Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::NOV. 11, 1863.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

Judge Woodward on the Conscription Act.

We have already alluded to the opinion of Judge Woodward, concurring with Chief Justice Lowrie in deciding that the conscription law of Congress is unconstitutional. We have not space sufficient for the entire opinion, but give the more prominent points as follows:

The first proposition discussed is, that the general Government has no power to draft the militia of the respective States. On this subject he says:

The description of persons to be enrolled, able-bodied citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age, is substantially the description of the militia as defined in our Pennsylvania statutes and probably in the statutes of all the States. The national forces, then, mean the militia of the States—certainly include the militia of Pennsylvania. This expression, "national forces," is modern language, when so applied. It is not found in our constitutions, either State or Federal, and if used in commentaries on the constitution, and in history, it will generally be found applied to our land and naval forces in actual service—to what may be called our standing army. It is a total misnomer when applied to the militia, for the militia is a State institution. The General Government has no militia. The State militia, always highly esteemed as one of the bulwarks of our liberties, are recognized in the federal constitution, and it is not in the power of Congress to obliterate them or to merge them in "national forces." * * * Assuredly the framers of our Constitution did not intend to subject the people of the States to a system of conscription, which was applied in the mother country only to paupers and vagabonds. On the contrary, I infer, that the power conferred on Congress was the power to raise armies by the ordinary English mode of voluntary enlistments.

The people were justly jealous of standing armies. Hence they took away most of the war power from the Executive, where under monarchical forms it generally resides, and vested in it the legislative department, in one branch of which the States have equal representation, and in the other branch of which the people of the States are directly represented according to their numbers. To these representatives of the States and the people, this power of originating war was committed, but even in their hands it was restrained by the limitation of biennial appropriations for the support of the armies they might raise. Of course, no army could be raised or supported which did not command popular approbation, and it was rightly considered that voluntary enlistments would never be wanting to recruit the ranks of such army. The war power, existing only for the protection of the people, and left as far as it was possible to leave it in their own hands, was incapable of being used without their consent, and, therefore, could never languish for enlistments. They would be ready enough to recruit the ranks of any army they deemed necessary for their safety. Thus the theory of the constitution placed this great power, like all other governmental powers, directly upon the consent of the governed. The theory itself was founded on free and fair elections—which are the fundamental postulate of the constitution. If the patronage and power of the government shall ever be employed to control popular elections, the nominal representatives, and then the armies which may be raised may not so command public confidence as to attract the necessary recruits, and then conscript laws and other extra constitutional expedients may become necessary to fill the ranks. But governmental interference with popular elections will be subversion of the constitution, and no constitutional argument can assume such a possibility.

Supposing then that the people are always to be fairly represented in the halls of Congress, I maintain that it is grevious injustice to them to legislate on the assumption that any war honestly waged for constitutional objects will not always have such sympathy and support from the people as will secure all necessary enlistments. Equally unjust to their intelligence is it to suppose that they meant to confer on their servants the power to impress them into a war which they could not approve.

When to these considerations we add the ability of a great country, like ours, to stimulate and reward enlistments, both at home and abroad, by bounties, pensions, and homesteads, as well as by political patronage in countless forms, we see how little necessity or warrant there is for implying a grant of the imperial power of conscription. * * *

The conscript law, therefore, not sanctioned by the Constitution, is not adapted to the exigencies of the times, nor likely to have success as a war measure. * * * *

The great vice of the conscript law is, that it is founded on an assumption that Congress may take away, not the State rights of the citizen, but the security and foundation of his State rights. And how long is civil liberty expected to last, after the securities of civil liberty are destroyed? The Constitution of the United States committed the liberties of the citizen in part to the Federal Government, but expressly reserved to the States, and the people of the States all it did not delegate. It gave the General Government a standing army, but left to the States their militia. Its purposes in all this balancing of powers were wise and good, but this legislation disregards these distinctions, and upturns the whole system of government when it converts the State militia into "national forces" and claims to use and govern them as such.

