Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY MORNING........OCT. 15, 1863.

New Type.

We have great pleasure, to-day, in presenting the GAZETTE to our numerous readers in a new and elegant suit. We should have made the change some time since but for the absolute impossibility of finding time to do so, amid the pressing engagements of the campaign. We may also take this opportunity of stating that the circulation, influence and business prospects of the GAZETTE were never more prosperous or encouraging than at the present. For this we have to thank our friends and patrons. We shall continue, as heretofore, to render our paper worthy of that liberal and increasing support which has enabled us to add so largely to our facilities for procuring early and reliable news,—thus making every reader and patron of the GAZETTE an interested shareholder in its success and prosperity.

To our advertising friends, we have to say, that we shall be able to make up for possible delinquencies which may have occurred, during the press upon our columns, incident to the exciting canvass just closed.

The Great Union Victory.

We are highly gratified, but not surprised, at the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio on Tuesday. We were prepared for a glorious result, although the majorities are larger than were expected. We knew that the hearts of a large majority of our people beat true to the Union and the Government, and that it was impossible that they could support such men as VALLANDIGHAM and WOODWARD. We knew that the leaders of what is called the Democratic party had prepared a platform upon which the people would not stand.

Never was there an election which turned more upon principle and less upon men. The question was Loyalty against Disloyalty; Liberty against Slavery; ABRAHAM LINCOLN against JEFF DAVIS; and the result was just what might have been expected—Loyalty, Liberty and LINCOLN are triumphantly sustained.

It is true that the old party name, *Democracy*, which has been so long used and abused by as arrant political knaves as ever existed, had a great effect; for such abominable principles as were taught by the Copperhead leaders, under any other name, would not have received one half the votes that were given on Tuesday to the candidates of that faction.

This vote in Pennsylvania and Ohio puts an end to Copperheadism in the entire North. The same spirit which redeemed these two States will sweep over New York and Illinois like a hurricane, and leave SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD, and their followers stranded high and dry; or rather, we might say, sink them, politically, so deep that they will never come to the surface again. It will, moreover extinguish the last hope of the rebels, and fill them with consternation and despair. When they see the people of the loyal States rallying with such unanimity and enthusiasm around the Government, and to the support of the President, they will learn that their long cherished hope of a divided North were all moonshine, and that their Copperhead friends had undertaken more than they could accomplish.

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

By this vote the people of these States have given the best possible assurance to our gallant soldiers that they will stand by them, and that they have effectually spiked the guns of their enemies in the rear. Now they can go at their enemies in front with buoyant spirits, and make short work of the Rebellion.

Now is the time to press on—to strengthen the army with fresh recruits, and to encourage them by every token of good will, and by bountiful contributions to their comfort and well-being, both moral and physical, and now is the time to lay strong hold of that Almighty Arm which has upheld us so gloriously through this fearful conflict, and for rendering the homage of grateful hearts to Him who has given us the victory over our most subtle and dangerous enemies.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE MISSOURI QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes on Monday:

The President has been busy all day, so that he could receive but few callers. He has nearly finished his written reply to the Missouri Delegation. Well-informed persons assert to-day that the President will satisfy the delegation, except on one point—the removal of Gen. Schofield. He will not be removed, but he will be governed directly from Washington. The command of the State troops is to be given to Gen. Schofield, and Gov. Gamble will be shorn of most of his power.

SUCCESS TO THE VACANCY.—We find the two following paragraphs in close proximity in the news summary from the London journals made up for the last American mail:

Mr. Mason, the Envoy for the Southern States, left London yesterday evening by the mail train for Paris.

Mr. James Buchanan, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James from the United States, and afterwards President of the Republic, arrived in London a few days ago.

IT is understood that Rosecrans telegraphs to the War Department that he expects a general attack from the enemy soon on his right flank. The surprising energy of the enemy can be accounted for in but one way—they cannot stand another winter, and are making a most desperate attempt to win two or three battles, and thus to secure recognition abroad. It is the very desperation of their position which drives them to great risks.

A LETTER from Mr. Beecher, dated London, Sept. 15th, says: He need not be expected home for some time yet. He had made engagements to speak in London on the 20th ult., and subsequently at Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. In all probability he will be ready to leave England in the latter part of this month.

THE REBEL YELL.—The English Colonel who writes to *Blackwood's Magazine* an account of his association with the rebel army, when it made its raid into Pennsylvania, says: "The Southern troops, when charging, or to express their delight, always yell in a manner peculiar to themselves. The Yankee cheer is much more like ours; but the Confederate officers declare that the rebel yell has a particular merit, and always produces a salutary and useful effect upon their adversaries. A corps is sometimes spoken of as a good yelling regiment."

Speech of Secretary Chase.

When Mr. Secretary Chase, on Monday last, visited Cincinnati for the first time since he went to Washington to take charge of the Treasury Department on the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in March, 1861, he was welcomed by the citizens of the Queen City of the West with truly Western enthusiasm and cordiality. At a meeting held during the evening, he he made the following speech, which we copy from the report in the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

SPEECH OF MR. SECRETARY SALMON P. CHASE.

