The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1864.

THE RESULT.

There is no doubt about the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, but he did not walk over the course as easily as his supporters imagined he would. Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey and Delaware are announced as having gone against him, while the great State of New York is so close as to be claimed by both parties. New Hampshire and Connecticut are also quite close, while this State has we think gone for us on the home vote. How the Western States have gone in regard to majorities we have no means of judging; but there is little doubt of McClellan having reduced the heavy Abolition majorities given by them last year.

When we consider the means at the disposal of the Abolition party and prodigal use they made of them to hold power, the wonder is that our gallant old party did so well.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The late election resulted in the election of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair; and it is the duty of all to not only acquiesce in the result, but to yield a cheerful support in sustaining his Administration. For, no matter how desperately we may have struggled to obtain control of the Government, it is our duty now to yield as gracefully as we can to the will of the majority. As the *World* eloquently remarks, "never was fought a more gallant fight than the loyal and true-hearted Democracy of the North finished as the sun went down on Tuesday night in the Pacific seas. An almost hopeless fight from the beginning, was inch by inch contested stubbornly to the bitter end. A party which survived the defection of its adherents in nearly half of the States, which for four years resisted the assaults and seductions of power such as was not wielded by any single Government since Rome ruled the world, retained its organization compact, its spirit intrepid, its patriotism undefiled, and in a contest against an Administration disbursing millions daily, employing one-third of the active industries of the whole population, and directing the energies of a whole army of stipendaries scattered through every city, town, and village in the land, in the struggle to perpetuate its hold on power—a party, which has yet put the Administration in such extreme peril and solicitude for the tenure of its power such a party is imperishable. Four years hence it will be invincible. May God, in his infinite goodness, grant that it shall not then have survived the Republic which to-day it cannot save, and guard, and guide to Unity and Peace.

"A party so potent in numbers and indomitable in pluck is sufficient to keep the most reckless Administration in check for four years—more and rescue the Government from their grasp at the next encounter.

The Moral Triumph.

"The strength of Republican institutions was tested in last Tuesday's election; this was demonstrated more especially in the great city of New York. In the face of the most persistent and insolent efforts, says the *World*, on the part of the Administration press to provoke the passions of the people, in the face of the most sedulous cultivation by Republican speakers on the platform, and Republican telegrams from the federal capital, of all the elements of disorder and violence, in the face of the crowning insult offered to free institutions and to the people of New York by the ostentatious and illegal display of an armed federal force among us under the order of a commander notoriously offensive to this community—in the face of all these temptations and instigations to riot and to bloodshed, the most important election which has ever been held in this metropolis yesterday passed into history as the most tranquil and well-conducted election which has ever been held."

Elect Lincoln, &c.

One of the points most insisted on by our political opponents during the late contest was that the election of Lincoln would of itself put an end to the war; his election was to let the South see that the people were determined to put down the rebellion. This determination, of itself, would alarm the rebels and cause them to abandon the contest. This was plausible enough, but is it true? we think not. The Philadelphia *Press*, whose editor is deep in the secrets of the Administration doesn't think that the result of the late election is going to put down the rebellion, for in its issue of Wednesday announcing its party's triumph it incidentally remarks:

"In the midst of this great triumph we have only one word to say. We have re-elected Abraham Lincoln, as it was right and meet that we should do. We have fully established the purpose of the North to sustain and strengthen the hands of the Administration in the prosecution of the war."

Lions at Large.—An alarming affair occurred recently at Southampton (England) as Wombwell's collection of wild beasts in that town. The place of exhibition was filled with people, when two lions escaped from one of the cages. Darwin then amused himself by leaping among the visitors to the exhibition. The other made his way out, and ascended a chimney among the crowd at the top of a house and took up a position in which were some ladies. The animals were, fortunately, so engaging done no mischief save some alarm.

upply of cotton this year is es.

WHAT NEXT.