In alluding to the provision of the 12th section of the act, declaring that persons failing to report, when drafted, shall be treated as deserters, the judge says:

Can a citizen be made a deserter before he has become a soldier? Has Congress the constitutional power to authorize provost marshals, after drawing the name of a freeman from a wheel and serving him with a ten day's notice, to seize and drag him before a court martial for trial under military law? This question touches the foundations of personal liberty.

The opinion closes as follows:

The only general reason that I have ever heard suggested, and which is applicable against all the views advanced in this opinion, is called military necessity. The country is involved in a great civil war which can be brought to an honorable close only by an energetic use of all our resources, and no restraint should be tolerated, in such circumstances, save only those which christian civilization has imposed on all warfare. Whatever is according to the Constitution, the argument claims, may be done, of course—whatever is over and beyond the constitution is justified as military necessity, and of that the President and Congress are exclusive and final judges.

The amount of the argument is that the exigencies of the times justify the substitution of martial law for the Constitution. But what is martial law? Blackstone and Sir Mathew Hale tell us "it is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decisions, is in truth and reality no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law." The unrestrained will of one or a number of men, than, is the rule which the argument substitutes for the Constitution. It is of no consequence that the will thus set up for supreme law is that of men which a majority of the people have chosen, because, according to our system, the majority can only choose men to administer the Constitution as it is written. Majorities, as a power recognized by law, have no more right to establish a despotism than a minority would have. But may majorities or minorities set aside the Constitution under pressure of rebellion and insurrection? As the Constitution anticipates and provides for such calamities, it is a reproach to its wisdom to say that it is inadequate to such emergencies. No man has any historical right to cast this reproach upon it. No current experience proves it. It never can be proved except by an unsuccessful use of the legitimate powers of the Constitution against rebellion, and then the thing proved, will be that the instrument needs amendment, which its machinery is flexible enough to allow. Even such a melancholy demonstration would do no more than point out necessary amendments—it would not surrender the people to the arbitrary will of anybody. Presidents and Congressmen are only servants of the people, to do their will, not as that will may be expressed under passion or excitement, but as it stands recorded in the Constitution. In it the Constitution, indeed, which makes them Presidents and Congressmen. They have no more power to set up their will against the Constitution, than so many private citizens would have. Outside of that they are private citizens.

I do not, therefore, feel the force of the argument drawn from the distressing circumstances of the time. Bad as they are, we make them worse by substituting arbitrary power for constitutional rule, but if we made them better and not worse, the judicial mind ought not to be expected to approve the substitution, for it can recognize no violation of the constitution as a legitimate vindication of the constitution. To place ourselves under despotic sway in order to bring back rebels to the constitution we have given up, is a procedure that perplexes the student of political science, and will quite confound the historian of our times.

There are other features of this conscript law that deserve criticism, but not to extend my opinion farther, I rest my objections to its constitutionality upon these grounds:

1st. That the power of Congress to raise and support armies, does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment.

3d. That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subjected to the rules and articles of war, until he is in actual military service.

4th. That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from a wheel, and ten days' notice thereof has been served upon him.

For these reasons I am for granting the injunction.

Shocking Suicide in Manchester.

This morning, about seven o'clock, Mr. A Heddaeus, architect and civil engineer, residing on Beaver street, Manchester, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The deceased was well known to many of our citizens, and was for a long time employed as Assistant Regulator under Mr. McGowan. For some time past he had been drinking to excess, and had retired under the influence of liquor the previous night. In the morning he got up as usual, and wanted something to drink. His request was refused, when he returned to his room. In a few minutes the members of the family were startled by the report of a pistol, and on running up stairs he was found in a dying condition. He had shot himself in the forehead, the ball penetrating the brain. He expired in a few moments. The deceased was thirty-eight or forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was thoroughly educated in his profession, and was a most skillful engineer. Coroner McClure held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Another Gross Outrage.

