The Pittsburgh Gazette,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS—25D DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

SENATE:
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
R. A. COLVILLE, City.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
HAYS B. HERRON, McCandless.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins.
GEORGE V. MCKEE, North Fayette.

COMMISSIONER:
ARCHIBALD PILLOW, Indiana.

PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB H. WALTER, City.

CORONER:
WILLIAM CLAWSON, City.

FOOR DIRECTOR:
R. H. DAVIS, Sewickley.

Exchange of Prisoners.

A voluminous correspondence on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, between Judge Ould, on the part of the Rebel authorities, and Gen. Butler and Major John E. Mulford, on that of the Government of the United States, has just been published, from which it appears that the former are now desirous of exchanging on the terms proposed by our Government eight months ago, to-wit: "officer for officer, man for man."

The only discoverable point now in dispute is as to what disposition shall be made of colored soldiers *who had been slaves in the Confederate States*. Gen. Butler contends that they are slaves no longer, and that the Government of the United States is bound in honor and good faith to accord to them the same protection that it throws around all other soldiers.

On the other hand, the Rebel authorities hold (although it is not insisted upon, or even mentioned, in the correspondence before us) that, under the laws of the Confederate States, slaves are *property*, and that *property* recaptured from an enemy in war reverts to its owner, if he can be found. No matter how disguised or by its captor in any way he seek proper. It is on this principle—founded upon the assumption that a slave is a chattel and not a man in the eye of the law—that the Rebel authorities justify the distinction they make between those soldiers and others.

The dispute, therefore, is based upon principles which each party holds to be fundamental, and yet they are diametrically opposite. Were our government to yield its assent to this doctrine or assumption, it would be an abandonment of the proclamation of emancipation, a breach of faith towards those men whom it has made free and accepted as soldiers in its service, and a direct recognition of the principle of property in man.

On the other hand, were the rebel authorities to recognize the rights of these *fugitives from bondage* to freedom and manhood, it would be an abandonment of everything for which they have been so long contending, and would knock the corner stone from under the whole fabric of slavery. They cannot do it and still preserve their darling institution. Not for an hour could the principle of property in human flesh be maintained were they to recognize a fugitive slave as an ordinary prisoner of war.

Thus we see there is a dead lock between the two parties, and also the two principles of freedom and slavery—a gordian knot, which only the sword can cut, and judging from the way things are now going, the sword will soon cut it, leaving the system of slavery prostrate, and the colored soldier a recognized freeman.

But, why cannot this knotty question be waived until our suffering white and free colored soldiers are released from the dreadful condition in which Rebel poverty and cruelty have reduced them? We have plenty of rebel prisoners in our hands to exchange every one of our white and free colored prisoners, and still have enough left to offset every ex-slave soldier in the hands of the enemy.

Under the circumstances, the taught contained in General Butler's letter, that it was not humanity, but a desire to fill up the depleted ranks of the armies of the rebellion, that moved the rebel authorities in making the proposal to exchange, betrays alike bad taste and inhumanity. Does General Butler wish the country to infer, that he would not give a stalwart rebel in exchange for one of our own poor fellows, who was equally stalwart when he went into the service, but who, through starvation and exposure, has become too feeble and emaciated to be able to render further service? Or does he propose to leave our prisoners in rebel hands, to perish miserably and with fearful rapidity, until he and Judge Ould can agree upon the legal status of freedmen—a point upon which they are wide asunder as the poles, and both alike inflexible, a question which can only be settled by the total overthrow of one or the other of the great contending parties?

We subjoin as much of the correspondence as will give a clear idea of the question. Judge Ould's proposition is contained in the following note:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 10, 1864.

Major J. E. Mulford, Assistant Ag't of Exchange.

SIR: You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side upon parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoner now held by each party, the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and am ready to deliver to you the prisoners held captive by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of confederate officers and men. All equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged.

The proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered, where it is practicable. I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Major Mulford merely acknowledged the receipt of this note, but gave no answer. Subsequently Major General Butler addressed a letter of great length to Judge Ould, in which he argues with much ability and legal acumen the question in dispute, as viewed from his stand point, but his logic would be lost upon one who believed in the divine right of slavery. We quote a few of the concluding paragraphs:

I have forborne, Sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable to settle a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, Sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and well fed prisoners held by the Unit-ed States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our rebel captives would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers of ours languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions proponded in this note as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The result of the recent election on the amendment to the Constitution of the State, allowing soldiers in the field to vote, is gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that the great heart of the commonwealth is right, in the fearful, and doubtful struggle going on to preserve the great republic, and that these brave men are worthy to help govern the country for which they make so many sacrifices and suffer so many privations.

