Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCT. 22, 1863.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Official Paper of the City.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken for the GAZETTE, at Geo. E. Shaw's Optician store, No. 54 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 A. M.	00	58
12 M.	00	54
6 P. M.		62
Barometer,		29 5-10

Dr. Pershing—Reply to J. W. F. White, Esq.,

EDITORS GAZETTE: In a note published in your paper on Saturday morning last, I promised, as soon as circumstances would permit, to reply to the allegations of J. W. F. White, Esq., made in the *Gazette* of the 16th inst., impugning my loyalty, and endeavoring to injure me in the estimation of my fellow-citizens. I now address myself to the unpleasant, but imperative duty. I say *imperative*, because the article alluded to was a base libel upon myself, a cause of deep sorrow to my recently afflicted family, and an injury to the noble institution over which I have the honor to preside.

In order to do full justice to Mr. White, deeply as he has wronged me, and at the same time to bring each charge fully and clearly to view, I shall copy each in his own language. Mr. White commences as follows:—"I have recently learned, from sources I believe to be reliable, that the Rev. Dr. Pershing, Principal of the Pittsburgh Female College, is a 'Copperhead.' It is well known that in politics Mr. Pershing is a Democrat, and is a brother to the Pershing who edits a copperhead paper in Cambria county, and who was one of the worst copperheads in the last Legislature."

The charge here made is that I am a Copperhead, meaning thereby, as is well understood, a traitor to my country, and the proof is based on his declaration that I am a Democrat, and that I am "a brother to the Pershing who edits a copperhead paper in Cambria county." I am sorry that Mr. W. was not content with his efforts at political butchery in my own case, but had to step out of his way to assail my brother also. I think before I am done he will find that his argument has proved too much, and that he has taken hold of a dangerous weapon. And I may add that it will be evident, before this reply is closed, that it will require better authority than that which has furnished Mr. White his *"facts,"* to convict any man of any charge. The simple truth is, that from the time I entered the ministry, upwards of thirteen years ago, I have not been a politician. I entered the ministry with a firm conviction that I had been called to that special work, and that I could best accomplish it by leaving politics to politicians. I have voted as a Christian minister, under a solemn sense of responsibility to God and my country, and intend to do so, without regard to political *dictation* from any quarter. The hundreds to whom I have ministered, here and elsewhere, will bear testimony that I have not interfered in mere politics, nor do I remember in that time to have voted a full ticket of either party. I fully believed, and still do, that there were others who were fully able to attend to all political matters. All this may have been a grievous error upon my part, still I was honest in my convictions, and at the same time allowed to my brethren the largest liberty in deciding upon this matter.

As to the second proof, the alleged editorship of a Cambria county paper by my brother, it is proper to state that he is not the editor of any paper in that or any other county. What, however, have my brother's views or actions, even if my slanderer was correct for *once*, to do with the allegation that I am disloyal? An intelligent community will look for the proofs of my *disloyalty*, not for what any relative of mine has done. If such things are proofs, Mr. W. stands in no enviable light. He has certainly not forgotten the case of a man bearing his own name, and born of the same parents, who deserted his wife and two daughters in Wellsburg, Va., fled to Richmond, and there, "as it is currently reported," laid himself—*as the foul aider of Southern rebellion*. Though this act has been well known to me, yet, from feelings of delicacy and sympathy, I have refrained from mentioning it, until I now feel *compelled to do so in self-defence*. The difference between Mr. W. and myself is this—while his brother pursued this course, *fourteen* of my relatives are, or have been, in the Federal service. Some of them have shared in the perils and conflicts of the Chickahominy, Antietam and Fredericksburg, while others have rallied under the flag of the noble General Grant. I do not, however, hold Mr. White responsible for the full-fledged copperheadism of his brother, nor do I claim aught of honor for the acts of these fourteen. I have simply to state, however, that all of them had my prayers and my sympathies, and some of them, at least, my material aid.

The second charge made by my slanderer is in these words: "It was hardly to be believed, however, that Dr. Pershing would carry his political notions into his school, much less that he would exhibit them in *Copperheadism*; yet these facts are currently reported. In his instructions in political economy, &c., he would say that such and such things would not have happened if a *Democrat* had been in power, or a certain *Democratic General* had been in command." I have not only copied the exact language, but given the gentlemen the full benefit of his italicising. Now it will astonish *truth-loving* people to learn that I *have never taught a class in political economy since my connection with the college*. The gentleman was evidently hard run to make a case. Not only did I not teach a class in political economy, but I have never taught a class in political science, save once. The class was taught last year by Prof. Johnson, and the year previous to Dr. Pershing, by Mr. J. Eddy. Thus far, this year, the study has not been taken up. During the winter of 1860, I taught a class in political science, using as a text book "Story on the Constitution." Our present rebellion did not commence till the spring of 1861. If, then, I did make such assertions as are contained above, I must have had most astonishing foreknowledge. Truly astonishing that "Dr. Pershing" would declare that "such and such things would not have happened if a certain *Democratic General* had been in command," when no general of either party had been yet appointed, *for the simple reason that no war was in existence!*

"He has optics sharp I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

But "as Mr. White was longer enough to leave himself a loop-hole of escape, not choosing to make the allegations his own, nor yet having the manliness to give his authors when called upon, it would not be generous in me to bind him to his declaration that in teaching *political economy*, I stated so and so. He shall have the full benefit of his "&c." And I now aver, that at no time, in teaching classes in any study embraced in the college curriculum, have I been "in the habit," of making any such statements. So far from it being my "habit," *I do not recollect to have ever made any such statements to any pupil under my tuition*. Most assuredly I never did seriously, or as a part of my class instructions. I leave all such narrow views and political bigotry to such persons as have found their mouth-piece in Mr. J. W. F. White. And as he endeavored to give his statements the *semblance* of truth by his chivalrous postscript, authorising the editors of the *Gazette* to give his name to "Dr. P., if he called for it," I shall establish my declarations, and prove the falsity of his by the abundant testimony of unimpeachable witnesses. What most truthful persons of such averments, when they read men think of statements of those who have the following [illegible] under my tuition since I been in every cla[illegible] entered the college:

"The undersigned, members of the senior classes of 1860 and 1861, take this method of stating that we have never known Dr. Pershing to make any statements, in whole or in part, such as are imputed to him in the article of "W," in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Oct 16. And we may add further, that we never knew him to introduce *anything of a merely sectarian or political character*.

Emma Galway, Martha H. Macferron,
Sarah J. Kincaid, Martha L. Ebbert,
Margaret E. Sellers.

"We, the undersigned, members of the senior classes of 1862 and 1863, take pleasure in adding our testimony to that given above:

Annie B. Beatty, Lydia A. B. Robison,
Fannie A. Fish, Matilda C. Smyth,
Margaret Dick, Priscilla M. Verner,
Harriet N. Hughes, Fannie J. Canfield,
Bessie T. Shepherd, Mary B. Canfield,
Saide S. Wilkinson, Martha J. McKelvy,
Mary A. Ebbert, Mary E. Kidd Foster,
Mary E. Pumphrey, Cora J. Stevens,
Anna M. Kramer, Kate Wickersham,
Anna M. Simpson.

"We, the members of the present senior class cheerfully add our testimony to the same fact:

M. Frank Covert, Priscilla V. Irwin,
Mary A. Bissell, Henrietta M. Findley,
R. J. Crawford, Abbie F. McCarty,
Sophia E. Herbert, Christiana H. McCormick,
Mary F. Flemon, Ella S. Tewksbury,
Melissa Wood, May H. Banks,
Hallie M. McKee, Mary P. Robinson,
Emma Fowler, Lida J. Matchett,
Marion Young, S. C. Coffin,
Jennie McC. Morrison. Kate Hitchcock.

This list could be increased were there time, and were it not that some of the graduates are in distant States. But these are certainly enough to convince any man who is not determined to believe against all evidence, and to convict whether guilty or not. I ask this community to look at these names—the daughters, many of them, of our most worthy citizens, in this city so eminent for its loyalty, and then decide, whether, to use the gentleman's own language, I am a *"Copperhead,"* or the authors of such calumnies unmitigated liars. And if to be disloyal is such a terrible crime, as we all believe it is, what must be the cold-hearted villany of those who in the very fever-heat of excited political passion and prejudice, would make such reckless assertions, knowing, as the must have done, that it would reach some who would never learn the truth. For such villany there is certainly a day of retribution. I imagine too, that hereafter, Mr. W. will need to tell his authors, if he expects to be believed.

"He would permit a certain young lady to wear a *Copperhead* badge unmolested, and yet when some other young ladies put on Curtin badges he commanded them to be taken off."

With regard to this whole paragraph, I have simply to state that it has never occurred to me to examine what any young lady in the school has worn, as neither myself, nor any member of the faculty, has ever dreamed of the least disloyalty on the part of any pupil. As to the second part, I must put it in the same category with previous assertions. It is untrue in whole and in part, in woof and in warp, in its conception and utterance. I indignantly deny making any such remarks to any lady in the college.

"When waited on by some of the young ladies to ascertain his loyalty, he refused to answer their respectful question, put on his dignity, and politely showed them to the door, and his most intimate associate, it is said, is one of the vilest copperheads in the city."

About as many falsehoods as lines. I was never asked by "a committee of ladies," in or out of the school, about my loyalty; never put on my dignity, and never politely showed any pupil the door. I presume Mr. W. has reference to an article which appeared some time ago in the *Commercial*. I treated the article as I thought it deserved; and as my father-in-law was dying at the time of its appearance, I felt no disposition to reply. A simple statement of what occurred, with reference to *an entirely different matter*, will show how much truth there is in this paragraph. And I may here state that I detailed to the entire body of pupils, in the presence of the Faculty, just what occurred on the day referred to, and respectfully requested to be corrected if I erred in my recollection of the matter in any particular. The circumstances are briefly these: At noon, on the —day of September, a large number of the pupils came running to the office to inquire, not about my loyalty, but whether I would dismiss school, in order that they might attend the Convention. I asked, "What Convention?" Several answered, "The Republican Convention." I answered, "Certainly not, as I have no authority from the Trustees to do so." Several asked, "What are your politics?" I returned the usual answer given for the last thirteen years: "I am a Methodist minister." "For whom will you vote?" I replied, "We will see about that," or something of similar import. There was the usual amount of *formality* that is common among misses and children. A stranger would have drawn the same conclusion that I did, that the young ladies were far more anxious to have a *half day's recreation*, than to ascertain my loyalty. No pupil in the College would study herself by making any such inquiry.

As to my "most intimate friend," no name being given, I am left in the dark. Among the large number of my personal friends, now more numerous than ever, it so happens that the most of them are Republicans. As I prize their friendship, and would dislike to lose their society, I will gratuitously advise them to keep quiet, or perhaps they can save themselves *by telling Mr. White for whom they voted*.

And now having given the *sermon*, I ought certainly to give the material part of the *application*.

"Now if these things are true, Dr. Pershing should not be at the head of the Pittsburgh Female College."

It is a sad case of "love's labor lost," that the gentlemen who have the control of the college cannot appreciate Mr. White's *intense anxiety* for its salvation, and my removal from its presidency. Had he been present at the meeting of the board, held on Saturday, he would have learned, after all his self-sacrificing devotion to its interests, the truth that

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

The following action of the board will show how ungrateful they are, and what little hope there seems to be of my removal by suggestions coming from him. These are men of sterling integrity, above suspicion and beyond reproach:

WHEREAS, An exceedingly mischievous article has appeared in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, over the signature of "W," attacking the loyalty of the highly respected President of the Pittsburgh Female College, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D.; therefore

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, Trustees of the said college, take this method of stating to the community our entire disbelief of the statement so editorially made. We have had an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Pershing, in some instances for long years; have had frequent intercourse with him in public and in private; have had our daughters under his tuition, and other means of learning his sentiments and views; and in no instance have we ever known him to utter a disloyal sentiment or perform a disloyal act. On the contrary, we believe that, to the utmost of his ability, he has aided in the efforts made for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we deem the article a reflection upon ourselves, though not so designed perhaps by the author, and injurious to the interests of the noble institution committed to our care; and therefore demand, in the cause of justice to the institution, and to Dr. Pershing, to give our emphatic denial to the facts in our possession, to the article of "W." We believe, in all its reference to Dr. Pershing, it is not only mischievous, but untrue, in whole and in part.