On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, a young girl named Miss Murphy, residing as a domestic in the family of Mr. C. W. Lewis, was subjected to a most brutal assault, while walking along Grant street, in the vicinity of the Third Ward public school building. She was passing quietly along the street, on an errand, when she was met by two men, one of whom, without uttering a word, and through sheer wantonness and brutality, drew his fist and struck her between the eyes, cutting her nose, and almost knocking her down. Her screams caused the villains to flee, when she turned and made haste back to the house. She did not know either of the men, and could not tell whether they were drunk or sober. Outrages of this character will only cease when the perpetrators are arrested.

Hampton Township Plowing Match.

The plowing match, announced to come off on Saturday, the 7th inst., at Tallycavey, Hampton township, was well attended and creditable throughout. Twelve plowmen, with their teams, entered the contest, and the result was as follows: 1st Premium—Alex. Speer, Globe Works Plow, No. 10. 2d Premium—Theodore Rice, Globe Works Steel Plow. 3d Premium—Henry McNeil, do. 4th Premium—Henry McCully, Valley Forge Plow, No. 14. 5th Premium—Wm. Thomas, Valley Forge Steel Plow, No. 5.

The plowing was very creditable to the contestants, and all were well pleased with the success attending the effort to improve the cultivation of the soil. "Mine host" of the Gourdhead Inn furnished the necessary "meat and drink" to the guests.

The Salaries of the Teachers in the Public Schools.

The teachers in the public schools of this city are now discussing the subject of an increase in their salaries. They have a very powerful argument in the fact that, notwithstanding the very large increase in the prices of food and clothing, their wages have not been advanced. It is not contended, we believe, that they received more than a just compensation before the prices of living advanced; and if this point be conceded then they are certainly entitled to an advance commensurate with the increased expenses of living. The subject will be brought before the Central Board of Education, at its meeting this evening, and we have no doubt that justice will be done in the premises.

PARTIAL LIST of Pennsylvanians killed at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7th 1863:

Richard Welch, 83d; George McKeller, 116th; James Moore, 119th; Benj. M. Shafer, 119th; John Wolf, 119th; John Wolf, 119th; James Laughlin, 119th; James Smith, 119th; Peter Swanson, 119th; James Campbell, 49th; John Holliday, 49th; John Wallace, 83d; E. T. Jones, 96th; Charles Goldsay, 119th; Henry S. Longser, 119th; James Spozer, 119th; Wm. S. Taylor, 119th; David S. Tucker, 119th; John Poole, 119th; Edward Green, 119th; Henry Meyers, 119th; John Crooks, 119th; John Smith, 119th; John P. Patterson, 49th; Wm. Stuart, 119th; A. W. Garwood, 119th; Benj. Thomas, 49th; Wm. Cross, 49th.

CONSECRATION OF THE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.—The loyal citizens generally of all the States, and the charitable and benevolent associations, are most cordially invited to be present at the consecration of the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., on Thursday, the 19th instant, and participate in the solemn exercises of the occasion.

By order of the Governors of the several States interested.

DAVID WILLS,
Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penn'a, and acting specially for the other States.
GETTYSBURG, Nov. 7th, 1863.

FREE LECTURES IN TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. A. Paige, who has lectured to large audiences in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will deliver three *free* lectures in Town Hall, Birmingham, during the present week. The first on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he will lecture to Ladies exclusively, and on Thursday evening to gentlemen exclusively. The subject of these lectures is "Electricity as applied to the Medical Science."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A little child of Mrs. Hartsell, of Birmingham, about seven months old, died suddenly last night or this morning. The mother retired to bed at the usual hour and went to sleep with the child in her arms, apparently in good health, and when she woke up this morning she found it a corpse.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Blythe, or somebody as he, has been trying his pencil on the famous "Democratic Convention for Western Pennsylvania." An admirable sketch entitled "the Democratic procession passing the *Post* building," can now be seen on exhibition at Gillespie's, Wood street. It is capital, and will repay a walk from any part of the city.

THE EASTERN WEEKLIES.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, has received the *N. Y. Ledger*, the Boston *Pilot*, The Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, and other popular Eastern Weeklies, which will be found on the counters of his news and Periodical Depot, at Masonic Hall aforesaid.

