Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. RIDDLE & CO.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1863.

The *Liverpool Navy Journal* says that the Court of Enquiry in the case of General Berry has acquitted that officer of the charges brought against him.

SENT ACROSS THE LINES.—The Baltimore *Sun*, of Monday, says that a Methodist Clergyman, the Rev. F. A. Mercer, was arrested in that city on Saturday, by order of Gen. Schenck, and sent to Harper's Ferry, whence he will be taken to the picket lines under guard and let loose to run his course in Dixie. He had but recently arrived in Baltimore from Strasburg, Virginia.

"Physical Disability."

A good deal of surprise has been felt, and pretty freely expressed, too, of course, at the unexpected number of rejections of drafted men, for the manifoldly-maimed causes comprehended under the general head of "physical disability." The interesting fact has, however, been established at the Surgical Bureau in Washington, that the proportion of our people who are exempted from the draft on account of disability from physicial causes is scarcely greater than in England or France. In the latter countries the average per centage is a shade less than twenty-five per cent., while with us it does not in practice exceed thirty. Here the majority of our surgeons are volunteers, and they release persons for disabilities that experienced surgeons in the regular army would not. The latter are supposed to be better able to judge what forms of weakness in constitution or health would be bettered by camp-life. Again, it is held, that as the volunteering of a million of men took the flower of population, it might reasonably be expected that a large proportion of the conscripts would be exempted for disability.

SECRETARY SEWARD authorizes the gratifying announcement that the French Government, upon the remonstrance of Minister Dayton, has promptly and most honorably arrested the six iron-clad rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

—Following the seizure of LAIRD's rams at Liverpool, by the English Government, this decisive step of the French Government will utterly cut off hope of European aid from the Confederate Rebels. Their expectations of French intervention have risen high at times—and especially of late, when Mr. SLIDELL's reception by LOUIS NAPOLEON was contrasted with the scant courtesy of the cold and haughty EARL RUSSELL in his intercourse with Mr. MASON, which that F. F. Virginian gentleman at length found intolerable; but this act of seizure at Nantes and Bordeaux shows that "French politeness" may mislead sometimes. The news will strike like a death-knell on the ears of the Richmond conspirators.

New Jersey.

We observe that some of the copperhead journals are comforting themselves for their disasters elsewhere by exaggerating their success in New Jersey. But rightly viewed the result in New Jersey can minister little or no comfort to any man of sound mind, though possibly it may more for a "mind diseased." True it is that the opposition of various combined elements have carried the Legislature; but this is not conclusive as to the actual sentiment of the state. Three years ago an opposition Legislature so "gerrymandered" the state in arranging the Assembly districts under the last census, that, with a popular Union majority of five thousand, or even ten thousand, the opposition would still be able to secure a majority in the Legislature.

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, the day after the election in New Jersey, remarked:

In the election yesterday the Unionists made large gains everywhere, even the cities showing material opposition losses. In Essex county, including Newark, Orange, and other towns, the Unionists gain two members of the Assembly, and reduce the opposition majority on senator over eleven hundred. In Burlington county there is a Union gain of over seven hundred; three Unionists and one war democrat are elected to the Assembly, and the Union sheriff and clerk are chosen by six hundred majority. Other counties show similar gains. In Somerset, a central county of intensely copperhead tendencies, the opposition senator has only three hundred and eighty majority, against nine hundred and ten last year. In the same county one Union assemblymen is chosen, there being but two districts in the county. In Morris county, which last year gave three hundred and twenty-one opposition majority, the returns received last evening indicated a full Union triumph. In Mercer the Unionists gain two members of Assembly, and throughout the whole southern part of the state similar advantages have been gained.

Cases of Hopeful Conversion.

A day or two after the election, a leading copperhead in Brooklyn was accosted by a strong Union man with the inquiry what he thought of the result. The reply ran somewhat in this fashion: "Sir, I *have* been opposed to the Administration, but this verdict of the people of the State of New York, approving so unmistakably the course of the government, convinces me that opposition is useless: I bow to the will of the majority."