The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the opposition have used their powerful organization to prevent it with the evident object of weakening the Union armies by disfranchising the soldier, and thereby strengthening themselves at the approaching Presidential election; and in connection with this election let us reason together.

The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the government have publicly and authoritatively declared their purpose in the contest. That declaration places the duty of patriots in a light as broad and clear as that of noon. There is no mistaking either the spirit or the object of our opponents; it is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on this continent in 1860-61. Neither time nor reflection, nor regard for the peace of society in the loyal States, nor the desolations which have devoured the prosperity of the south in the grip of war, have wrought any modification of their hatred for a government founded upon the opinions of the people expressed through the ballot box.

It is the part of wisdom to anticipate evil, and to prepare to destroy it, before it grows too formidable to overthrow. The attitude of the parties to the Presidential contest gives rise to a serious question—the momentous issue of any which can engage the attention of the true patriot and good citizen. That question is briefly stated:—Shall we have lasting peace, through a vigorous prosecution of this war for national life, or interminable war, through a peace based upon disunion?

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the Baltimore Convention decisively declare for peace through effective war; the utterances of the Chicago Convention as decisively pronounce for the alternative presented in the question stated. They mean what they do, or they are without meaning. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln contemplates disunion as a cure for the ills under which we lie. His defeat would divide the continent into factious States. Nor is this mere assertion. The political history of the country for the last four years is a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

And for the evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal but not less weighty (because reiterated and unrebuked), of the rebel chiefs, that the South will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the South omits no opportunity to impress upon us that the world that peace can only come by recognition. Recognition is but another name for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things:—either subjugation or disunion. It is the clear conviction which truth brings to every rational, enlightened mind. It is, therefore, entitled to great weight, second only to the resultant fact.

It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and Union brought so near compromise, the terms of which are not clearly stated.

It will be easy to show the futility of such hopes, if it has not already been done. It will be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not take root in conviction. The leaders of the opposition are men of great ability and more than ordinary sagacity. They cannot therefore, be ignorant of the facts which are of public record. Those facts effectually preclude the possibility of peace and Union through any compromise, unless the terms involve recognition; and that would be disunion.

But let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms at the outset, if at all. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even against the wishes of the rebel chiefs themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden Compromise measure, and thus forced the south into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defence and self preservation. It is unnecessary to pause to show that all this transpired while the reins of power were held by southern men, most of whom are now in arms against the government. Let that pass. The question hinges upon the responsibility of the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise. It was rejected. By whom?

Reference to page 409, part first of the *Congressional Globe* of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, will place the responsibility for the rejection of that Compromise where it properly belongs. It will be seen that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark Amendment." The record shows that the vote on the motion to substitute was —yeas 26, nays 80. The vote on the adoption of the Clark proposition, taken directly afterward, was—yeas 25, nays 22. The presumption would be, naturally, that if the south had votes enough to reject the substitute, it would also have had enough to reject the proposition when offered independently. There was a falling off in the negative vote on the proposition, as compared with that on the first motion to substitute, of seven votes. This is accounted for by the fact that Senators Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana; Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Arkansas—*six Southern Senators—sat in their seats and refused to vote.* Had these six southern men voted "no," the Clark proposition would have been defeated by a majority of four votes, and the Crittenden Compromise could have been taken up and carried by the same majority. It appears of record, then, that the Crittenden Compromise was rejected because six of the leading Senators from the south virtually refused to vote for it. A motion to reconsider was carried some weeks later, and a direct vote upon the Compromise was taken. The proposition was lost by a single vote. But one of the six Senators referred to voted on that occasion nearly all of them having withdrawn on the secession of their respective States. Had they remained to vote for the Compromise, it would have been adopted.

The chief object in alluding to this matter is to show that when, before the overt act of war was committed, the south had the election of compromise or war, she, through her highest dignitaries, deliberately chose war.

The south would not have compromised then. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would accept such an accommodation now? Her rulers have the southern masses by the throat, and can mould them to their imperious will. They are playing for a great stake. They could not withdraw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power—both inbred and fostered by the institution of slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than equitableness and union.