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

N.B.—Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle Venders, who aspire to the name of Opticians, the

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

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

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,

Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,

fs30 30 Fifth street, Morning Post Building

ALLEN MCCORMICK & CO., VALLEY FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warehouse, 191 LIBERTY STREET,

Manufacturers of COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, PARLOR AND KITCHEN GRATES, HOLLOW WARE, etc.; Steel and Glass Moulds, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Artisian Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Patented Portable Mill, with Sweep or Horse Power. s9:14tend

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—The most remarkable feature we have to notice in money matters to-day, is that Gold is again subsiding, the New York quotation at noon to-day being 145¾. Silver also is lower, being quoted at 141. Here, our brokers are buying what little coin offers at 142 for gold and 137@138 for Silver. Eastern Exchange is stationary at par buying and ⅛ to ¼ per cent prem. selling.

It is stated on the authority of a telegraph dispatch from Washington, that the new fractional currency has been suppressed, owing to the disfavor the specimens issued met at the hands of the public. A new engraving is to be attempted, and it is hoped with more success. A great objection to the specimen issued is, that it is too much covered with ink. The less of color and more of white the longer will they wear, and be free of offensive odor.

By the report of the United States Mint for the month of October, there were no deposits of gold or silver. The coinage of gold for the month was $316,786,96, the whole of which was in double eagles and fine bars. The silver coinage amounted to $28,894,90. There were also coined 4,200,000 cents, the total value of the coinage amounting to $387,375,86, covering four millions, two hundred and sixty-five thousand and two pieces.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau for October, are fifty per cent. in excess of September, and include $1,000,000 as the tax on deposits and circulation of banks. The entire receipts since the Bureau went into operation are $53,000,000—nearly $10,000,000 for the past month. This, however, is short of the estimate, though a very heavy sum.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

TUESDAY, November, 10, 1863.

FLOUR & GRAIN—The Grain market has been unusually quiet to-day, which was owing altogether to the fact there is none here scarcely to operate in. Wheat is firm with small sales from wagon at $1.25 for Red, and $1.30@1.35 for White. Corn is in demand; and Shelled is held firmly at $1.10 on track. Barley is selling from first hands at $1.25 for Spring, and $1.50 for Fall. Oats firm but without quotable change, ranging from 75 to 80c on track and from store. Flour is quiet but steady at former quotations. Sale of 3,000 lbs Buckwheat flour at $4.00 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The market is very firm, especially Sugars, which have advanced, a sale of 7 hhds prime Cuba having been reported at 14c. Coffee is steady but unchanged; sales of 30 bags Rio at 33 to 34½c. Molasses stiff with sales of 25 bbls New Orleans at 65c. Syrups—sales of 25 bbls low grade "Golden" at 65c; 10 bbls at 70c; and 5 bbls Lovering's at 85c. In addition to the above, the following sales were made to the trade: 40 hhds Cuba Sugar at 13½c; 100 bbls New Orleans Molasses at from 61 to 65c; 50 bbls Syrups at 65 to 70c, and 250 bags Coffee at from 32½ to 34c, acc ording to quality.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is less active and a shade lower, dealers refusing to give over $2,50@2,62 per bush. Timothy Seed is quiet and out of the season. Clover Seed may be quoted nominally at $6,50 per bush from first hands, with none in market.

APPLES—The market is perfectly glutted, and as a matter of course, prices are declining. Quotations may be fairly given at from $2,25@2,75 per bbl—the latter figure only for prime qualities in large sized barrels.

POTATOES—The demand is limited, and with a good supply, the market is rather dull, though without quotable change. We note small sales from store at 75@85c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is largely in excess of the demand, and the market is dull, with an occasional sale at $12@12,50 per bbl for Common and $13,50@14 for Cultivated.

HAY—is in good demand and a shade higher; sales from scales of 17 loads at $33@36 per ton.

MILL FEED—is very firm but unchanged. Sale of 1 car Bran at $1,20 per cwt.