Another case of similar character is reported. A merchant who is said to have made large sums of money by the Matamoras trade, was so astonished by the returns on Wednesday that he frankly avowed to a friend that it was possible that he had made some mistakes. "Do you know," observed this honest man, "that I think I am right in all I do; but somehow I begin to fear that I have been in error? The government, after all, has done pretty well, and the people seem to like it."

More important than either of these is the case of an eminent lawyer of this city who went to Washington, strongly and almost bitterly "conservative," but who was so impressed by the honesty and ability of Mr. Lincoln that he now openly proclaims his support of the Administration.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Union Officers Escaped from Richmond.

A Fortress Monroe letter says:

On Wednesday two Union officers named Major John B. Houstain, of the 132d New York Volunteers, and Lieut. D. Von Hiltzein, of "Scott's 900 cavalry," arrived here, having escaped from Libby Prison on the 24th ult. They were eleven days in making their way to the Union lines. In the course of their journey they had many narrow escapes from capture. Major H. pretended that he was a tailor, and prevailed on the jailor of Libby prison to procure him some work, which he did. Among the clothing sent to be repaired was the uniform coat of Dr. Wilkins, House Surgeon, and three suits of private's uniforms. The former the Major appropriated, and dressing the Lieutenant in a privates' costume as his Orderly, both boldly walked past the guard, and once on the street made for the swamp. Three hours after leaving Richmond the rebel cavalry were in pursuit, but the fugitives eluded them, and after innumerable hardships reached our pickets near Williamsburg, where they were received with great kindness and properly cared for.

The Richmond Prisons.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* gives the following account of some of the prisons at Richmond, where Union prisoners are confined, and of the rebel officers who have charge of them:

Of the "Libby Prison" I find the following description in my diary, kept while I was an inmate of that infamous abode of misery.

Close on to the canal, and at the corner of Cary and Twenty first streets, and within a mile of "Rocketts," stands the horrid Libby Prison. The entire length of the building on Cary street is 135 feet, with a depth of about 90 feet on Twenty-first street. It is divided into three sections by stout brick wall, and is, on the side next to the canal, four stories, while on Cary street it is but three stories in height—each of the stories being divided into three oblong low rooms of 45 by 90 feet. On the ground floor the room next to Twenty-first street is appropriated to the rebel guard, the next one to the Union officers, and the third is the hospital. This is on the Cary street side, or front of the building. On the canal side, the lower story, or ground floor, is the cook-house and *receptical for the dead, until a sufficient number have accumulated to make it worth while to remove them, or until the stench becomes too great for the rebels themselves to bear.*

On the second floor, in the two rooms next to Twenty-first street, are *over four hundred* Union soldiers, and in the third room, on this floor may be found *the remnant* of some one hundred Union citizens, who have been incarcerated since the commencement of the war. Some few of these prisoners were Quakers, and were released on the payment of $500 each. Tht hree rdoms on the upper floor contain at least two hundred Union soldiers. Four small-sized windows at each end of these rooms admit a limited amount of light for about 25 feet, leaving about 40 feet in the centre of each where *print cannot be read in the daytime.* Prisoners once admitted to the "Libby," *never leave it for an instant for any purpose, day or night,* except to be exchanged, or to be *carried to an unknown grave.* There are ill-constructed *water-closets in the rooms*, which, owing to the continual breaking of the waste pipes, emit a most intolerable effluvia. In addition to all this, the whole place is *one nest of the most abominable vermin.* About half a ration of fair bread and a plate of small dark-colored beans, (or "cow-peas") twice a day is the usual fare, meat being issued only twice a week, and then in very small quantities.

So much for the Libby Prison itself, but all this is capped by the treatment received by the unfortunate inmates.

Belle Isle (surely miscalled) is situated in the James River, about half a gun shot from the Libby, and right opposite that famed institution of the Sunny South. It is a long, low sandbank, and when there is a freshet in the river, a large portion of it disappears beneath the filthy waters of the James. It is on this more sandspit that hundreds of our poor shivering Union soldiers are now held in utter wretchedness, naked and famishing, and subject to all the dire diseases consequent on exposure to the elements in such a locality. It has never been occupied as a dwelling place, and was only visited in the daytime by the shad fishers, who had a few rude huts there, until the "chivalry" found it a convenient place to get rid of the "d—d Yankees".