Early in the struggle—before the government had taken the aggressive—President Lincoln offered peace in most liberal terms. The terms were, briefly, the laying down of arms and the abandonment of their hostile attitude. The world knows how those terms were met. It need not be repeated here. The desolation of southern fields; and the vacant seats in thousands upon thousands of homes in north and south, bear the record. Still later, amnesty and pardon have been offered by the President; still the chiefs of rebellion abate not a little of their energy to maintain themselves in their wrong. They demand recognition and independence of a government they hate. Intimate knowledge of the directing minds of the rebellion teaches that they will never abandon their wicked scheme until compelled to do so by the sheer force of such iron circumstances as control the results of war.

There is no ground, then, for the hope of peace through compromise; no hope of permanent peace. There is no such discharge in this war. Those who go before the country upon such vicious pretexts, are not deceived themselves, however much they may deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting. To charge self-deception upon them is a matter so unmistakably clear, would be equivalent to charging them with imbecility. They do not deceive themselves. The pretext of seeking the defeat of Mr. Lincoln that peace may return to our borders covers a sinister purpose. If they wish peace they can have it but in two ways—in a cowardly abandonment of the struggle, followed by disunion, or by a more vigorous (if possible) prosecution of the war.

Thus the true issue upon which the campaign is to be made becomes sharply defined. None can depreciate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union nominees. But they ask for and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize greater evils than war, such as this is in which the nation is plunged. Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of secession established, who can presume to say that we shall not repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the South American States? United, the common danger was, and would continue to be, our common security. Divided, the land would groan with the wrenching out of individual vengeance. Divided, the torch and brand would never be idle along the line of strife. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, vigorous war, prosecuted with a high purpose, is a thousand times less to be dreaded than an armed peace.

As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and when the fate of the Republic was decided by the battle of Gettysburg, how prompt wicked and designing men were to inaugurate the insurrection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the Government was not able to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crimes committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated.

As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the northwest—the banding together in desert of a large number of men, the concentration of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy were seized, evidencing too clearly that their design was, and is, the overthrow of the Republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the concomitant wrongs to the people—murder, robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the time.

Now, fellow citizens, in both these examples the moving spirits are prominent men in the Opposition, and controlled the nomination and platform at Chicago.

Yet it is to such a ticket as this that our opponents invite you, when they ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale and bloodier in results than the world has yet witnessed. There can be but two issues out of the present difficulty. The intelligent freemen of Pennsylvania need not to be led like children. They will not fail to comprehend the nature of these issues, and to choose between them. In so choosing they choose for their children and their children's children. They can do nothing of a public nature in these pregnant times that shall not cause coming generations either to revere or despise them. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the election of Andrew Johnson as his associate, will indicate to the chiefs of the rebellion that the war for Union and permanent peace must go on until those ends shall be attained. It will also signify to the nations of Europe that the people of the whole United States will, soon or late, become an united people, and the government remain, as it has heretofore been, a star of hope to all the oppressed peoples of the civilized world, and an everlasting monument to the wisdom of the grand old fathers who created it. If we could barely afford to abandon the struggle now, the world man kind could not afford the sacrifice. If we could afford to bear the shame, and wear the cockades of defeat on our foreheads, our children could not stand erect under the death-less reproach of our behavior. As men, as freemen, as patriots, we have no choice but to stand by the government as administered. The alternative presented by our opponents is disunion and dishonor, which is national death. If a man recognizes the existence of a principle of Eternal Justice he could not despair of the republic. There may be some in whom the principle of hope maintains but a feeble existence, unless stimulated by uninterrupted success. Such must be encouraged and sustained by the example of the hopeful and enduring. They must be assured of what the philosophy of history and of events teaches, that danger lies in turning back, as security lies in pressing forward. The desolations, and bereavements, and burdens of war may be, may, yesterday, but the sunset wh ch ravages forest and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, is also terrible. Yet it is beneficent. With unerring calm the atmosphere would degenerate into putridity, and the earth would revolve in endless night. So war ravages nations in its fearful vortex that social and political renovation may follow. As a fire sweeping over the fields licks up the chaff and stubble, yet affects not the solid earth, so the fiery trial which we are called upon to endure is consuming the noisome crimes of society. The nation will issue out of this struggle stronger and purer than before. Wrong, such as confronts us, cannot drive right into exile. Craft and villainy are not to be the subjugators of wisdom and virtue. And whatever crimes may have been, or may yet be, perpetrated in the name of civilization, it is not now to be proved either a farce or a failure. But these calamities are not to come upon the American people, for the reason that the masses are to remain fine and steadfast in this great effort to establish their liberties upon a surer foundation than the anomalies upon which they have hitherto rested.