The New York *Herald* is under the impression that the rebellion is about to collapse and talks accordingly. It says:

"In the next place we have, in our heavy outstanding accounts against England and France, a sufficient cause for a broad and vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the countries touching our northern and southern frontiers—in the Canadas and in Mexico. To this end, with the Union re-established, a mixed army of Northern and Southern veterans, of one hundred thousand strong, near the Canadian border, and a similar army on the Rio Grande, would not only exert a powerful influence in bringing Lords Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon to satisfactory terms, but would operate like a charm, peace, or war, in re-establishing the of our people, in spirit and in purpose, North and South.

This is our programme for ending the war and restoring the Union. In good faith we submit it to be both the political parties of the day for their consideration, and to the Administration in the interval, and from and after the 4th of March next."

The *Herald* in a similar strain also remarks that "The people of this country have just passed through a tremendous ordeal. The trial was to test the strength of republican institutions, and the result has been successful and splendid. Our people have emerged with brilliant success from a contest more potential in its effects and influences upon foreign governments than any victory in any battle of the war.

While the most serious apprehensions were entertained we have found that those apprehensions were needless, and that in no country where a free ballot is allowed could a more quiet and orderly election have occurred. In this metropolis particularly are the results especially satisfactory. Beyond the ordinary occurrences at an election, such as a few broken heads, and possibly the loss of a life or two, we have no disasters to mention.

And now what are the governments of Europe to understand from this glorious passage of republicanism through a trying and scorching ordeal? We will tell them.

They must understand that although we are engaged in a fearful civil war, that while we are combating the secret intrigues of inimical governments across the Atlantic, the American people have a steadiness of purpose which neither intestine revolt nor outside prejudice and aid can ever hope to overcome.

For the Post.

U. S. HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
November 9th 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking that perhaps some of your readers would be interested with the particulars of a most outrageous fraud perpetrated upon the Democratic portion of the soldiers in this Hospital, in regard to the election, I will give them to you.

On Monday the day preceding the election, a man named Bolen from Fayette Co., a member of the 116th Pennsylvania Regiment and an inmate of this Hospital, visited every ward and enquired for men, who intended to vote for McClellan, to each one he gave a sealed envelope stamped McClellan and Pendleton and endorsed "For a Union Soldier." These envelopes contained a speech delivered before the Allegheny Democratic Club a McClellan badge and two or three *Lincoln tickets* each. Thinking from the loyal character of the envelopes and badges and the unmistakable loyalty of the documents that the tickets were as they should be, they were treated accordingly and many of them voted.

Late in the evening the man Bolen was discovered wearing a Lincoln badge, this led to an examination of his tickets and consequent detection of his wholesale fraud, some of the boys tried hard to get hold of him but he has not shown himself, and it may not be well for him to do so while our boys are engaged.

The whole of this statement is true and I defy contradiction from any quarter. Let those who prate about the soldiers rights, the purity of the ballot-box and frauds in part of the Democratic party *read this* and reflect upon it. The party which can with such shameless effrontery don the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, which has the blackness of heart to conceive and the boldness to perpetrate such an atrocity will stop at nothing however base and criminal. Truly we have fallen upon degenerate days when there is no punishment for such villainy.

Yours,
HENRY MCCULLOUGH,
Co. G. 55th, P. V.

Discovery of Antiquities.

The correspondent of a London paper, writing from Rome under date of the 25th of last month, says: An important discovery of antiquities has just occurred here. A man sinking a shaft for a well close to the Campo del Fiori, came upon some stones slabs at a depth of thirty yards, placed at an angle, and bearing the letters F. S. C. These slabs were found to cover a colossal bronze statue, eighteen feet in height, of Hercules, perfect except the feet, which were wanting, and the occiput, the whole strongly gilt. The club, too, on which the statue leant when in an upright position is wanting, but the left hand bears the apples of the Garden of the Hesperides. Its value is estimated at $20,000 (upwards of £4,000), and as the line of slabs continues, it is thought not improbable that another statue may be concealed there. It is conjectured that this valuable relic was purposely overthrown and buried previous to some barbarian incursion, and arched over for safety by the inscription F. S. C., Factum Senata Consulto (done by decree of the senate.) The feet were probably broken off in overthrowing it but there is no trace of the pedestals. The back of the head, as the statue lay on its back, has probably been lost by corrosion. The discovery seems to point at the existence of a temple of Hercules at this point, or with still greater probability, of Flora. The literary journals will doubtless give shortly further details respecting this valuable discovery. The statue is a very fine one.