MESS PORK—steady, with a sale of 16 bbls at $16 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sale of 50 bbls summer strained at 90c.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

Nov. 10.—The oil market has been unusually quiet to-day, as we were unable to hear of a single transaction. There is some inquiry for Crude, but holders are asking a slight advance to which buyers do not seem disposed to accede, and the result is we have no sales to report. Quotations may be fairly given at 15 to 16, packages returned, and 20 to 21, packages included—the inside figures offered and the outside figures asked. The stock here at present is very light, but it is thought that the receipts will be large between this and the latter end of the week, in which event buyers feel sanguine of lower rates. There appears to be no demand for Refined in bond, and sales could not be effected unless some strong inducements were held out—such as a very low price. Free oil is more inquired for and good standard brands may be quoted at 50. Naptha and Residuum remain about as last quoted.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The market for Crude is dull but without quotable change, ranging from 28 to 29c on the spot, and 30c for December delivery, buyers option. Refined in bond, also, is dull and about 1 cent per gallon lower, and may be quoted nominal at 42@42½c on the spot. Free Oil is selling at 42 to 43c, and Naptha is nominal at former quotations.

Weekly Review of the New York Petroleum Market.

[Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 7, 1863.

The market ruled dull and heavy during the early part of the week, when prices further declined 2@3 cents per gallon, for both Crude and Refined. On Wednesday the market assumed a more buoyant tone and Thursday there was a sharp re-action, when the demand was good, and the decline noted above was fully recovered. The demand, subsequently, became more active under the European advices, per Adriatic, which were received on Thursday, when a further advance was established. During the early part of the week, Crude oil sold as low as 26@27 cents, but afterward advanced to 29@30 cents. Refined sold down to 40@41, but advanced to 44@45c. Free sold at 50@51, but advanced to 54@55c.

Crude has sold to the extent of 12,000 bbls, part for future delivery at 30 cents—nearly all at 28@29c on the spot. The market closed quiet at 29 cents.

Refined sold very sparingly during the early part of the week at 40@42c, but during the past three or four days a good business has been done at 44@45 cents, on the spot. The sales for the week are 48,000 bbls—about half for future delivery. The market ruled rather quiet to-day, as usual on Saturday, and the bulk of the business was at 44@45 cents, closing quiet. November and December, sales were at 45@46 cents, buyers option.

Free oil has varied materially. The sales are 5,000 bbls at 50 to 56c, but mostly at 54@55 cents, closing steady at 53@55 cents.

Naptha has ruled comparatively steady. Sales 1200 bbls at 22 to 25 for Refined, nearly all at about 25c, closing quiet.

Boston Cotton Goods Market.

Nov. 7—There is material change to notice in the market for Cotton Goods. Prices are less affected by the changes and fluctuations in the price of cotton than was expected, although the demand has been tight during the week. What few goods are now produced are firmly held. Heavy sheetings and brown drills bring full prices and cotton flannels and medium 4-4 sheetings are scarce and wanted. Denims, stripes, ticks and other goods have not varied materially and are scarce and firm.

For Woolens there is a steady demand for goods suitable for the season. The market will soon be supplied with spring goods. We notice samples of new styles of fancy cassimeres and sackings for spring wear, for which manufacturers are taking orders to the full extent they are willing to go. All popular makes are sought after, and many engaged ahead at value or fixed prices, as matters now look. Stocks of desirable goods will not be heavy for early spring. We notice some transactions in light blue army goods, probably in anticipation of the coming draft. For satinetts there is a fair demand. Some parties are offering dark blue (indigo) all wool Kersays, which, in comparison with other fabrics of similar materials, are selling at extremely low prices. Flannels, blankets and shawls are in demand and selling at full prices.

Toledo Market.

Nov. 7.—Our market is very dull to-day, not a sale of grain having transpired since our last report, that we could hear of. The entire absence of vessels, and the probability that by the time the grain fleet returns from below it will be too late to ship by Canal from Buffalo, renders buyers very cautious, and the remainder of the season transactions in grain will be governed to a great extent by the facilities for getting it to tide-water. Flour—Sales 400 bbls, white wheat, at $6,50; 50 bbls "York Mills" red at $6,00; 50 bbls extra at $4,50. Wheat—No sales, parties apart; we note the views of sellers and buyers as follows: Amber Michigan $1,20 asked, $1, 23 offered; White Michigan $1,26 asked; $1,46 offered; No. 1 Red, $1,22 asked, $1,27 offered; No. 2 Red, $1,27 asked, $1,45 offered. Corn—Not mentioned. Oats—Sales 3,000 bushels at 65.