Resolved, That we request the publication of these resolutions in the same paper which contained the allegation against Dr. Pershing.

Done at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held October 17th, 1863.

Allen Kramer, James W. Barker,
John Shephard, R. Parker,
James Mills, Florence Kramer,
John Fullerton, Jno. Moorhead,
Wm. Bingham, Sam'l Gray,
Joseph Horne, J. H. Hunter,
W. W. Mair, S. M. Kier,
Paul Hague, W. S. Haven,
Fras. Sellers, J. B. Canfield.

The Faculty of the College, some of whom are well known in this community, shared in the same feelings. The following resolutions speak their sentiments:

WHEREAS, The President of this institution, Rev. Dr. Pershing, has been publicly charged with holding and promulgating disloyal sentiments; therefore

Resolved, That we, who are intimately associated with Dr. Pershing, in the management of the college, some of us having known him for years, and all feeling for him the warmest friendship, and the most profound esteem, feel it our duty to meet such accusation with the most positive and indignant denial.

Resolved, That no expressions, either publicly or privately uttered, have we ever heard from his lips which could cast a doubt upon his character as a loyal and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That while most of us are in strong sympathy with the Republican party, we can testify to the deep interest which Dr. Pershing has manifested in the efforts made for the suppression of the rebellion; to the evident sorrow with which military reverses have affected him, in common with all who love the Union; and to the enthusiastic joy which he has shared with us when our arms have been successful.

Resolved, That it is difficult for us to believe that the libelous charges in question, were so much designed to destroy the personal reputation of Dr. Pershing as to injure the institution, of which he is the honored and successful President.

Resolved, That the publication of these resolutions in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and in all exchanges which have copied the original article signed "W," be requested as a simple act of justice.

Edward Johnson, Samuel Findley,
S. Amelia Scott, N. M. Trickstun,
Fannie A. Fish, M. Harrison,
C. H. Tod, Henry Rothrock,
Rosella Rothrock, Edwin Sherratt,
Henry Williams.

I give these resolutions with the greater pleasure, as these persons have been in daily intercourse with me, in some instances, almost from the time of my entrance upon my duties in the college.

I trust I shall be pardoned for introducing one more document. The address referred to was delivered with but meagre time for preparation, and, therefore, contained the simple utterances of my heart:

"We, the undersigned, having learned that an attack was made on Dr. Pershing, in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of a recent date, impugning his loyalty, take this method of stating that we were present at an address delivered by him in our place last winter, on 'The Times,' in which he discussed the origin, issues, &c., involved in our present national troubles, and take pleasure in stating that his sentiments were unquestionably in favor of their loyalty, and in their opposition to the rebellion. They left no one in doubt as to his adherence to the Union, and were received with repeated demonstrations of applause.

Rev. T. D. Earl, D. B. Taylor, M. D.,
Stephen Ridinger, John Irwin,
H. H. McCormick, Jno. McCormick,
Chas. L. Goehring, Jr., S. C. Remsberg,
Thomas Shaw, Jonathan X. Pease,
W. F. Caruthers, Silas McCormick,
W. G. Taylor, Eli Verner.

I have a similar certificate from Rev. A. H. Thomas, and Rev. J. C. Brown, who heard me at Monongahela City. I can add to these lists, too, if necessary, scores of good and true names.

To all these is to be added the testimony of the pupils of the college, numbering some 250, who gave utterance to their sentiments in resolutions already published in this paper. I omit them owing to the great length of this reply.

Much as I have trespassed upon the patience of the reader, and mortifying as it is to me, to drag my private acts before the public, yet a general statement may not be out of place. My loyalty has not consisted in mere negativism. Those who are familiar with me are aware that I have not been a spectator simply. I have endeavored to share my means with those who were fighting for the Union. The claims of patriotism, love and benevolence cost me, during a single year of the war, no less than $400, and during the present year will cost me not a cent less. This is independent of the sum for which I agreed to become responsible to aid in the improvement and extension of the college buildings, amounting to upwards of $5,000, and for which I must rely upon the generous liberality of those among whom the institution is located. Those who know the amount of my income will bear record that I have done at least a fair share. And now, having disposed of those allegations, I must close. The reader will wonder, with me, how any one could have been base enough to fabricate or give currency to such statements. My onerous and pressing duties occupy all the hours of the day, and keep me occupied till far in the night; still, I appeal to the hundreds in the college, and to the hundreds to whom I have ministered, in this city and elsewhere, if my country has been forgotten at the Throne of Grace.

Much that I have given has been given in such a way that I shrank from giving publicity to my acts; but, conscious as I was, of earnest sympathy for the Union, and of opposition to the rebellion; doing, too, as I was, all I felt able to accomplish, and even more than my means seemed to justify; never having entertained or uttered a single sentiment of disloyalty—I was unprepared for the attack of Mr. White, and felt an indignation which language could not express. I felt grieved for my family, so deeply afflicted, and so recently smitten, but who felt that a heavier calamity even than the loss of a friend was threatened them, by the attempt to fasten on me the stain of disloyalty to my country. No wonder that I felt like hurling back the foul aspersion upon my accusers.

It is possible that good and true men may have been misled by the "current reports" said to have been in circulation. They may have been imposed upon by others. But men ought to *know* them to be true before they behold them to the world, at any time—much more in times like these. I hold Mr. W. accountable for not giving me the authors and his according me an opportunity to ferret out the guilty parties and hold them up to the scorn of all good men;—for the use of the most offensive and opprobious of all epithets;—for his want of courtesy in not giving me some intimation of his intended onslaught, though passing almost every day within my square of my door;—and, finally, for his efforts to drag in my brother, whose acts, whatever they may have been, have nothing whatever to do with the question of my loyalty. I but repeat what I have said time and again, when I aver that I would regard the cut-throat who would attempt to take my life for my money, as infinitely above the man who would deliberately attempt a worse than physical death, by fixing upon me the foul stain of treason. He who would do this, would

"Pilfer the palace of the King of Kings.
And clip the gilding from an Angel's wings,
Would cheat the living, wrong the dead,
And rob the orphan of his crust of bread."

If this or any other community has failed to learn my platform, and my party, I have simply to say, that my platform is the Union, and my party the men of whatever name, who sustain it. I have repeatedly said in public and in private, that the last man and the last dollar should be given, rather than this Union should be dissolved. We will go back to Plymouth Rock, and let a new generation begin a new empire, rather than that one star shall be plucked from our flag, or one stripe trail in foul dishonor.

And now, having put myself upon the record, and met those vile slanders, I hope I shall be pardoned if I refuse to notice any assaults of a similar kind hereafter. Other duties demand all my time and all my strength. I shall address myself to these duties, leaving anyone who may see fit to fabricate such foul slanders, in the vilest company to be found in this or any other community.—*I leave them to themselves.*

I. C. PERSHING.

The Criminal Court.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21.—Before Judges Mellon and Brown.

Conrad Wagner, indicted for nuisance, was declared not guilty, and John Friend, prosecutor, was ordered to pay the costs.

John Mackey, indicted for selling liquor without license, was discharged on payment of costs—a *nol. pros.* having been entered.

James Kane, charged with assault and battery on one of Sarah Ford, was acquitted, and costs equally divided between them.

James Cole was convicted of a charge of larceny, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

George Markle, charged with assault and battery on oath of Martin Bragg, was acquitted, and costs divided between the parties.

John McClintock, arraigned on a charge of larceny, was declared not guilty.

Albert Whitfield, previously convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and costs.

Henry S. Shaler plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, and was fined ten dollars and costs.

Jacob Metz, charged with surety, on oath of John Sperr, was ordered to pay the costs.

GOODWIN & CO's. Polyoramas of the War is now being exhibited at Masonic Hall, and the same interest which marked its advent in our city in January last is accorded to it on its present visit. Night after night the Hall is crowded by an appreciative audience, who manifest their approbation by rapturous applause. It is beyond dispute the finest exhibition of the kind we ever had in our city, and is eminently deserving of the liberal patronage it receives. Every event of importance connected with the rebellion is depicted with masterly ability, while the admirable manner in which it is described by Mr. Somerby, brings home each spot of interest to the hearts of his auditors with electric and imperishable effect. The singing by Mrs. Somerby lends increased lustre to the master painting of the artist, and the entertainment is eminently calculated to instruct the old and amuse the young.

AN order has been issued from the War Department transferring the Pan Handle from the Department of the Monongahela to the Department of Gen. Kelley.

ON Saturday night last a loving couple were united in the bonds of matrimony on a train of cars between this city and Wheeling.

IMPORTANT TO ASSESSORS.—Assessors will find an important notice from Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, in another column.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. *

SECOND ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received at Sam'l Graham & Co.'s Merchant Tailors, No. 74 Market street. It consists of all the very latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings; overcoatings of all kinds of the very finest quality, all of which is selected from the latest importations, and will be made up in the most fashionable and best manner. Gentlemen desiring a stock of goods to select from, that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and every garment warranted a perfect fit, would do well to give us an early call.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 54 Market st.
SAMUEL GRAHAM, Geo. MCCLELLAND.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The Summer is past, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will shortly be upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and we do not know of any place where our readers would suit themselves better than at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co's. clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 140 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

JUST THE THING.—Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Montgomery, Orange, county, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleasure in commending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich street, New York.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentary, Scurvy and Fever, were Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Therefore let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per pot or box. 228.

FOUR DOLLARS, four dollars.
Four dollars, four dollars.
Dental Institute, Dental Institute.
West Diamond Dentistry, best cheap Dentistry.
No machine work, no machine work.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

COMPLETE and thorough Instruction in the French Language and drawing can be received from Professor Victor Boileau, No. 28 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. 1w

C. SILL, Dentist, 248 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

PRINTS, muslins, delaines, flannels, &c., fresh stock at McClelland's Auction House.

DRESS GOODS, balmoral and hoop skirts cheap at McClelland's Auction House.

BOOTS, shoes and gaiters of all kinds, at McClelland's Auction House.

DIED:

PATTERSON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 21st, 1863, ELIZABETH TANNER, wife of Rody Patterson, Esq.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

CONCERT HALL.

THREE FREE LECTURES.

Dr. A. PAIGE,

The celebrated ELECTRICIAN AND PHYSIOLOGIST, formerly of Boston, will lecture in

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH,

ON

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, October 26th, 28th and 29th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK, ON

ELECTRICITY!

As connected with the Mental and Physical changes, Mystories and Diseases of HUMAN LIFE, from the origin to its close.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. BRAIN FREE. No boys unattended by their parents, nor disorderly persons, admitted.

Also, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 30th, at 3 o'clock, EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING to GENTLEMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Admission, 25 cents.

Dr. PAIGE, in connection with Dr. J. A. MERRICE, has taken rooms at 152 FOURTH STREET, where they will devote a portion of their time to the treatment of diseases. oct22d

AUCTION SALES.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF LAWRENCEVILLE LOTS.—TUESDAY MORNING, October 27th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in the Borough of Lawrenceville, by order of Robert Bell, Administrator of Malcom Leech, dec'd, the following twenty-eight desirable lots in the plan laid out of Homestead property, viz:

Sixteen lots, each having a front of 24 feet on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Pike, and extending back 100 feet to Fairview alley.

Two lots each having a front of 20 feet 4 inches on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Pike, and extending back 100 feet 4½ inches.

Six lots on Liberty street, each having a front of 24 feet and extending back 100 feet to Fairview alley.

Three lots on Liberty street, each having a front of 21 feet and extending back to average depth of 71 feet 10½ inches.

One lot at the corner of Liberty street and Fairview alley, having a front of 103 feet 7 inches on Liberty street and 118 feet 10½ inches front on Fairview alley.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; and the residue in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest, secured by judgment bond.

Plans of the property may be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

VALUABLE IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, that large Brick Warehouse now occupied by Messrs. Evenson, Preston & Co., slightly situated between Wood and Market streets, having a front of 20 feet on the Monongahela Wharf, and extending back 160 feet to Front street. Possession given 1st of April next.

Also the elegant three-story brick dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. Sophia Grant, situate on Duquesne Way, corner of Evans alley, with a front of 26 feet, and extending back 240 feet to a 20 foot alley. The house has all the modern conveniences, with large and double stable attached. Possession given 1st of April next, or sooner if desired.

Also that handsomely finished three-story brick dwelling house, situate on Penn near Bay street, now occupied by Mrs. Israel. The house fronts 34 feet on Penn street, extending back 112 feet, to a 16 foot alley. The house is in excellent repair, and possession given 1st of April.

Also the three-story brick dwelling house now occupied by John B. McFadden, Esq., situate on Penn near Bay street. The house is well finished, commodious, and in excellent repair. Possession given in 1st of April next.

The terms will be made favorable, and announced at sale. For further particulars enquire of Isaac H. Pennock, 20 Wood street.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CENTRE AVENUE PROPERTY.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by order of Executors, the late residence of Mrs. Agnes Irwin, in the Seventh Ward, on Centre Avenue. The lot contains 99 feet front on Centre Avenue, extending back the same width 153 feet to Duncan street. The house is a double tweentory brick dwelling, containing ten rooms, finished garret, bath room, hot and cold water, &c. Also a good brick stable and suitable outbuildings on premises.

Also, all that vacant piece of ground situate at the corner of Centre avenue and Rein street, opposite the residence of Mrs. Mahon; containing 106 feet 3 inches front on Centre avenue and extending back the same width towards Duncan street 130 feet along Rein st.

TERMS—One-half cash, residue in 12 months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

SCOTCH BOTTOM PROPERTY.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, by order of Isaac H. Pennock, Esq., Trustee, that handsome country site in Scotch Bottom, being lot No. 9 in John G. Woods' plan of lots, situate at Hazlewood Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, in Peebles tp., two and a half miles from the city, and adjoining the residences of Hon. George Darsie, H. Burgwin, M. Swartzwelder, Esqr., and others, containing 2 acres 103 perches. Persons desiring to see the property can obtain information on enquiry at No. 20 Wood street.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22d, at 7½ o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold, a large quantity of Books, embracing Hume's History of England, 6 vols; Hillman's Gibbon's Rome, 6 vols; Lamb's Works, 5 vols; Edgar A. Poe's Works, 3 vols; Irving's Works, 3 vols; Chambers' Miscellany, 9 vols; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vols; Dick's Theology, 3 vols; Blake's Dictionary; Three Things, by Gardiner Spring, 3 vols; Perry's Reliquae; Shelley's Poetic Works; also the works of Milford, Hale, Irwin, Bush, with a large quantity of Books not enumerated. Will be on exhibition on Thursday afternoon. T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auct'r.

CENTRE AVENUE PROPERTY.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, a valuable building lot on Centre avenue, situate 60 feet west of Arthurs street, having a front of 20 feet on Centre avenue, and extending back the same width 78 feet.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

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 No. 91 Ohio st. Pittsburgh, by [illegible] & B. FERRIERS.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 21, 1863.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

The removal of Gen. Rosecrans, of course, constitutes the absorbing topic of general discussion, and the public are very much interested to ascertain its reasons, and up to this evening, some of the very highest government officials were without information concerning it. The streets have a story that Rosecrans had on one or two occasions been attacked by epileptic fits in critical periods, and that it was considered, therefore, unsafe to leave the command in his hand, but this is absurd. It is very well known that Rosecrans' relation with the War Department and with the General-in-Chief have not been cordial for a long time. After the Murfreesboro battle there were serious complaints of his displaying the want of presence of mind, and the Government found fault with his failure to move rapidly upon Bragg after that battle. It is also certain that his movements upon Chattanooga was censured as being too slow, and it is intimated here that his subsequent movements were regarded as having gone to the other extreme. His correspondence, with the General-in-Chief, particularly after the last battle, was said to be somewhat sharp, and to lay the blame for the disaster upon the Government for not properly supporting him. It seems certain that the removal has been under contemplation for some time, and that the President has been gradually making up his mind to it. Prominent officials have said that, when the correspondence comes to be laid before the public, there will be a general feeling of relief that Rosecrans is no longer intrusted with the responsibility of his late command, but this was what was said after Hooker's removal, too.

THE IRON-CLADS IN ENGLAND.