A GANG of guerillas made an attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Cave City, on Thursday and killed and captured several soldiers and negroes.

THE WAR

The report of the capture of the Confederate vessel Florida by the Federal steamer Wachusett, is confirmed. The Florida and Wachusett were both in port in Bahia Bay St. Salvador. The commander of the Wachusett determined, on the night of October 7th, to run into the Florida in port and sink or capture her. Captain Maffit, of the Florida, and part of his crew were on shore. The Wachusett ran into the Florida, and disabled her. There were a few shots fired by accident, but no one on either vessel was hurt. The Florida at once surrendered. Seventy of the crew of the Florida were taken prisoners. Capt. Maffitt being on shore, escaped. The Florida was then towed out to sea by the Wachusett.

General Hood has extended his march down the Tennessee River for a short distance below Johnsonville. He is now, however, believed to be moving rapidly towards Middle Tennessee, and possibly towards Nashville. There are reports that his cavalry advance has reached and now controls the railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga, and that the transportation of supplies to Chattanooga is thus prevented. From Atlanta nothing has been heard since October 23d. On that day a courier or mail carrier left the beleagured city, and succeded, under escort, in getting through to Chattanooga. The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta was not repaired. Slocum had six thousand well men, and two thousand sick and wounded. He was rather short of food, and had to send out foraging parties to gather supplies. The Confederates were very close to his works on the south and west sides of Atlanta. On the north and east sides there were very few of them. There was no large force on the line of the destroyed railroad running north to Chattanooga, though the guerrillas were plenty, and interfered greatly with the men who were repairing the road. They made a raid on a Federal horse canal near the Chattahoochee, on October 21, and captured four hundred horses and eight prisoners.

A Federal raid was made recently on the town of Milton, in Florida, which captured fifty men and destroyed a large amount of property. A raid was also made on Magnolia, by which twenty-three Confederates were captured.

On November 1, there were no signs of the Federal fleet which was to attack Wilmington North Carolina, to be seen from that city.

General Slough is now in command of Alexandria and all the Federal troops on the line of Manassas Gap Railroad.

Ten thousand prisoners are to be exchanged at Savannah.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The following are additional extracts from Southern papers received in New York:

The Attack on Wilmington Deferred.

From the Wilmington Journal, Nov. 5.

Where the fleet which threatened an attack on Wilmington has gone is more than we can guess. It may come here, but, upon the whole, we do not think it will. For the present, at least, we think the town of Wilmington is comparatively free from immediate attack—We think that for some time the federal fleet will give us the go by.

Exchange of ten Thousand Prisoners at Savannah, Ga.

From the Richmond Examiner Nov, 5.

An exchange of ten thousand sick and wounded prisoners at Savannah has already been mentioned as a future event. We learn that on yesterday the first interview of the flag of truce took place at Island City, Col. Waddy acting on the Confederate side, Col. Bennet appearing for the Yankees. The preliminaries were arranged for ten thousand Confederate prisoners already arrived at Hilton Head on twenty-five transports and the steamer Baltic. None of them were delivered at this first interview, but boxes for prisoners on both sides were delivered. The second flage of truce on this business will meet at the same place on the 6th inst.

From the Augusta Advertiser, Oct. 29,

We learn by a private letter from below Pollard, that a Yankee force came up to Milton, Florida, on Wednesday last, and drove off the cavalry company that was stationed there. They burned the town and destroyed the salt works and property generally. Capt. Robinson was captured. The Yankees came from Pensacola, and greatly outnumbered the small Confederate force protecting Milton.