Cleveland Market.

Nov. 9.—Flour; sales 50 bbls XX white at $7,50; 140 bbls XX red at $6,25; 60 bbls fine at $4. Wheat; this afternoon sales were made of 2000 bush red afloat at $1,26; 000 bush do at $1,23; 3 cars white at $1,50; 9750 bush red from store at $1,27. Corn quiet; sales 2 cars on track at 97c. Oats steady; sales 1 car from store at 67c; 1 car on track at 66c. Rye nominal at $1,15. Barley unchanged at $1,25@1,30.

Chicago Market.

Nov. 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet at $1,03@$1,05. Corn firm and 1@2c better; sales at 84½@85c. Oats quiet; sales at 62½@64c. Receipts—36,000 barrels flour; 43,000 bushels wheat; 19,000 bushels corn. Shipments—4,000 barrels flour; 107,000 bushels wheat; 28,000 bushels corn. Freights dull; 4½c on wheat to Buffalo.

Gunny Bags and Cloth.

[Monthly Statement of the Boston Market.]

We compile the following abstract from Messrs. Joseph B Glover & Co's Circular of Nov. 2, 1863:

Stock on hand, 40,000 bales Cloth and 9,200 do Bags against 42,100 of the former and 9,000 of the latter at the same time last year.

Amount now on the way hither from Calcutta, 1,320 bales Cloth and 2,575 do Bags. Total receipts since Jan 1, 2097 bales Cloth and 8059 do Bags. Shipments during the same period, 4,337 bales Cloth and 7153 do Bags. Total stocks in the U S and on the way from Calcutta, at date, 76,772 bales Cloth and 29,872 do Bags, against 70,500 of the former, and 26,822 of the latter at the same last year.

Gunny Cloth—Sales during October have been 800 bales at 13½@14½c. Market is now dull and nominally 14@14½c for standard weight.

Gunny Bags—Sales during October were 1,900 bales at 18½@22c. Market is quiet but firm for heavy weights at 21@21½c.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

Nov. 7—Rio has been in more request, but sales are still checked by the firmness of holders. Transactions foot up some 800 bags at 31½@33c ⅌ lb for ordinary to prime quality. No movement in other descriptions reported. To-day we have to note sales of 1000 bags very good Rio at 33c ⅌ lb. Stock in first hands reduced to some 900 bags.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Nov. 10—617 bgs oats, J G Shoat; 183 bgs barley, J Rhodes; 157 bbls apples, W P Beck & co; 9 do do, Little & Trimble; 5 do do, P Porter; 2 sacks flour, E Wycoff; 1 bag feathers, Head & Metzgar; 5 bbls eggs, Jno Miller; 33 bbls flour, J Shepard; 5 bbls eggs, H Gorwig; 1 bx segars, M Heyl, 4 rolls leather, Seibert & Kellerman; 296 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & co; 141 bbls apples, J W Donahue; 1 car hay, J Hamilton; 6 sk rags Markle & co; 17 rolls leather, 102 hides, A Halstead; 200 bbls flour, Mackown & Linhart; 122 hides, J V McLaughlin; 100 do, G N Hogsett; 10 bbls spirits, T Moore; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McCreery & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 10—100 bbls flour, Bingham, Sturgeon & co; 50 do do, Mackown & Linhart; 124 oil bbls, Lockart & Frew; 40 sks barley, W H Garrard; 3 sacks wadding, Klee, Kaufman & co; 100 hides, Geo Plumer & co; 46 bgs oats, D Fawcett & co; 51 sks rags, R C Howard; 20 sks wool, S Harbaugh & co; 13 rolls leather, Wm Flaccus; 4 do do, A & W Rickard; 15 do do, W G Adams; 100 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 15 bale cotton, E Hyde; 38 bxs sheet lead, A Gordon; 6 bbls oil, J Kay; 1 wool, S Bradley; 1 bale hemp, F Beckert & co; 12 bbls whisky, S N Pike; 10 do do, Brennan & Reisteiner; 8 do do, J Adler & co; 4 hhds tobacco, H Dallmyer; 5 do do, J Grazier; 630 bush oats, Chas B Leech; 2½ doz brooms, Shoemaker & Lang; 20 sks rags, Markle & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 10—103 bgs flax seed, Dover & Hamilton; 1 car do, M B Suydam; 21 bbls cheese, 22 bbls apples, Shulz, Son & co; 1 car corn, A Taylor; 10 bxs starch, J Lockart; 6 bbls apples, Geo Kibler; 16 hides, 36 calf skins, J Targart; 1 car wheat, J L Nobbs & co; 6 pkgs produce, H Lenz; 1 sk feathers, Hahn & Riddle; 5 rolls leather, 3 bbls cider, C Groetzinger & Son; 20 bbls apples, J Woodwell; 1 bbl cider, 3 sks apples, D Cornelius; 11 bales rags, Howard & Cattrell; 62 bbls apples, L Hill; 20 bgs oats, 4 sks flour, Mercer & Robinson; 50 bbls kraunce, S Chnister & co.