The victory is to be won by unremitting labor, and a watchfulness that shall be proof against the surprises planned by traitors at home or abroad. We are to look for no fortuitous happenings, no miraculous interpositions. The friends of the Government, working together, cannot be overcome by any combination possible among their opponents. They may seek to divide and distract, as they have done, and they may partially succeed. But not if the people remain firm, calm and self contained. United, we are invincible against any force that can be brought against us. Divided, we should invite defeat, and attach to ourselves the name of having rejected the counsels of experience and enlightened reason.

Our victorious armies are bravely doing their duty in the field. What is required of the loyal men of Pennsylvania is a great victory at the polls in October and November. It is not only essential that the Federal government and the policy required to crush rebellion should be indorsed by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln; but at the coming contest in October it is important that in the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature, as many districts as possible should be carried by the loyal candidates now in and to be put in the field. We want the moral effect of overwhelming majorities as well as the prestige derived from military power and force. We expect to close the war as much by the influence of the ballot as the bullet. We hope to stop the effusion of blood by the unmistakable demonstration at the polls that the war is to be waged till the rebellion is ended. And that hostilities will not cease while there is an armed traitor in the field. Such a cessation of hostilities cannot be obtained by compromise or negotiation. It must be achieved by the stern influence of force—by the unmistakable, clear and well defined proofs of the ability of the government to cope with and conquer all or any of its foes.

Men of Pennsylvania, the issues are now before you for consideration and decision. You must abide the result as you establish it, for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the national government, and fully establish the fact that the free men of the loyal States are able to sustain the existence of the Union and the government against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. We ask you to assist not only in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but in the election of all loyal candidates for State and Federal offices, because their triumph will recognize our nationality—a result which must contribute to the maintenance of the national government. It needs no argument of our own to establish this position, because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite results.

Can we hesitate—can there be any trust or confidence in men placed in nomination by such men? Men of family, hesitate—men of property, hesitate—young men, who hope to enjoy both these blessings, hesitate before you cast your votes for nominees made by such agencies.

By order of the Union State Central Committee SIMON CAMERON, President.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIRT FORNEY, } Secretaries.

THE *Post* glories over what it calls "the acquisition" to the list of M'CLELLAN papers of the old *National Intelligencer* and the *Louisville Journal*, both old line Whig papers in the days when there was a Whig party to belong to. The *Post* mistakes in claiming these papers as "acquisitions." They have been in the Copperhead service even since the fact became manifest to their conductors that, in this war for the Union, *slavery was going to be hurt*. Of course they will support M'CLELLAN. They would support anybody whose antecedents gave promise that, if elected, their darling institution should be upon its legs, and their "Southern friends should not be too harshly dealt with."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REV JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D, will preach in his Church, U. P., corner of Sixth street and Cherry alley, on NEXT SABBATH, September 11th, at the usual hours. se10

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. JAS. H. LYNN, Pastor. Public worship temporarily, with the Wesleyan Methodist Congregation, Wylie street. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. se10.1t

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired, will be reopened on SABBATH, Sept. 11th inst. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. R. D. HOWE, D. D. se10

NOTICE.—THE BIRMINGHAM GAS CO MPANY give notice to their customers that from and after the 1st of SEPTEMBER they will be charged the sum of $3 50 per thousand feet in addition to the Government tax. se8.2w D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LUCRECO OIL CO., No. 11 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LUCRECO OIL CO., have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months. Stockholders will receive the same at the Office of the Company. se8.2w C. R. ISRAELL, Secretary.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.—Subscribers to the stock of the above Company are hereby notified that all subscriptions must be paid in full to the Treasurer, S. REYNER, No. 78 Wood street, on or before the 15th inst. Any subscriptions remaining unpaid after that date will be forfeited to the Company. JOHN FLEMING, President.

U. L. A.—THE UNION COUNCIL of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at WILKINS HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ p. m. Members of other Councils are respectfully invited to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Council. By order of the PRESIDENT. se8.2t

HEMLOCK PETROLEUM OIL CO.—The books of the Hemlock Petroleum Oil Company are now open at the office of Messrs. WATT & WILSON, Liberty street, and at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, and FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY. The history is as free as simple, and has been selected as being the most desirable portion of a large oil tract running on the Allegheny River, near the mouth of Hemlock Creek. The officers are: President—John Watt; Secretary and Treasurer—John Gwyn; Directors—Wm. H. Hays, Thomas H. Lane, John Wilson, John Watt, Samuel Gill, H. A. Garner and James Gordon. se8.2t

FRANKLIN COAL CO.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Franklin Oil Company, are now opened at the warehouse of Wm. BAGALEY, No. 13 Wood street.