From the Mobile Tribune, Oct. 28.

On Wednesday a regiment of Yankee infantry landed at Escambia bay, below Milton. They were attacked by a company of the Eighth Mississippi regiment, which was stationed in that neighborhood on picket duty; and while the engagement was going on a part of the Yankee cavalry got in the rear, capturing about fifty of the men. The enemy destroyed all our camp equipage, wagons, &c., and also everything in and about Milton.

Marital Right of Slavery.

A Baptist association of Georgia, at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves:

Resolved, That this is the firm belief and conviction of this body that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the benefit of the whole human race, without respect to color; that it ought to be maintained in its original purity among all classes of people, and in all countries and in all ages, until the end of time, and that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its failure to recognize and protect this relation between our slaves, is essentially defective, and ought to be amended.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.—The Calcutta and China mails, already telegraphed, had reached England. Hong Kong advices to September 10th, state that according to the latest intelligence from Yokohama, Japan, the marines were under orders for immediate embarkation, and the expedition was to sail three days later, viz., on the 28th of August. It is to consist of eight British ships mounting 184 guns, three French ships and five Dutch. A merchant steamer had been chartered by the American minister to carry the United States flag into action in order that America also may be represented. The object is to enforce the opening of the inland sea according to treaty. It was intended that the marines should land and destroy the batteries, as soon as the fleet had silenced the guns. Fifteen hundred troops and half a battery of artillery would remain at Yokohama, together with two or three British men-of-war, and the U. S. sloop Jamestown, to protect the settlements.

A LADY in Jersey City, the other day, strangled her infant and then hung herself.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican, 4th:

Tangible evidences were yesterday to be seen in this city of the important victories recently gained over Price's invading forces, some particulars of which have been given from day to day during a week past, in the columns of the *Republican*.

These evidences were the presence of several officers of high rank, consisting of Major General J. V. Marmaduke, of Missouri; Brig. Gen. Wm. L. Cabell, of Virginia; Col. Cee Crandall, of the 48th Arkansas infantry; Col. W. F. Slemmons, of Arkansas, and Wm. L. Jerfreys, of Missouri. John Waddell, a nephew of Gen. D. M. Frost, formerly of St. Louis, and Surgeon C. H. Smith, were also of the party. The rank of the former we have not learned, and the latter, we understand, is not to be held a prisoner, but is to be exchanged, or permitted to return South soon from this city.

The prisoners came down the Missouri river on the steamer Cora as far as Hermann, whence they were transferred to the Pacific Railroad, and rescued Barnum's Hotel on Wednesday night. They were in charge of Col. V. Cole, 2d Missouri Light Artillery.

The prisoners, however, were under no oppressive restraint, and some allowed to go at will about the hotel and the streets in the vicinity. They observed the spirit of their parole rigidly by avoiding callers and questioners, and keeping most of the time within a room in the upper story, which has been assigned for their accommodation, and where Colonel Cole kept his station.

Among those who called during the forenoon were relatives of General Marmaduke, and of Mr. Waddell, and one or two dozen of others who desired to make inquiries of friends and relatives who are serving in Price's army. At a quarter past three the party, accompanied by Colonel Cole, took the Alton and Haute Railroad for Johnson's Island, which has been designated as their place of imprisonment.

Strength of the Rebel Army.

One of the most prominent of the prisoners alleged that Price's whole force at the time he advanced into Missouri from Arkansas, numbered 10,000 men, and by the time he took up his retreat southward, he had received in recruits 10,000 more. He denied the statements that have been published, to the effect that the rebels used their prisoners with inhumanity, and says they were regularly treated as well as the circumstances of the capture would allow. Generally, they were allowed to go free, as soon as taken, on an ordinary parole, which bound them not to take up arms against the rebel Government during the war, unless exchanged.