Imports by River.

CINCINNATI—4 ars Car, JOHN BACKELL—292 bedsteads, 11 bdls rails, 22 bdls slats, F Walker, 7 empt bbls, 6 empt half bbls, Spencer & McKay, 4 cases, Sellers & Canfield; 530 sks wheat, 21 bales hays, Clarke & Co; 2 bbls whisky, 1 bbl brandy, 131 bbls apples, 10 bbls potatoes, N Voigt; 13 doz chairs, 4 rockers; 2 bdls ff boards, 2 bdls Fence rails, 4 bdls slats, Jas W Woodwell, 31 bxs garden seed, D Parkhurst; 8 bbls whiskey, J Minehart & Co; 10 do do Heilborn & Speight; 3 do do James Brown, 13 do do J W Spreen; 11 do do A Apple & Bro; 192 mattresses, 2 bdls pillows, Capt C W Batchelor; 1 cask lead pipe, S Bourne & Bro; 231 sacks wheat, 21 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 8 bxs, 4 sacks, 6 jars, 2 bbls, 2 kegs, 1 bdl brooms, John Welshans; 4 bxs, 4 buckets, 1 set of tubs, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bbl bedding, 1 bdl brooms, Hiz Reading; 22 pipes pumps 1 keg valves, Addy & Ewens; 8 do do W Jarvis & Co; 18 do do Tate & Seville; 16 do do, 1 keg valves, Wm Tate & Co; 26 oil barrels, Buffum & Kehen; 117 sks barley, W H Garrard.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 14.
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 28.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.

NOTICE.

The Steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 5th, and has splendid accommodations for a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$80 to STEERAGE.....$30 00
do to London.... 85 00 do to London 34 00
do to Paris..... 95 00 do to Paris... 40 50
do to Hamburg. 90 00 do to Hamburg 27 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
16 Broadway, New York
JOHN THOMPSON, Agent,
Hand street, first house from the bridge.
mh10tf Pittsburgh.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GALWAY LINE.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 2,000 tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from New York for Liverpool on TUESDAY, the 17th of November.

Rates of passage from New York to Liverpool, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80|Steerage.....$30
Intermediate.....40|

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Hagre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at the lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New York and Boston, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $105.

For passage apply at the office of the Agents.

SABEL & SEARLE, 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

or, D. O'NEILL,
Evening Chronicle Building,
No. 70 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jy10:1yrs

CUNARD LINE.—Steam from LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

$25 in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

FROM NEW YORK, $35 in currency.

Sails every week. Apply to

THOMAS RATTIGAN, Agent,
Pittsburgh.
no28:mwfly

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading of Ridge street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading of Ridge street, from Irwin avenue to Charlotte street, in the 1st Ward, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said street respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said street respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the 30th day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 5th day of November, A. D. 1863.