After offering a few remarks of an introductory character, apologizing for his unpreparedness to speak, he went on to say:

We are engaged in a great struggle. It is a struggle brought upon us by no fault of the people of the United States; and when I say by no fault of the people of the United States, I mean precisely what I say. The laboring masses, the merchants, the manufacturers, the mechanics of the North, have had no part in bringing on this strife. It is a strife brought on by a conspiracy of the few to rule the many, and it is simply because they were not willing to trust the people with their cause that they went to arms for the purpose of establishing a dominion where they could rule blacks and whites separately from the Federal Government. That is all there is of the rebellion.

Now this conspiracy is not a recent affair. Wherever you find an aristocracy in the country, and that aristocracy finds itself oppressed by the people, it goes to war with the people. The difference between our aristocracy and the aristocracies that have warred upon the people in other countries is, that our aristocracy happened to be established in certain portions of the country. They occupied certain States, and therefore it was that, when the time came for the aristocracy to rebel against the democracy, they succeeded first in carrying out of the Union the most aristocratic of all the States, namely, South Carolina; and then South Carolina was followed by the other aristocratic States in succession, until we became involved in this terrible war.

Now when an aristocracy thus wars on the democracy, especially if that aristocracy be a local aristocracy like ours, there is nothing for it but to meet the challenge which they threw down, or submit to dismemberment. This is the challenge presented to us and you. The question in the West was, shall the aristocracy rule the Missisippi; the question in the East was, shall the aristocracy have the whole sea coast down to the Gulf; and the whole country pronounced unanimously—This shall not be. And when they went to war to establish a separate aristocratic government, like the monarchical institutions of the Old World, then we went to war too.

THE WAR.

Now, then, the simple question before us, is, is this country worth a war? Are the hopes depending upon the prosperity of American institutions worth enough to justify us in going to war for the nation's life? Is the life of this nation worth enough to justify us in going to war? Look through the history of man and tell me where you can find a people involved in a struggle for a more noble object than that of preserving a nation's life. We mean to preserve the life of this nation and the integrity of this nation, too; we mean to make it thoroughly impossible in time to come, that a disaffected faction in any part of the country can strike a deadly blow at the vitality of the country. [Cheers.] That is all there is of it, and I have, therefore, no doubt about the issue of this war. I have thought the issue was certain from the beginning; that it was simply a question of endurance. It was a simple question, whether the great masses of the people could continue to struggle to enable the Government to subdue the aristocratic portion and to prevent them from controlling the whole laboring portion of the Southern States, white and black. I have no doubt about the result. We shall go on as we have gone on. It may be we cannot go on as fast as we desire. I should have been very glad myself if we could have stricken this rebellion down in the first six months. Sometimes I thought it might have been done, but it has turned out that we could not yet, and the war has gone on with varying successes until now. At last we have the positions that are certain to bring success. I suppose all military men will agree that the military occupation of East Tennessee must necessarily control the issue of the war. If the rebels could take possession of that great valley and hold it permanently and send out their armies from that locality, then we could not hope for success in the long run. It is just as certain, now that we have that valley of East Tennessee, that great mountain region, and hold it, just as certain is it a question of time whether this rebellion shall be put down or not. We shall just as certainly succeed as time rolls on, because we have that great internal fortress, and all we have to do is to send our armies from it. Besides we have the complete control of the Mississippi river, the commercial possession of the river, soon to become complete by the advance of our army. Everybody can see that the party that holds the Mississippi holds the control of the Mississippi Valley, and, we hold to-day virtually the control of that valley.

Now, what remains? Gen. Gillmore, one of Ohio's sons, is now constructing his batteries in front of Charleston; and that Charleston must fall is as certain as that Fort Wagner was to fall before Gilmore. I consider, therefore, my fellow-citizens, that the rebellion is virtually subdued—I know it is not actually subdued. They have large armies in the field, but ours are vastly stronger. Everywhere our armies are stronger than they are. Therefore I regard the rebellion as virtually subdued. But I think—though it is not my business to speak confidently of these things—I think, with the very slender lights I possess on this subject, that with energetic, resolute conduct, with the whole head and the whole heart of the nation thrown into it, that this rebellion will be brought to a close tolerably quickly.

SLAVERY AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I am not going to make a speech, but I will go over some of the heads that appear most prominent to my own view. I have shown you what kind of a war we have, I have shown you where we stand in the war; allow me to say another thing to you. It was one of the most natural things in the world, that when the war began we would want to get through with it without disturbing the institution of Slavery. I have often spoken to you in Cincinnati and you all know what my feelings are, for I am just the same now I was when I spoke to you ten years ago.