What they Say of their Defeat.

Marmaduke is described as having opposed the movement into Missouri, on the ground that nothing could be accomplished that would affect the final result of the war. On the march down towards Arkansas, he and Cabell were assigned to the duty of protecting the rear, consisting of a heavy wagon train, which retarded their movements, and which should have been destroyed before they left the Missouri river. There were other impediments in the form of droves of cattle, horses and sheep, that proved to be serious obstacles to their march. When the attack commenced his division was spread over a line of fifteen miles in length, with Price and the rest of the army a considerable distance in advance, so far that they rendered him no aid whatever to repel the Federal attack. His division, therefore, was flanked by the Union cavalry, and cut off. He fought for forty-eight hours, but while directing a counter charge, he was captured, together with Gen. Cabell, and their men put to rout. He thinks that three or four hundred of them fell into Federal hands. Another cause of confusion was so many of his men being dressed in captured Federal uniforms, which prevented him and his officers, at critical periods, from distinguishing the Union troops from his own. He rode on one occasion within fifty yards of a body of the former, ordered them to cease firing, and did not discover that they were not his own men until he found himself a prisoner in their hands.

From Beauregard's Army

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 1st contains the following:

The Southern papers bring us very little of the movements and operations of Hood's army. This may be accounted for from the fact that this army is constantly on the move, and there is very little opportunity, for this reason, of communicating with the press. From the accounts we get, it seems to be a settled fact that Gen. Hood broke his camp at Gadsden, Alabama, on the 22d, moved northward in the direction of Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee, and is now, in all probability, in Middle Tennessee. The events of the next few days will be looked for with interest. It is reported that Forrest has been ordered forward to attack Bridgeport.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, writing from Gadsden, says:

The army has moved; the troops are gone. The last train has disappeared, and the last soldier taken his farewell peep at the South side of the Coosa.

On Friday, Oct 21, Stewart's corps marched out in the van. It was followed by Lee, or rather Dick Taylor, who occupies the centre; and to day, at dawn, the delighted Tennesseans, under Cheatham, crossed the river Jordan, or Coosa. The transportation quickly followed, and at noon the pontoon was taken up and hurried forward.

What does it mean? It has but one single signification, that is—"Forward!" General Cheatham was quite unwell when he mounted to follow his corps; "But," said he, "we are going home now, and I'll strap myself to my saddle before they shall leave me behind."

Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood. Every general officer is at his post, and the spirit and morale of the men are unbounded.

We shall cross the Tennessee river, as is generally believed, near Guntersville, about Sunday, Oct. 38, or the next day. The weather is delicious and the roads good. The days are just cool enough to make a tramp of thirty miles a healthful exercise, and the nights not to cool for sound and happy slumbers.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS DISCOVERED BY THE COAL THEY USE.—A letter from on board the U. S. steamer, Osceolo, giving an account of the chase of a blockade runner, says her smoke, from burning soft coal, was discovered before the vessel could be seen, fifteen miles distant. "These blockade-runners, being compelled to burn soft coal, their black smoke is plainly visible at long distances, while our cruisers, using anthracite coal, make but little if any smoke, and that hardly distinguishable." This is an advantage which our ships of war will always have at sea, and it is a very considerable one in cruising at sea, if our ships only have speed equal to any vessel they are in pursuit of, or are trying to avoid. Long before they can be seen they may become aware of the presence of European steamers, which usually burn soft coal, and can shape their course accordingly.

AN illustrated edition of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," lately produced at Paris, went off so quickly that thirty thousand were sold in a few days, and fifteen hundred more ordered. The "Miserables," by the way, is included in the latest "Index Expurgatorius" issued from Rome.

An Ossified Man.

From the Cleveland Leader.

There was a strange spectacle at the depot yesterday—a man of whom accounts were published years ago in newspapers in this country and in medical journals in England, who has been in a state of almost complete ossification for thirty years. His name is Valentine Perkins. He was born fifty-two years since in Henrietta, Monroe county, New York, but has been resident for the last twelve years of Mantua, Portage county Ohio. At the age of eleven years he was thrown from a horse, and his knee was injured by the fall. From that time ossification set in, and the process made advancement, joint by joint, for fifteen years, when it had completed his work. He is thoroughly and totally ossified, with the exception that he can move two of his fingers, and make the slightest perceptible motion with one or two of his toes. He has not opened his jaws for more than thirty years, but still he can talk with ease.

Of course, he has to be fed—the food being being placed within his lips and left under the guidance of Mother Nature, who mysteriously insures its safe conduct into the stomach. He lies upon his side, upon a low bed or couch, which serves also as a litter, with his feet drawn up somewhat, and his right hand caught up near his right shoulder, lies thus all day long, shifting his position but once during twenty-four hours, when he is turned over on the other side. While he is thus completely ossified—a human block of Limestone, as it were—his skin retains its nomal character and condition, and discharges its functions perfectly, being perhaps, more sensitive, however, to the touch of any object as that of a fly or a hair, than is usually the case. When the light strikes the skin of his hands or face, it looks like marble of a yellowish tinge, brought up to the highest possible state of polish. He lies there on his couch, like a recumbent statue.

His health is good; he has an excellent appetite, and lives withal a hearty life. One is naturally curious to know how his mind is occupied through all the dreary hours. He cannot read, for he has been totally blind for thirty years. Cut off from that source, he is necessarily cast back upon his memory, and he has a most wonderful developement of this faculty. It is exceedingly tenacious. He remembers the most minute and trifling incident or circumstance, has the entire past—every fact and event in his experience before him, piled up like strata, and summonses at will, or as occsion requires, occurrances which have faded from the minds of his friends. His recollection of localities is wonderful. Places that he had visited years ago, before struck with blindness, he can now identify as he rides along—so vivid a recollection has he of the relative position of things, as bridges, rivers, etc.

He is very expert at mathematical calculations, and can with great readiness give, for example, the number of square inches in an area the number of whose square feet or rods are given him.

Of course it must be a world of work to take care of this helpless man, but his friends have cheerfully borne the sad burden for more than forty years. He has now gone to Painesville as a county charge.

The Attack on the Steamer Anna.

Our telegraphic dispatches have announced that the Pittsburgh steamer Anna, Capt. Maratta, was attacked by the rebel batteries on the Tennessee river, on Friday, 28th ult. The following additional particulars are from the Evansville *Journal*: On Friday, the Anna, Capt. J. M. Maratta, on her way from Johnsonsville, was suddenly opened on by the rebel battery at Paris Landing, but putting on a full head of steam, made all haste out of range, but a ball cut her steam-pipe, partially disabling her. With about thirty-five pounds of steam, she continued on her way down, congratulating herself on her happy escape, when she was opened on by the second battery, and with musketry from the opposite side of the river. Things looked desperate, but Capt. Maratta expressed his purpose never to surrender until his boat was blown out of the water, and his officers and crew expressed a willingness to stand by him, and stood on his course. For over an hour and a half the Anna was under fire, at one time twelve guns pouring away at her, but she finally made her escape. She was literally riddled with musket balls, cannon shot and shell. We counted over thirty bullet holes and one cannon shot through her pilot house.

The balls seem to have come from all directions, and how the pilot escaped is a phenomenon. One shell struck her larboard chimney on the band, stove it inward and exploded just as it was passing out at the other side, and nearly tearing the chimney down. Another shell or cannon ball struck the skylight alt, shearing off about two feet half way across; then passed down and took off about the same amount off the main roof.

One ball passed nearly her whole length from stem to stern, cutting off six stancions, passing through a hog chain post six inches thick, and lodged in her hull. The only man injured, as far as we could learn, was the clerk, Mr. W. M. Maratta, who had just "turned out" and was dressing. While leaning down and drawing on a sock a ball came through the window and took a nip off the point of his shoulder. Had he been sitting upright it would inevitably have penetrated his breast. The conduct of the pilot at the wheel is beyond all praise, and to the bravery of him and Captain Maratta is due the safety of the boat.