JAMES MARSHALL,
President of the Select Council.
SYLVESTER BARKER,
President, *pro tem.*, of the Common Council.

Attest:
D. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Select Council.
M. MCGONIGLE, Clerk of the Common Council.
no9:3t

AN ORDINANCE establishing the rate of Wharfage and regulating the landing of Petroleum, Carbon and Coal Oils.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this ordinance all Petroleum, Carbon or Coal Oil landed or placed on the Allegheny Wharf, in front of the city, shall be charged as the rate of one cent per barrel, if permitted to remain on said wharf less than forty-eight hours, and one-half cent per barrel for each additional twenty-four hours thereafter.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to land in bulk at the wharf any boat or boats containing any kind of oil, at any point opposite the city or above the Suspension or Federal Street Bridge, and any person or persons offending against the provisions of the foregoing shall, upon conviction before the the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of the city, forfeit and pay for the use of the city, a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100; and in case of neglect or refusal to remove the same, an additional fine of $50 shall be imposed upon the offenders for each and every twelve hours the same may remain at the wharf.

SEC. 3. That no boat containing Petroleum, Coal or Carbon Oil, in bulk, shall be permitted to remain at the wharf below the Suspension Bridge and above the outlet Lock for a period of more than forty-eight hours, under a penalty of ten dollars ($10,) for each and every twelve hours.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 5th day of November, A. D. 1863.

JAMES MARSHALL,
President of the Select Council.
SYLVESTER BARKER,
President, *pro tem.*, of the Common Council.

Attest:
D. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Select Council.
M. MCGONIGLE, Clerk of the Common Council.
no9:3t

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW CARPETS
PRICES REDUCED,
AT THE
NEW CARPET STORE.
McFarland, Collins & Co.,
Nos. 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,

Offer for sale, AT PRICES FAR BELOW PRESENT MARKET RATES, an entirely new and choice stock of

REAL ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS,
Best Real Brussels Carpets.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN TAPESTRY CARPETS,
AND
TAPESTRY VELVET CARPETS,

A full line of new and very choice patterns.

NEW STYLE PERSIAN THREE-PLY CARPETS,

Very choice patterns.

Lowell, Hartford and other standard makes of

SUPERFINE AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAINS.

A splendid stock of

LOW PRICED ALL WOOL CARPETS,

at less than manufacturers' present prices, at wholesale and retail.

ENGLISH VELVET RUGS and WILTON AND VELVET MATS, in great variety, the largest assortment of patterns to be found anywhere, and a splendid assortment of SHEEP SKIN MATS.

Floor Oil Cloths,

From 2 to 24 feet wide, new and elegant patterns.

COCOA MATTING, for Churches, Offices, Halls and Stairs, common and extra quality.

Woolen, Linen & Cotton Drugget,

From ⅝ to 4 yards wide.

GREEN, BAIZE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS OIL TOMANS; STAIR RODS; TABLE OIL CLOTHS, plain and fancy; Embroidered, Printed and Enameled PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Window Shades and Fixtures.

The stock on hand having been purchased when gold was at 24, will be sold at corresponding rates.

57 FIFTH STREET, 57

Between Post Office and *Dispatch* Buildings.

oc24

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGGETS,
the NEWEST PATTERNS and every width, at the
Lowest Prices for Cash,
Including
Crumb Cloths, Feltings, Rugs,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.

And having purchased for CASH, before the late advances, we are able to sell at the manufacturers' prices, an unequalled stock of

CARPETS,
Window Shades, Mattings, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 53 FIFTH STREET.
no3

NEW STOCK AND NEWEST
STYLES OF
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets,
SHADES, &c., at
McCALLUM'S,
No. 57 FOURTH STREET.

A very large assortment of all goods in our line, bought at the lowest point reached in the Eastern Market this season, and much reduced from last season's prices.

oc16 W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2d, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (1,000) Eleven hundred Horses, from (15¼) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh not less than 1100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and postoffice address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing