS.
AT C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S.,
74 & 76 Market Street.
no4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THREE BLACKSMITHS, to work on Iron Hames and Wrought Foot Bits. Constant employment can be given. Call at
no8-1t 58 WOOD STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SIX GOOD FILERS, to work Hames and Bridle Bits.
no8:1t 58 WOOD STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TEN GOOD PLATERS, to work on Hames, Bridle Bits, and all kinds of Coach work. At
no8:1t 58 WOOD STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR GOOD COLLAR HANDS, to make all kinds Draft Collars.
no8:1t 58 WOOD STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD LEATHER WHIP HANDS.
no8:1t 58 WOOD STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL, To do general housework and cook for small family. To such a girl a good situation and permanent employment given. Good wages paid. None other need apply but those capable of performing the above duties. Must come well recommended. Call at
no8:1t 58 WOOD STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BOY, 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, To attend to one horse and buggy, and to do errands and such jobs around the Dwelling House. We want none but a good and steady Boy. Must be well recommended. Call at
no8:1td 58 WOOD STREET.

AS EARLY As the 15th of December, 1864, COMMENCE, UNDER THE CONTROL of the Government authorities, the public drawings of the newest grand Lottery, with a capital of
3,800,000 Francs,
All of which will, within five months, be distributed in prizes.

This Lottery is independent of other advantages it offers, preferable to all others for this reason alone, that the DUCAL GOVERNMENT OF BRUNSWICK have guaranteed the proper payment of the prizes.

By means of a very ingenious arrangement, the best chances of large gains are offered, whilst the cost of a share is but small, the principal prizes being shares of

350,000 Francs,	300,000	250,000	
250,000	240,000	220,000	200,000
140,000	70,000	40,000	35,000
	20,000	10,000	

Each of which assuredly must be drawn.
Cost of 1 Original Lottery Ticket...21 sterling.
Cost of 6 Original Lottery Tickets...5 sterling.

Orders accompanied by the amount in Notes or Bills of