The relentlessly cruel treatment of the Union prisoners at Richmond commenced immediately after the first battle of Manassas, when the prisoners were confined in "Ligon's Tobacco Factory," on Main and Twenty-sixth streets, and has continued unabated to the present day. From the beginning the prisoners have been under the supreme control of Gen. Winder, but at that time Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Tod were his subordinates, who came in direct contact with the prisoners. Winder is a man of middle height, or slightly under it, advanced in years, rather stout built, hair quite white, florid in complexion, with a red nose and a cold, cruel gray eye; and his acts from the first prove clearly that he is precisely what that eye indicates to the observer—cold, cruel and vindicative. He wears a gray uniform. The last two mentioned have both been killed, as I am informed, and have therefore gone where they have been "rewarded according to their works", but I may mention that it was under the *regime* of Winder, Gibbs and Tod that *the "Ligon Prison" was perforated with muskets balls in at least twenty places*, and that Gleason, of the Fire Zouaves, a man of the First Michigan regiment, and several others, were shot by the guards for merely looking out of the windows; and it was at the same time that *a rebel soldier was permitted in the broad daylight to be laying a house skull, with a rope poised through the eyes, and dangle it in front of the windows*, in the public street, shouting out, while he brandished a huge bowie knife, "This is the last of one—Yankee."

These are but a few of the barbarisms practiced under the eyes of the men mentioned above; the whole would fill a good sized volume. Two of these have gone to their account. Shall the third escape punishment here?

Gen. Winder still retains the chief command, though Capt. Turner is the commandant of the Post at the "Libby." This man, though landed continually by the Richmond papers for his kindness to the prisoners, *is cruelty itself.* Every petty annoyance that can be invented, is tried in order that some one may infringe even in the least degree some of his rules, so that he may have the satisfaction of "bucking and gagging," or put in irons, or on bread and water, the offender (?). I have known him to threaten to hang one individual because he would not get twelve men to sweep the street in front of the prison, and he put four men in irons and in a dark room, on bread and water for 48 hours, because they would not clean out his stable. I find his description in my diary as follows:

"Turner, Lieutenant in the rebel service, belongs in Winchester, Va., was formerly about six months at West Point; is of very spare build, thirty to thirty-five years old, about five feet nine inches in height, dark hair, close cut, no beard or moustache, gray eyes, has a cadaverous look, a deep voice, and a peculiar stiff gait. Uniform—gray cap, coat and pantaloons."

Next in command to the above elegant specimen of the "F. F. V.'s" is Smack, Lieutenant in the rebel army. He is a native of Baltimore, is full six feet in height, about twenty-five years old, has a short light hair, slight moustache, fair complexion and blue eyes. Uniform—sky blue cap, gray coat, light blue pants with black stripe, and wears a sword with a steel scabbord. This man carries out all the odious and abominable orders of his superiors with relenting severity. He is the man who, when Col. Benedict was unable to leave his wretched bed, stood over him with a revolver in his hand, and swore that "if he did not get up he would kick him out of it."

Now, then, for the remedy for the gross and disgraceful abuses, the inhuman and barbarous treatment which I have so feebly attempted to set forth. What should it be? *Retaliation.* It is a harsh one I admit, but a just one under the circumstances. It only requires that it should be invoked with discretion. We are not to suppose that men will be contented and happy in prison anywhere, but no such complaints are heard from any place in the South where prisoners of war have been located as from Richmond. In truth, everywhere else more or less consideration is shown to prisoners, but *in Richmond a prisoner is looked upon as a dog*, and treated accordingly. Therefore the remedy is not to visit the sins of the Richmond ruffians upon soldiers from other States, but to *retaliate solely on Virginia soldiers.* It is worse than useless to appeal to the Richmond authorities, Winder or his subordinates; they are insensible to the first emotions of kindness, pity, consideration or fine chivalrous feeling; they have no hearts, or they are of stone—cold, callous, cruel. We have seen them, and "know their works." *Retaliation, then, strict, stern, and unflinching, and that on Virginia rebels only*, is the true remedy for this monstrous disgrace to the age we live in and to civilization.