The Sports of the Camp—A Deer-Chase.

The monotony of camp life is sometimes broken by sports, in which our soldiers engage with zest. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Beverly, in Western Virginia, thus describes a wild-deer chase:

"About noon to-day quite a lively sensation was caused among the 'boys' of the Eighth Ohio cavalry, by a wild-deer which had been hotly pursued by the hounds making a dash through the camp. Unfortunately for him he was shown no better quarter here. No sooner was the alarm 'wild deer in the camp,' given, than there was a general skedaddle for our carbines. All were eager for the chase. The young buck made his escape through camp, bounded up the hillside near by, and took his position inside the line of fortifications, under a cluster of bushes. By this time there were more than a hundred of the 'boys' in pursuit, and a line of skirmishers quickly surrounded him. Just at this time a large red fox, being frightened from his repose, emerged from the bushes, and on trying to make his flight through the lines and was shot dead by one of the skirmishers.

"Our lines now cautiously advanced, and soon the position of the enemy was discovered. Heavy skirmishing now began, and the young buck was driven from his position. But making a daring charge, he cut his way out unharmed, although under a galling fire and prodigious yells from his pursuers. A grand chase now took place—pellmell, through bushes and briers, over logs and brush, still keeping up the fire, but without effect. Meanwhile our flankers had made good use of the time and cut off his retreat, and a well-directed shot from a Burnside rifle brought him to the ground. Seeing our victory complete, cheers of triumph echoed along the lines. The deer was thrown across a horse, and the 'Yankee' hunters returned to camp."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 5.

A Rebel Senator's View of the Situation in Louisiana.

Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, delivered a speech a few evenings since in Mobile, concluding with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a large army; how large it would not be proper for him to say; and it is constantly increasing under the operation of the Conscription law, which could not heretofore be enforced. But now we hold the country down to the Atchafalaya. The laws of the State and of Congress are executed to that limit. Supplies of all kinds are ample; the army cannot consume the tithe of corn, and of meat there is nearly as great an abundance, while our laboratories at Shreveport, Louisiana, Tyler, Texas, and elsewhere, are turning out everything needed in the way of arms, ordinance stores, &c., with all this the spirit of the people of Louisiana, among whom he had traveled extensively, was indomitable. In the midst of the blackened remains of their once happy homes, their determination to persevere to the end was nobly strengthened by the wrongs and sufferings they were enduring. Nowhere except in Virginia—to which State he conceded the palm for sublime heroism—had he seen so much distress, so much unblenching resolution. The events of the last campaign had proved the impossibility of the enemy occupying the country, and not only could the trans Mississippi hold her own, but, possessing, as she would by next spring, an army not less in numbers than one of the great armies on this side of the river, she would even be able, if the means of crossing would permit, to send reinforcements to her brethren of the East.

THE Lebanon (N. H.) *Free Press* says: "Our farmers are getting enormous crops of potatoes this fall. Some get at the rate of 500 bushels per acre, and no rotten ones at all, and single potatoes are often found weighing two and a half and three pounds. Such a crop has not been known for thirty years. The price will not be over 30 cents per bushel."

DIED.

GRANT—On Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, FRANCIS GRANT, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Felix Grant, corner of Robinson and Craig streets, Allegheny city, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MARRIED.

TORRENCE—HAUSELL.—On the evening of Nov. 6th, by the Rev. E. M. Van Deusen ALBERT TORRENCE and EMMA R. HAUSELL, all of this city.

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

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, shrous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness in the head, great oppression o 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 round, 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.
sep14-1ydawe

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.
sep26:3md&w

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 druggists 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. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. oct18-1wd

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

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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.
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General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.
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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 playing 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. sep14ydawe

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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.
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