It was very simple and very plain, that Slavery depended for its existence outside of those States upon the national will, which is simply saying your will and my will, that Slavery outside of those States should not exist antagonistic to free labor. But with Slavery in South Carolina, we in Ohio had nothing to do, and I was just as much averse to any interference with anything within the limits of other States. Although I dislike the institution and condemn it, yet I was just as much averse to any interference with it as I should be with their interference with our institutions here in Ohio. That was my doctrine; and so when this rebellion commenced it would have been extremely agreeable to me if we could have put our foot upon the snake—I mean the rebellion—and crushed it out without any further trouble. But while I greatly desired that, and had I been general-in-chief I should have attempted, in an awkward way, to accomplish it. Still we all know the rebellion went on, and assumed greater and greater proportions. We put greater and greater armies into the field, but the slave population of the South was the real prop of the rebellion—raising provisions for the army while it was fighting in the field, so that they could have pretty much all their laboring population in the battle-field; and they had another laboring population behind them to feed and support them; and therefore it appeared evident, especially as we had to depend upon the blacks in the South for information for our armies, and the whole army was so demoralized that they were the only friends our armies could find when they passed through. It seemed, I say, perfectly clear that we had to strike at this under prop of the rebellion; and so, when President Lincoln thought fit to issue his proclamation, I said amen, with all my heart. [Tremendous applause.]

It was never intended to interfere with the States that were loyal. The proclamation comes up as a great feature in this war. In my judgment the proclamation was the right thing in the right place, and without it, I am just as sure as I am of my own existence, that we could not have made the progress we have made; and I hold the man who denounces the proclamation, either speaks ignorantly of that of which he knows but little or nothing, or else he really desires that the rebellion should succeed. [Loud applause.] There is no alternative. The rebellion would have succeeded but for the proclamation; he opposes it because he does not understand it, or because he wishes the rebellion to succeed. But then, say some, you are making war upon the people of the South, and you will not let them come back into the Union with their slaves. Well, now gentlemen, there are two classes of States in the South; there is the class of States affected by the proclamation. We have simply nothing to do except to bid God speed to the unconditional Union men of those States. They will do their own work in their own way, and in their own time, [applause] and all we have to do, is to stand by them. But in the States which are affected by the proclamation, the case is different. Either the proclamation was a great, monstrous sham and an imposition in the face of the whole world, or else that proclamation was an effectual thing, and there are no slaves to-day in the rebel States. [Loud Cheers.] They are all enfranchised by the proclamation, for what says it, all the slaves are declared now and forever free, and the executive power is pledged to the maintenance of this freedom. If it were not so, it would be a national imposture, and I would no more be guilty of that piece of infamy than I would steal into your house at night and rob your pantry. [Laughter and cheers.] But what have we to do with this proclamation in the rebellious slave States? It is a very simple thing. Just simply recognize the Union men who remain in those States. Such men as Durard, Mr. Flanders, and Mr. May, and a whole host of others who were known as slaveowners, are now satisfied that the Union men of the South must see to it, that Slavery must never be permitted to be re-established in those States.

Take such a man as the Hon. Mr. Anderson: When he went home and stood up for the Union, what did the slave aristocracy do for him? They drove him from the State, and his wife and little ones were obliged to take shelter in the bushes, and so with multitudes of Union men in Texas at the present day, but all of them wish to get back and establish a free State in Texas, because they say no other than a free State can ever protect them from the enemies of freedom, and, I was going to say, of human nature. [Cheers.] Again, in Florida there were many who were driven away who are now anxious to return. Is there a man here who wants these noble, generous Union men of the South to go back to be trampled under foot by restored rebels? [Cries of No, No.] Let them go back, but let them go back under the ægis of the American Union, with the protection of the Government pledged to them, [cheers] and then they will take care to settle this question of Slavery. They will amend the Constitution so as to put the Slavery question where it ought to be. When that is done, who is going to talk about the proclamation? You have here, my fellow citizens, an intelligent statement, as it seems to me, of the manner in which this thing can be settled, simply by standing by the unconditional Union men, who almost all of them have embraced the doctrine of emancipation in the border States, and standing by the Union men in the pro-Slavery States, and letting them protect themselves against the institution of Slavery. We have heard a good deal about popular sovereignty. Is not that the best popular sovereignty to let the people protect themselves against, what they conceive to be evil? How simple all things are when we come to test them by the plain light of reason?

FOREIGN SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

As might have been expected, this war has attracted the attention of the whole world. Everywhere, throughout the whole world, despotism and aristocracy are in sympathy with the rebellion. Despotism and aristocracy do not like a great and flourishing republic. The English aristocracy and the French despotism would naturally like to see the country broken up. Then there is another ground for sympathy. Despotism naturally sympathizes with despotism, aristocracy naturally sympathizes with aristocracy, and the despotism of whole world sympathize with the aristocratic, and the despotism that they expected to build up in the Southern States. Therefore it is that they have naturally been against us. You know what has been done in England; you know that a great deal of sympathy has been manifested for the South; but just in proportion as we advanced, partly through the Proclamation and partly through the success of our armies, the sympathy has become less available, and just in proportion as we carry this war on will they think less and less of interference with us. I am asked now and then what I think of intervention, and while I am here among my old friends in Ohio, I can tell you what I think myself. It is this: If we are weak they will interfere, but when despotism sees we are strong, it will slink away. [Applause.] I think we have demonstrated some strength in the field. What nation before ever maintained such armies in the field, and was so lavish of its strength?

We are showing our strength to the nations of the earth, there will be no danger whatever of intervention. There will be no danger because it will not pay. [Cheers.] It is true that Great Britain has behaved very unneighborly. We used to think this great Anglo-Saxon family was to stand together the world over to establish freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot-box, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom for all; but, of late years, we have seen manifestations of a very unkind and unfriendly spirit; and sometimes, I have felt as if I wanted to take old mother England by the hair and give her a good shaking. [Loud laughter and applause.] I am not sure that this is the wisest plan; but of this I feel tolerably sure, that England will not send any more pirate ships out against us; and I think when England thinks the matter over calmly—when she reflects of the Alabama, fitted out in a British port, manned by British seamen, armed by British guns, and ever since roving over the seas, plundering merchant vessels, without bringing a single one into any port—when they come to look over these things, they will conclude it is best to pay the American merchants for all the pillage the Alabama has done. [Loud cheers.]

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO—HOW THE FUTURE MAY BE TRUSTED.

We have got a sort of new empire upon our borders in Mexico. Well, gentlemen, I am not much disturbed about that. Empires will not last long in Central America. [Cheers.] I don't know how long this empire—if it gets born—will last. There was an attempt to make an empire in Mexico some time ago, and if I am not mistaken was no great success. I do not know that this Austrian Emperor will find his bed of roses there, but I am strongly inclined to think that the roses will be very few and the bed very hard. [Cheers and Loud Laughter.] I am willing to trust to the future, and I am perfectly sure, taking all things into consideration, that the European monarchs will, in the end, think it best to keep their institutions at home. I am confident of this. [Cheers.] I do not propose any particular measure just now. It is never wise to announce what you are going to do in a great while in advance of doing it; but I think the time will come when the world will reconsider these things, and when this Republic of ours will be re-established from the Gulf toward the Pole, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, based upon freedom and free labor, gathering strength from our present contest, and rising from it grander than ever. [Cheers.] I think the time will come when this nation, so regenerated and so renovated, will command the aspect of the world, and people will begin to regret that they thought it was best to be unfriendly to us when we were weak. [Cheers.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, one word further. I have spoken a word or to upon the regeneration of this nation. Just think of it; free labor is better than slave labor. Now suppose there was free labor all through the South, do you not think the manufacturers of Cincinnati would have a great deal more employment than they have now? Don't you think that all this trouble about the negro would come to an end, when the negro could go down toward the Gulf, and find himself free there, and be employed there a hired laborer?

How many do you think would be left in Ohio to interfere with you or with me? Would not that question be settled? Would not all the heart-burnings that grow out of it come to an end, and with free labor developing the resources of that soil would we not be stronger than ever? And when we add to that the removal of this great element of strife and contention from our country, and freedom everywhere prevailing—no man obliged to work unless his employer will give him honest wages, and every man willing to work to build up the glorious fabric of our prosperity, do you not think we should be economically and politically vastly stronger than we ever have been heretofore? I think, therefore, this rebellion will come to an end, and that we are to have a great nation based upon the universal principle of free labor made homogenous in all its parts, and capable of playing a mighty part in the drama of human affairs. [Cheers.]

When I look at this, and I remember "there's a Providence that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may," when I remember there is a Providence that presides over the destinies of nations—and all nations are but dust in the hollow of his hand, to be shaped as he pleases—I feel, even should I be deemed by some superstitious, that God has a hand in all this business; and out of this great trial of ours is to come forth a free, intelligent, prosperous, and glorious nation, based upon one principle, and challenging the admiration of the world. [Cheers.]

FINANCE.

Thinking thus, I have been laboring in my humble way, to do something toward securing the permanence of a reconstructed republic, and I thought that if labor was to have its just reward, it was necessary to have something in which that reward could be paid, which was substantial and permanent and uniform throughout the whole country. [Loud cheering.] And so I set my poor wits to work, to try to devise a uniform currency for this country. [Great applause.] I would not think much of a uniform currency if we were not going to have a uniform people. I would not think much of one currency, if we were not going to have one republic; but if we are going to have one republic, based upon free labor, then I want something by which that free labor can be rewarded, and by which that reward shall be as safe as the nation is safe. [Cheers.] I think, gentlemen, that I have done something toward that, and it will be reward enough for me if, at the close of this great struggle, I can think by constant effort I contributed at all to the progress of our armies, or to the safety and honor and welfare of the country, during that struggle, or after it shall have closed. [Cheers.]