A. O. A.

BE NOT RIGHTEOUS OVER-MUCH.—A recent letter from the Potomac Army tells us the following:

The proprietor of the house where General Pleasanton had his headquarters for some days past, having excited suspicion by his excessive professions of loyalty, was arrested on the General's leaving. His guerrilla uniform was found buried in his yard, and other evidence came up against him. Four or five of his neighbor guerrillas were also arrested.

IT is said that the government has issued an order prohibiting the sale of hogs in Gerrard, Madison, Boyles and Mercer counties Kentucky. The reason for this is that the government intends taking possession of all hogs and beef cattle in these counties, and driving them to Knoxville to be slaughtered for the use of the army of the Ohio.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.—Archibald Stewart, Esq., of Indiana county, has made a donation of $200 to the Sanitary Committee—the receipt of which is acknowledged by James Park, jr., Treasurer.

From Charleston Harbor.

Recent correspondence from Charleston harbor shows that the strong walls of Sumter are now tottering to their fall under the tremendous pounding of the great guns of the forts of Morris Island and the iron-clads. One correspondent, in a letter dated the 4th instant, gives the following interesting incidents:

A BOLD FEAT—SUMTER SCALED.

Monday night one of the boldest feats of the siege was performed by Capt. Farris, of the Enfans Perdu regiment. Accompanied by two others, who acted as rowers, the Captain took a boat and passed up Lighthouse Creek to the Bay, and then cautiously felt his way to Sumter. He reached the debris unperceived by those above, and was in the act of climbing to a more elevated point when some bricks, used as a purchase for his feet, gave way, causing a noise which alarmed the sentinel, who aroused the entire garrison. The Captain comprehended his imminent position and succeeded in returning to his boat. In pushing off the rebels were enabled to judge of his whereabouts from the sound of his oars, and fifty of them discharged their pieces at him, but the bullets fell harmlessly into the water. Himself and assistants arrived safely at Cumming's Point.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

A rebel who recently deserted from Sumter, states that the place is occupied during the day by the small force of twenty-five men. At 9 o'clock at night the force is increased to five hundred, who remain till 4 o'clock the next morning, and then retire, with the exception of twenty-five, who relieve those on duty the preceding day. On one occasion last week, a single shot killed and wounded eleven out of the twenty-five. Every shot that is aimed at the fort creates the wildest consternation. The men fly hither and thither, and often in their extreme haste to seek cover, become confused and take to the most hasardous nooks for safety. The people of Charleston, having recovered somewhat from the fright occasioned by the first administering of Greek fire, were fearfully alarmed at the three succeeding shells thrown into the city from Fort Putnam on the 26th ult. The probable fate of the city is being discussed with great earnestness, and numerous families have their goods and chattles packed for a dire emergency. The deserter swam from Sumter to Putnam. Upon arriving, he was immediately taken in charge by the officer of the night and conducted to the presence of the commanding General. The men were not allowed to converse with him, and, indeed, so carefully has he been guarded by an officer specially appointed for the duty, that his advent among us is known to but few.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—We have this day obtained a Patent for our Manufactures, known as "FAMILY DYE COLORS."

The Dyes manufactured by other persons, under the name of "Domestic Dyes," &c., are made in violation of our Patent.

We caution all persons making or selling the same hereafter, that we shall prosecute for all infringements of our rights. HOWE & STEVENS.

Boston, Oct. 13, 1863. no11:3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Co. will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock a. m. on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the following named Acts and Supplements, passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at its last session, viz: "An act to repeal the ninth section of an act authorizing the laying out of a State Road from the Borough of Greensburg, Schuylkill county, to intersect a public road leading from Easton to Mauch Chunk, and for other purposes," approved the 1st day of April, A. D. 1862. "A supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1863. Also, "A supplement to an act to incorporate the Safe Harbor and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company," *et cetera*, approved the 14th day of April, A. D. 1863. THOS. S. BLAIR,

CYRUS P. MARKLE,
JOHN A. CAUGHEY,
J. R. MARSTON,
W. W. TAYLOR,
A. MILLAR,
H. BURGWIN,
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
DANL. R. DAVIDSON,
W. S. HAVEN,

Directors of the Pittsburgh & Conn. R. R. Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27th, 1863. oc27:tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment List, for 1863, containing taxes on Income, Silver Plate, Carriages, &c., and Licenses, in the 22d Penna. Collection District, comprising that portion of Allegheny county south of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, has been received from the Assessor.

Payments for the First Sub-District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards of Pittsburgh, and the adjacent Boroughs, must be made at my office, No. 67 Fourth street, on or before the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, after which time the penalties prescribed by the law will be exacted.

Other portions of the District may make payment at the same place, until notified by their respective Deputy Collectors. JOHN SHEA,

Collector 22d Penna. District,
Office, No. 67 Fourth street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1863. no7:2w

ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, Nov. 2, 1863.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th instant. J. C. McPHERSON, Treasurer.

no4:td

DIVIDEND. OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 3d, 1863.—The Directors of the Western Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO-AND-A-HALF DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on or after the 15th inst.

no4:td F. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1863.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its Office, in Bagley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 10th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

oc27:td ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, November 11th, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the election of Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may then be presented.

oc22:2w SAMUEL F. FISHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 28th, 1863.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 10th, 1863, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

oc30:td F. M. GORDON, Secy.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Brickmakers' Union will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the ALLEGHENY ENGINE HOUSE, Irwin street.

no10:2t By order of THE PRESIDENT.

BANK NOTICES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, (*Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.*) Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1863.—THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD of DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the stock of the Pittsburgh Trust Company to 1st of August, and TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of the First National Bank, out of the profits to the 1st inst., payable on or after TUESDAY, the 10th inst.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that the final payment of the subscription to the Capital Stock, viz: Twenty-five Dollars per share will be required on or before the 1st day of May next.

no3:3m JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3, 1863.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax.

no4:10td2t w F J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1863.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the last six months, payable to Stockholders on or after the 13th instant, free of Government tax.

GEO. D. McGREW, Cashier.

no4:10t

PITTSBURGH, November 3, 1863.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EXCHANGE BANK, of Pittsburgh, have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th instant, free of Government tax.

no3:2w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1863.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The Government Tax on same will be paid by the Bank. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

no3:2w

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 27th, 1863.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY, notice is hereby given that Mr. ALEXANDER NIMICK has been elected Vice President of this Bank.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

oc28:2w

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 15th, 1863.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of ten a. m. and two p. m.

oc16:4m JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIME! LIME! LIME! just received by

no11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

APPLES—200 bbls. choice received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

LIME—100 bbls. fresh White just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PEARLASH—30 casks received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PIG LEAD.—500 pigs (Enfens) to arrive and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

LARD.—200 tierces prime No. 1 Leaf Lard in store and for sale by

no11 D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty street.

STEAM BOILERS.—Two (24 feet by 42 inches,) second-hand Boilers, for sale by

no11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

EASTERN CRANBERRIES.—Just received, a lot of choice cultivated Cranberries, for sale by the quart or bushel, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW.

SUNDRIES.—65 bbls. Grease;
7 sacks Feathers;
10 do Rags;

To arrive on steamer Atlantic and for sale by

no11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, genuine importation, just received; also Burrows's Lexington Mustard and Coleman's English Mustard, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,

no11 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SPICED MINCE MEAT.—Just received, our usual supply of "No Plus Ultra" Minced Meat, put up in glass jars or firkins for family use, or for sale by the pound, in bulk, at the lowest price, wholesale or retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,

no11 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Fulton street, in the Sixth ward. Lot 25 feet front and extending back to Crawford street 125 feet. The house is a large two-story brick dwelling, arranged with wide hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and wash house on first floor; five rooms and bath room on second floor; gas and water throughout the premises; good cellar, fine yard. Commanding a fine view of the rivers, cities and surroundings.

no11 B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—Read the following opinion by Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, who says of the "First Premium Universal Clothes Wringer":

"From several years' experience with it in our own family; from the testimony of hundreds who have used it; and from the construction of the implement itself,—we feel certain that it is worthy a place in every family where the washing is done at home. A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a Clothes Saver! a Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! The saving of garments will alone pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as new after nearly four years' constant use."