Private letters received to-day from England by high Government officials say that Mr. Adams has information that Mr. Laird had been approached by the Danish government with a proposition to buy the rebel rams. He refused, saying that he still had hopes of getting them out for the rebels. The news of their seizure, of course, unexpectedly closed this or any other negotiation for Mr. Laird.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

On Monday last Kilpatrick's cavalry division, in pursuing Lee's army, crowded Stuart's cavalry beyond Gainesville, in the direction of Warrenton. Considerable fighting occurred, but very little loss befel our troops.

REBEL FORCE AT WARRENTON.

A large force of Lee's army was believed to be at Warrenton on Monday, and had formed in battle array and posted their artillery to check the advance of Meade's forces.

OUR ARMY ADVANCING.

Our troops were moving steadily on, their columns being so disposed as to prevent surprise, and to clean out the enemy.

NO REBELS AT THOROUGHFARE GAP.

Buford's division took the road through Thoroughfare Gap, and found no enemy there. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about two hundred. Several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of the brigade, were captured.

At one o'clock to-day several of our corps were reported marching against the enemy, and a battle was considered imminent.

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.

A number of slaveholders from Prince Georges county, Md., called on the President lately, remonstrating against the enlistment of slaves, and objecting to the manner in which the colored soldiers behave to them. The President assured them that the manners of the soldiers should be looked after, but recruits he must have.

MEADE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The recent forward movement of General Meade is explained by a remark of Mr. Lincoln's on Saturday. He said Meade must attack, and if he gained a victory, he should have all the credit; if he was defeated, he (the President) would assume all the responsibility.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REPORT.

General Burnside sends to the War Department, under date of the 17th inst., his report of the brilliant affair at Blue Springs. He attacked the enemy there on the 10th, and after a sharp conflict drove him from his position. Pursuit was kept up by Gen. Shackleford until the rebels were driven completely out of Tennessee, taking the fort at Zollicoffer. The long railway bridge and five minor structures were destroyed, besides three locomotives and thirty-five cars. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded. One hundred and fifty rebel prisoners were captured.

THE RECENT MILITARY CHANGES IN THE WEST.

Secretary Stanton's visit West is believed to have had something to do with the recent changes. He met General Grant at Louisville, and had a long conference with him on the future movements in that department. Ohioans and other Western men here, of course, regret Rosecrans' removal, and give no credit to reasons for it that imply anything prejudicial to the general favorite; still the feeling on all hands is that the Government must have had some good reasons for so grave an act, and a determination is expressed to suspend judgment until the facts are fully elicited.

GENERAL NOTES.

Took his seat to-day as President of the Court Martial recently presided over by General Slough.

NEW GOLD DEPOSITS DISCOVERED.

New and immense gold deposits have been discovered within a short distance of Colorado river, and about ninety miles north of the Overland Mail route to California. The places are in dry gulches of the mountains.

The testimony of Smithson Banker's own witnesses before the Court martial, to-day, is said to be very damaging to that individual.

EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

The War Department announces that a declaration of exchange having been announced by R. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange at Richmond, dated Sept. 12th, 1863, it is hereby declared that all the officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled previous to the 1st of September, 1863, are duly exchanged, and they are ordered to join their respective regiments immediately.

From Havana—Reported Death of Gen. Forey—Porto Platte Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer Creole from Havana on the 16th, has arrived. Vera Cruz dates of the 1st contain no news. Gen. Forey had not yet arrived at Havana, and it was rumored that he had died of yellow fever. St. Domingo dates of the 12th are received. It is probable the Island will have to be abandoned by the Spaniards. Porto Platte has been burned by the rebels, who have established a government at Cabelleras.

Reported Military Changes—The New Fractional Currency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington letter contains a rumor that Gen. Meade is to be superseded by Gen. Sedgwick or Gen. Sickles.

The new fractional currency will probably be suppressed as a failure, both as regards paper and engraving.

Blockade Runner Sailed.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.—The blockade runner R. E. Lee sailed from here during the night. She has a valuable cargo of clothing blankets, &c., for Dixie.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—Quartermaster Meigs and staff arrived here this evening.

It is reported that [illegible] command of the Departments of Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, to be called the military division of Mississippi.

Gen. Thomas, it is reported, is to command the army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Hooker is at Stevenson, Ala.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, arrived here on a special train and is the guest of Judge Catron.

There was a large assemblage of citizens at the St. Cloud Hotel, where short speeches were delivered by Gov. John