CONCLUSION.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I have given you not a speech, but a rough outline of ideas as they present themselves to my own mind. If I had time, I could, perhaps, put them into better shape; but I have given them to you as they occurred to me. But the simple question is, whether you believe that this is a country worth saving; whether if you believe that this Republic is worth restoring; whether if you believe that it is well for the world that America shall live; whether you will, yourself, do your part? How gloriously you have done it thus far. How readily you have come forward with your resources! How promptly you have sent your sons and brothers to battle! How nobly they have gone! How gloriously they have fought! What undying names they have inscribed upon the roll of their country's history? You have done your part well, thus far. God bless the army! [Enthusiastic shouts and cheers.] God bless the glorious people who have thus far nobly sustained it! And shame and dishonor to the men, whoever he may be, who will refuse, by his vote or his voice, to sustain it to-morrow! [Loud cheers.]

My fellow-citizens, the whole world will look upon you. Why, hardly a number of the London *Times* comes out in which there is not an article upon the success of Mr. Vallandigham, and their assurance of the termination of this struggle in the separation of these States. Hardly a paper comes out in Paris that has not something about this same thing; and the Russians, too, who are gathering upon our coast, to keep their vessels in a convenient place, if they are needed—everywhere they are looking to you. They want to know whether you will stand firm; whether Ohio is to give her voice for the Union; whether Ohio will stand by her troops in the field; whether Ohio will remember the glorious and honorable men who have fallen. I feel sure that everything you can do will be done to-morrow, and I should feel as if I should be insulting you by an exhortation. You know, just as well as I do, the mighty issues that hang upon your vote. You will do your duty; I am sure of it; and when to-morrow's sun goes down, it will go down upon a people resolved to free themselves, and to maintain the freedom and unity of this Government.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 15th, 1863.

☞THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, November 16th, 1863, between the hours of eleven a. m. and 2 p. m. The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 3d, at 11 a. m.
oc15:1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PINE APPLE CHEESE, very choice; also imitation English Cheese, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
oc15 JOHN A. RENSHAW.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER; one who has a practical knowledge, and can come well recommended.
Address, BOX 524, Post Office. se22:tf

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story Brick Warehouse and lot of ground on Smithfield street, between First and Water streets.
oc14 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

BUTTER! FRESH BUTTER.—3 bbls. prime fresh Roll Butter just received and for sale at No. 126 Second street.
oc14 FRANK VAN GORDER.

LEATHER BELTING.—10,000 feet of the Patent Rivet Oak Tanned Leather Belting. Also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street, by
oc14 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

WOOD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE, 73 feet 9½ inches front by 60 feet in depth, at corner of Sixth street. Also, 55½ feet adjoining the above. S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
oc14 51 Market street.

TURKEY PRUNES, very fine, just received; also, Bordeaux Prunes, in glass jars, for sale by the pound or at wholesale, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
oc15 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

A SHEEP LOST.—Broke away from the stable of the subscriber, in Allegheny City, on Monday evening, a valuable COTSWOLD RAM LAMB. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to its recovery.
oc14:3t JAMES MARSHALL.

HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT.—125 dozen cans fresh Peaches, Pine Apple, Strawberries, Peas, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Lima Beans, Okos, Succotash and Asparagras, just received and for sale by the dozen or at retail, by
oc15 JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY BONDS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:
5 Allegheny County 5 per ct. Bonds, free from Tax.
oc15 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCK.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:
40 shares German Trust & Savings Bank.
oc19 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

ESTATE OF DR. FRANCIS McGRATH, Dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Dr. F. McGrath, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims are requested to present them, and all who are indebted are required to make payment to TERESA McGRATH, Adm'x,
se17:lawd6w Second street, Pittsburgh.

PAPER AND ENVELOPE WAREHOUSE.—Just opened, a large stock of NOTE, LETTER AND CAP PAPERS. Also, ENVELOPES, in great varieties, colors and qualities, for every taste. For sale by
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Paper Dealers,
oc14:3aw-w3m 57 Wood street.

ICE FOR SALE.

100 to 200 Tons Good Pure Ice,

For sale by REESE & PRENTISS,
se29:2w Cleveland, Ohio.

IF YOU WISH to preserve your CIDER procure the PURE SULPHITE of LIME, used to arrest fermentation in Cider, and thus to preserve its sparkling properties. For sale in bottles containing 10 oz. each, with full directions for using, at
GEO. A. KELLY'S, Central Drug Store,
oc7 in Market House, Allegheny.