For sale only at the India Rubber Depot of J. & H. PHILLIPS,

no11 Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

PIANOS.—The subscriber has just returned from New York and Boston, where he has selected from the Factories of Chickering & Sons, Jardine & Son, Hazelton Bros., W. P. Emerson and others, a splendid assortment of PIANOS, embracing all styles of finish, from plain to extra carved. These instruments will arrive during this and the coming week, and the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to them.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.

no10

ACARD.—UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY BONDS, EASTERN DIVISION. (*Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad.*)

As bonds of the above description will probably be offered for sale in the money market, the public is hereby cautioned against purchasing, in any way negotiating for them, for the undersigned have an existing contract which *prohibits entirely* the sale or use of said bonds; while at the same time the State Law of the State of Kansas give them, under their contract, a *prior lien*, to all mortgages or deeds of trust which can be executed by said company. Any investment in said bonds, without authority from the undersigned, will be invalid, and will entail a total loss upon the parties who shall venture to purchase them.

Contractors for building the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

no6:1w ROSS, STEEL & CO.,
WEST NEWTON, Nov. 4th, 1863.

G. S. BATES, Esq.—DEAR SIR: We are duly in receipt of the means of adjustment of the loss in part of one of our Paper Mills by fire, and take pleasure in saying that your immediate attention in settling the same, as Agent of the Lycoming Insurance Company, is worthy of our highest esteem, and is only equaled by the promptness manifested by your Company in responding to the amount insured. We have had, for many years, seven or eight Policies of Insurance in the Lycoming and other companies, and have it to say, in no company have we had a more favorable rate of insurance, and have now additional reason for recommending our friends to insure in your company.

With high respect, we are yours truly,

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE.

The office is located in Lawrenceville.

no9:3t

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, a small FARM, OF 20 TO 50 ACRES, more or less, within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, directly on the line of a railway. Within 6 miles, on a good carriage road, would answer. The house buildings must be good and stylish, with 7 to 10 rooms. Also, the necessary stable and farm buildings. The land must be of good quality and well watered, improved with fruit, &c. Any person having a suitable place will find a purchaser by addressing "H. D. C., *Gazette* Office, Pittsburgh," stating size, location, price, number of rooms, and particulars as to improvements.

N. B.—Would be willing to lease for a term of years, provided the owner was not disposed to sell.

no9:tf

FOR SALE.—Two superior Cylinder Boilers, 35 inches diameter, 30 feet long, made of ⅜ inch iron, wrought iron heads ⅝ thick. Boilers almost as good as new.

Also, One Portable Engine and Tubular Boiler of six horse power, 8 inch cylinder and 12 inch stroke. This Engine has bored one well almost 700 feet deep, and is admirably adapted to that kind of work, or sawing wood for locomotives.

Also, One Engine, heavy iron bed plate, 14 inch cylinder, 30 inches stroke; new, with balance valve governor. Well adapted to run a grist mill or small hoop mill.

Enquire at H. M. BOLES,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

no10:3m

UPHOLSTERING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—Having purchased a large stock of goods for cash, we are able to offer great bargains at extremely low prices. A great variety of BLINDS, TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH, EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS; ADILADE, GRASS and MANILA BORDERED MATS, CARPET BINDINGS, and every variety of goods kept in that line. We invite the attention of the public generally to our well assorted stock. All orders promptly attended to.

Please give us a call, at 171 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, (house formerly occupied by Mr. Semple.)

no7:1w BARKER & NIBLO.

NEW GOODS!

MISS SHANNON,

No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, has just received a large assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Consisting of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, BONNET PATTERNS, etc., which she will be pleased to show her friends and customers. Call and examine them. no7:1w

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&wtf&m 57 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. P. FUNDENBERG

Has resumed the practice of his profession, at

No. 142 PENN STREET, two doors below Pitt.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1863. oc30:1m

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES.—I am prepared to furnish those celebrated Vines, for this Fall, at the following exceedingly low prices:

One year old, strong, well rooted vines,
$20 to $25 per hundred;
$180 to $225 per thousand.