$2,500 WILL PURCHASE A VERY DESIRABLE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING of eight rooms, finished attic, hall, large basement, &c. Lot 24 by 94 feet; now occupied by Anthony Wetzel as a tin shop, being No. 195 Pennsylvania Avenue. Apply to
G. S. BATES, Commercial Broker,
oc7 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—We are now prepared to furnish Captains and owners of Steamboats with STEAM ENGINES, of any size and stroke. We will furnish all the machinery of a boat, and second in point of excellence to none. We hope, by our promptness in coming up to time, and the quality of our work, to share the patronage of our own river men.
H. M. BOLE,
se12 Bank of Allegheny River.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JONES, BURTIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the business of the late firm will be settled by W. B. JONES, late of said firm, who alone is authorized and responsible for same.
[Signed] C. L. BURTIS,
J. W. GUERNSEY,
W. B. JONES.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 9th, 1863. oc10:3td

McCOLLISTER & BAER, Wholesale Tobacco Dealers, 108 WOOD STREET, have now in store the largest and most complete assortment of

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND PIPES

In the city, which they are selling at the very lowest cash figures. All orders promptly attended to.
oc14

G. W. DASH, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 94 SMITHFIELD STREET, will sell cheap for cash a good UNION SUIT FOR $20; CASSIMERE, ALL WOOL, $25; BLACK CLOTH SUIT, $35. A suit of cloth made in twelve hours, at

G. W. DASH'S,

se29:2m No. 94 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.

TWO SECOND-HAND ENGINES.

One 12 inch cylinder, 4½ feet stroke.
One 7 inch " 3½ " "
Four set of Boring Tools, new and very good,
Cheap for cash. H. M. BOLE,
se12:tf near the Point.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner G and 22d streets, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26th, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD WEDNESDAYS, 7th, 14th and 21st of October, at the Corral, near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
se28:td CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

ALLEGHENY AVENUE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned, Viewers appointed to view and assess the damages and benefits arising from the proposed opening of Allegheny Avenue, from the north line of Ridge street to Island Lane, will meet on the line of said street, for the purposes of their appointment, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17th, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m.
JAMES McAULAY,
JOHN DEAN, Viewers.
oc3:2w JAMES RICHEY,

CHARLES L. CALDWELL,

(Successor to James Holmes & Co.)

PORK PACKER,

Dealer in BACON, LARD, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED BEEF, &c.,

CORNER MARKET AND FIRST STREETS,
se17:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

1864. DIARIES. 1864.

A large assortment of POCKET AND COUNTING HOUSE DIARIES, for 1864—in paper, in cloth, in roan, in imitation Turkey, in Turkey Morocco—with gilt edges and with marble edges—with tucks, patent clasps and elastic fastenings. All sizes, and from the commonest to the very best. For sale at reasonable rates by
WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Stationers,
oc14:3aw-w3m 57 Wood street.

BRITANNIA AND BRASS WORKS

COLLINS & WRIGHT,

(Successors to Orin Newton.)

Manufacturers of CASTOR FRAMES, MUGS, CUPS, LADLES, and a great variety of BRITANNIA articles. Also, CARBON OIL LAMP BURNERS and LAMP BRASSES generally, No. 139 Second street, Pittsburgh.

O'NEIL & STONEMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE WORK,

Have always on hand and make to order IRON AND BRASS SCREEN WIRE CLOTH; SIEVES, of all kinds; RIDDLES, for Foundry use; HEAVY WORK FOR WINDOWS, &c.; BIRD CAGES, ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK, for Flowers, &c.

☞ All sizes of WIRE for sale, at

fe13:em No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine—2, 3, 4 and 5 years old—including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se16:dawF Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—We take this method of informing our friends and the public generally that we are now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN in the practice of Dentistry. Those who have been postponing this much dreaded operation may now lay aside their fears and give us a call, as the apparatus we have in use has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, fully establishing the safe and painless character of the operation. No Drugs or Chemicals nor Galvanic Battery used. All those wishing the services of a good and reliable Dentist will do well to call and consult with
JAMES S. KING, D. D. S.,
No. 97 Fifth street,
or, DR. C. KING, No. 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. ja2:6mxx

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle Venders, who aspire to the name of *Optician*, the

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

Are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other Spectacles; then call and examine the RUSSIAN-PEBBLE ones. For sale by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,

Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,

ja30 30 Fifth street, Morning Post Building

NINE PENNY SONG BOOKS!

NOW OUT,

Containing 108 of the latest and most

POPULAR SONGS!

ALL FOR NINE CENTS—ONE CENT EACH.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps.

Address all orders, to insure prompt attention, to

JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher,

oc6 MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

ISAAC CRAIG,

OUTLET SAW MILLS,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and thoroughly seasoned stock of DECKING, BOAT AND BOTTOM PLANK, WINDOW FRAME STUFF, LINTLES, SUB-SILLS, JOISTS, SPOUTING, LATHE, PALINGS, &c., &c., &c.
He will fill orders for SAWED STUFF with promptness and at fair rates.
N. B.—Persons wanting LONG TIMBER or POPLAR are particularly invited to examine his stock.
☞ Office on Craig street, near Robinson.
au26:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD FALL STOCK OF NEW PIANOS, Among others splendid STEINWAY PIANOS, the best Pianos in the world. CALENBERG'S N. Y. PIANOS, the best Pianos of the price in the country. HALE & CO.'S N. Y. PIANOS, the cheapest Pianos to be had anywhere.
H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 53 Fifth street,
oc5 Sole Agents for the above Pianos.

CLOAKS.

Just received, per Adams & Co.'s Express,

A FINE LOT OF CLOAKS,

In Silk, Velvet and Cloth.

oc14:2t WHITE, ORR & CO.

PRESERVE YOUR CIDER.

THE SULPHITE OF LIME,

Discovered by Prof. Horsford, will prevent Cider from turning sour, and also greatly improve its quality. In bottles sufficient for a barrel of Cider, with full directions for use.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
oc2 Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

THE DRAFT.—Persons who are drafted, who are entitled to exemption for causes laid down in the Conscription Act of March 3, 1863, or who wish to be relieved by the payment of $300, *from this present draft*, or wish to procure a substitute, to take their place *during the war*, will find it to their advantage to call on me, as I am fully prepared with blanks, &c. J. K. MORANGE,
jy8:lawmx No. 107 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 89 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Acknowledgments of Deeds, Depositions and Affidavits taken. Also, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases and Legal Papers of every kind written. se18:6m

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

A large assortment at

PITTOCK'S,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

oc15

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

All sizes and prices, at the Manufactory,

PITTOCK'S,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

oc15

CARTES DE VISITE!

CARTES DE VISITE!

CARTES DE VISITE!

5,000 JUST RECEIVED AT

PITTOCK'S,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

oc15

NEGLEY NURSERY.—ROSES, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and EVERGREENS; WILLOW, (basket and the ornamental osier,); FRUIT TREES and herbacious plants, all in great quantity and variety. BOURBON, CHINA, TEA and NOISETTE ROSES, at the low price of $15 per hundred, if ordered before potting time; and all other Nursery stock of the best quality, and at reduced prices, in order to close out during the present Fall and next Spring. Inquire of
C. B. SEELEY, 37 Diamond street,
or T. A. MELLON, on the premises.
se29:1mdawF

MANHOOD! HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.
se16:3mdawF-is

JOHN HALL & CO.,

VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all the different kinds of PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS, SCOOPS, CUTTING BOXES, &c. With greatly increased facilities for doing business, we earnestly invite dealers to give us a call. Manufactory, Temperanceville.
Warehouse, Cecils alley and Liberty St., Pittsb'gh.
JOHN HALL,
T. J. HALL,
STEPHEN WOODS,
oc2:6m JAS. J. BROWN.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

All styles, prices, sizes and qualities.

The Cheapest and Best in the City,

AT

HUNT'S,

MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

oc6

$110 BOUNTY.

Colored Recruits Wanted,

AT NO. 63 WOOD STREET,

For the EIGHTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS, which is now forming at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, Pa. Pay, Clothing and Rations the same as white soldiers.
Transportation will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, to squads of men of any number.

Capt. T. H. BEUGLESS,

oc2:2w RECRUITING OFFICER.

NEW CASTLE AND BEAVER VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, the 5th inst., (and until further notice) trains on the N. C. & B. V. R. R. will connect at Homewood Station with the mail train on the P., F. W. & C. R. W., leaving Pittsburgh at 7 a. m. Also, with the Crestline Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:30 p. m.
Through tickets for New Castle, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil City, can be procured at the Ticket office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, in Pittsburgh.
WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Agent.
New Castle, Pa., Oct. 5, 1863. oc6:2w

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER—Read the following notice from the New York *Observer:*
"*The Universal Clothes Wringer.*—It is adapted for use everywhere and for everything that is washed, from the most delicate fabric to the thick bed-quilt. It is a decided 'institution.' We have stored in different apartments any number and variety of washing machines, *useless*, because Bridget always does the washing, and Bridget *will not* use 'the like of them.' We had seen enough of the 'Wringer' to know it was an excellent article, and we took it home, and when Monday came we brought out the 'Wringer' and fastened it on the side of the tub, for use. Bridget looked on, and when we had adjusted and exhibited its working process, we received the important advice: 'You'd better save your money than lay it out on sich things as them.' We obtained the promise, however, that it should be tried, and when we inquired at evening for the result, Bridget was in ecstacy with the 'Wringer,' and every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."
For sale at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
oc15 Sole Agents for this county.

Iron City College.

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.
COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The largest, cheapest and best.
$35 pays for a full Commercial course.
No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.
Ministers' sons at one-half price.
Students enter and renew at any time.
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.
Prof. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of First Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.
☞ For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.
ja20:1ylaw-eMxxawT

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils*, *Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen articles sent *free*. Address,
se12:3mdawF SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED, COAT MAKERS.
The highest prices given for first-class workmen. Inquire of HENRY G. HALE & CO., oc15:tf corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORAGE WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Wheeling, West Va., October 12th, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon of October 24th, 1863, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department U. S. Army, with the following, viz:
Two hundred thousand (200,000) bushels of prime Oats, in sacks, the Oats to weigh thirty-three (33) pounds to the bushel, and the sacks to be good strong burlaps. The grain to be delivered at Wheeling, West Va., one quarter within fifteen days, one quarter within thirty days, one quarter within forty-five days, and one quarter within sixty days from date of the award.
Two thousand tons (2,000) of good, sound, merchantable Timothy Hay, baled; to be delivered in the same ratio with the grain.
Proposals will be considered for the entire lot or for twenty thousand (20,000) bushels of Oats or fifty (50) tons of Hay. Proposals must state the quantity offered, the place of residence of the bidder, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that the vender will fulfill the contract if awarded to him. Successful bidders will be notified as soon after the award is made as possible. Written contracts will in all cases be entered into, and contractors will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Forage," and be addressed to the undersigned, at Wheeling, West Va. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Government.
No bids will be entertained unless the foregoing requirements are complied with.
TREDWELL MOORE,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. Army.
oc15:td

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, in a flourishing Western town on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., not over 300 miles from Pittsburgh, now doing a large and profitable trade. The stock is new, and has been selected with reference to the country trade. Has all been purchased for cash at lowest market prices.
The present proprietor has decided to retire from the trade owing to bad health, and now *reluctantly* offers the stock for sale; also the good will of the retiring party. The house has a large and respectable trade, which can be retained. The present stock will invoice from seven to ten thousand dollars, but could be reduced if desired.
Parties wishing to know the particulars will please address or call personally on
LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
oc15:tf 59 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SPLENDID DWELLING FOR SALE, situated at No. 173 Third street, Second Ward, Pittsburgh. The lot has a front of 30 feet and extends back 86 feet, on which is erected a large three-story brick building, with back buildings three stories. The building is finished in modern style, arranged with double parlors, (marble mantles,) dining room, kitchen, laundry, with tubs, boilers, stove and bath room. Also seven commodious bed chambers. Parties seeking a comfortable residence, the above is just the place. Is offered low.
For terms and price call at
oc15 B. McLAIN & CO.'S, 102 Fourth street.

ELECTION RETURNS.

How the Ladies have Voted.

We are enabled, through our "special," to give the public, even at this early date, the result of the Ladies' vote on a very important question, a result, too, while showing the soundness of their judgment, speaks louder than words for the popularity of the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

The three leading Sewing Machine Companies in the country are the "Wheeler & Wilson," "Singer & Co.," and "Grover & Baker," and their sales for the quarter ending June 10, which we subjoin, show how the ladies voted:

Wheeler & Wilson........7,137
Singer & Co........4,214
Grover & Baker........3,673

Showing that the Wheeler & Wilson Company sold, during the quarter named, nearly double the amount made by either of the others.
Over 121,000 of these Machines have been sold, and the demand for them is greater than ever. This should be regarded as a test by those who desire to buy the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
☞ Office, 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

oc14:mwawF AGENTS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

FLANNELS, GINGHAMS.

New Style De Laines.

TABLE LINENS, CRASH.

CASSIMERES & CLOTHS.

SUSPENDERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large stock of the above just received at

McCLELLAND'S AUCTION,

No. 55 FIFTH STREET.

oc13

STEEL COLLARS!

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Sole Agents for

Atkinson's Steel Collars and Cuffs,

Enamelled White, having the appearance and comfort of Linen. To military men and travelers they are invaluable.

RETAIL PRICES OF STEEL COLLARS AND CUFFS:
Gent's Standing Collars........$1 00 each.
" Turnover " ....1 00 "
" Cuffs........1 50 per pair.
Ladies' Narrow Collars........1 00 each.
" Cuffs........1 50 per pair.
Sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Steel Collars re-enamelled for 25 cents; or we will exchange a NEW COLLAR for an OLD ONE, providing it is not broke or bent, for 25 cents.
The trade supplied at the New York Agent's price.
For price list address
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
oc1:tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Dealers in

Brass Work, Pipe, Pumps, Valves,

And all kinds of fittings for Water, Gas and Steam.

AGITATORS AND TANKS FOR OIL REFINERIES, lined with lead by a new process.

Noo. 129 FORTH STREET.

oc12

PURVIANCE'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,

CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,

(2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's Jewelry Store,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Of every size and style, plain or colored, from the popular Carte de Visite to Cabinet and life size.

Mr. PURVIANCE would particularly call the attention of the AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed. my25:1yxawTis

BILL OF WHITE PINE wanted for the floor of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge:

Number of pieces.	Length in feet.	Width in inches.	Thickness in inches.	Board Measure in feet.
1782	30	8½	4½	170,400
1337	30	8½	3½	92,336

The above bill of Joists must be delivered on the Covington side of the Ohio river, at the Bridge, in the Spring of 1864, and no later than the 1st of June. The quality of the lumber must be good and sound, free from all defects, edges must be full and square and free from sap.
Proposals in writing for the above delivery, addressed to the undersigned, and accompanied by satisfactory references, will be received to the 10th of November next. JOHN A. ROEBLING,
Engineer Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co.
se30:lawd4w

J. M. TATE........J. F. SEVILLE.

TATE & SEVILLE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 59 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, and No. 227 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

KILN LAND, a prime article, for sale by CHAS. L. CALDWELL.