W. T. MOORE, Woods' Run.

Orders left at 73 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, will be promptly attended to. no10:2t

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-wtf&m 57 Wood street.

$10 REWARD.—POCKET BOOK LOST, on the Citizens Passenger Railway, on Saturday afternoon, 7th instant, containing from $50 to $60. The above reward will be paid to the person remitting it to THIS OFFICE. no9:3t

LOTS IN LAWRENCEVILLE FOR SALE, pleasantly situated on Kwalt street. Prices low. Terms, one-tenth cash; remainder in nine annual payments.

no10 S. GUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

FOR RENT.—A Dwelling House, in a convenient situation, on Penn street. Possession given immediately.

Inquire of WM. B. HAYS & CO.,
no4:3t 296 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Fawn & Blue, Choral Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Lt. Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Saffronia, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woollen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. 75

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, with many valuable recipes, purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
220 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

no11:6m

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS' INSTITUTION.—Statement of the condition of the above institution on the 20 day of November, 1863, published in conformity to the charter.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Deposits Nov. 2d, 1863	$101,264 18
Amount of Interest due Depositors	1,264 91
Amount of Contingent Fund	2,425 24
	$104,954 01

ASSETS.

First Liens on Real Estate	$ 55,200 00
United States Bonds	20,000 00
U. S. Debt Certificates and Notes, (market value)	11,013 75
Interest earned, not due	570 97
Office Furniture	150 00
Cash on hand	11,011 21
	$104,954 01

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, counted the cash, &c., and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND,
NICHOLAS VOEGHTLY,
WM. H. SMITH.

Deposits received DAILY, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Massey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voeghtly

Office, No. 63 FOURTH STREET.

no11:lmood

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.—Sealed Proposals are invited till the 21st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at 12 M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of flour.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels.

Bids in duplicate for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the flour to be commenced within one week from the opening of the bids, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of 300 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot, Washington, D. C.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before delivery.

An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

No bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

The barrels to be entirely new, made very strong of new materials and head lined.

No flour "A superfine" offered which is not fresh ground.

Bids to be directed to Lieut. Col. G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." no11:3t

ANALYSIS.—

SILICA	49.50
ALUMINA	31.50
PER OX. IRON	12.50
LIME	.01
MAGNELIA	.01
WATER	16.40
	100.

SEMPLE ST. LOUIS, MO. CLAY.

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of the SEMPLE FIRE CLAY, mined near St. Louis, Mo., I invite the attention of Glass and Steel Manufacturers to the Analysis given above, as reported by Profs. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, which, together with the test of actual experience by manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, determines it to be the purest and most valuable Clay now known, whether Foreign or American. Pots made from it have stood in the Glass Furnace from 6¾ to 9 months.

The Analysis is of the Clay as taken from the mine, without any washing or preparation whatever. It possesses great adhesiveness and plasticity qualities, which are not shown by the Analysis, and which admit of the mixture of a large proportion of shell or burned clay.

I am now prepared to fill orders for the above Clay to be shipped from St. Louis or delivered here.

ALEX. GORDON,
No. 121 SECOND STREET,
jy2 6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

DURIANCE'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. DURIANCE 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. my25:1yMwTh

UNITED STATES TAXES.—The Annual Assessment List, for 1863, containing Taxes on Incomes, Licenses, Silver Plate and Carriages, in Division No. 1 of the Twenty-third Collection District of Penna., comprising that part of Allegheny county north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, has been received, and the undersigned will attend at his office, No. 67 Water street, Allegheny (next door to the City Treasury,) either in person or by Deputy, until SATURDAY, the 14th day November, for the purpose of receiving said Taxes.

He will also attend in person or by Deputy, for the convenience of Tax Payers, at the following places, to wit:

At Tarentum, at the house of Hezekiah Vantine, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6th, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. of that day.

At Bakerstown, at the house of Mrs. Mackey, on TUESDAY, the 10th of November, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. of that day.

At Sewickley, at the store of John Way, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th day of November, from 7 to 9 o'clock of that day.

The ten per c