Islands of the company are located in Venango Co., 1½ miles from the town of Franklin. Oil from the same will be delivered at the town of Franklin by railroad, at a cost not exceeding 1½ cents per barrel. The prospects are so favorable for even a higher price, the supply is not equal to demand in that vicinity, the business alone requires more than this company could deliver. The capital being small, the prospects for large dividends growing out of the business of the Company are very favorable. se8.1t

THE FIRST COMPANY FOR ONE YEAR—Large inducements offered to One Year Men—Captain Hall having recruited a company for 100 days and the greater portion of which have already offered to enlist for one year, he now offers to all men desirous of enlisting for that period in his company a bounty of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, CASH IN HAND.

Sgt. George W. Leonard, formerly Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is 1st Lieutenant of this company, who can be found daily at WILKINS HALL, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. C. R. HALL, Capt. Comd'g Co. A, One Year's Mil.

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS IN THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes, that the Tax Collector will be in the city of Allegheny, that place only, to receive the same, on and after the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, and if the same be not paid on or before the first day of October next then FIVE PER CENT will be added to and made payable thereon, and that if the same be not paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER next following, warrants will be directed to prop ly qualified persons, commanding each of them to levy the same, with all costs and charges accrued thereon, of such goods and chattels of the delinquents wherever found, and to make sale thereof, after advertisement, in accordance with law. Persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. D. MACPHERSON, City Treasurer.

TO THE ENROLLED MEN OF PITTSBURGH—There are over three hundred of you that have not contributed to the Bounty Fund. If you call upon them, they will do something. If the amount is not made up the certificates of those already enlisted will be withheld for the benefit of those who contribute to the fund. Your Committee hereby pledge themselves to clear every subscriber to the fund from the coming draft. Those who do not subscribe immediately will have to take care of themselves. SAMUEL EWART, E. GARSIDE, HENRY W. OLIVER, Jr., Recruiting Committee.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 30th, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unexcepted offers to disposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 50th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits, who may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *original* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000, and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, the 9th of September, The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest officers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective officers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on the payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful officers and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 24th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 30th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 3, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the government.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery. se8.1t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. FLINT FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.

Issues Non-Forfeiting Common Life and Endowment Policies. Also, Policies on all other popular plans. No other kind of Policy can offer equal security.

F. WOODS, General Agent.
Office, 115 FOURTH STREET. au31:1y

C. W. BURNARD, (late Manager for Lippincott & Co.)
D. D. BURNARD, (late of Gage, Burnard & Co.)
BURNARD & LONG,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 84 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS
HUBBARDS & LONG,

Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Mulay, Cross Cutt, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of KNIVES & SPRINGS, made from Shear Cast Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c. Warehouse and Works, cor. WATER & SHORT STS., Pittsburgh. Particular attention given Retoothing, Gumming and Sharpening Circular Saws; also repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap20:1y

WM. BARNHILL & CO., BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, Penn St., Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRICHES, FIRE DOGS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de8:tf

WM. C. ROBINSON, GEO. P. ROBINSON, WM. REA,
ROBINSON, REA & CO., (successors to ROBINSON, HINTS & HILLERS,) WASHINGTON WORKS, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY TEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS, of all descriptions; OIL TANKS & STILLS BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER. Also, Importers and Jobbers in MER.AIL, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINMERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST & 139 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:1ydawf

ONE OF HUNNEWELL'S GREAT REMEDIES—HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.—The basis of this truly wonderful preparation, now of such well-earned celebrity, is a freedom from every component calculated to debilitate, and by such to allow the greatest freedom of use, day or night, as the curative theory by which Throat and Lung Complaintsare so effectually cured.

To prevent asking attention to long stories of great cures, when local causes make almost all such complaints different in effect, I would ask confidence, which will be secured, in Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchial and Asthmatic Complaints, Whooping Cough, and to all Throat and Lung Complaints which, when neglected, end in Consumption. Testimonials from physicians of the highest respectability, and from invalids, can be seen at my office by all interested. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.

For sale by Jas. Fleming, Geo. H. Keyser, R. A. Fahnestock & Co., J. N. Fulton, Agents for Pittsburgh; Geo. A. Kelly, W. J. Hoare and Jr. James Brown, Agents for Allegheny City.

Solicitous to my age. se8

WM. CARNAHAN'S PATENT INJECTOR, Manufactured by the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. This Injector is now offered to the public after a thorough test of its merits, and the Manufacturers are prepared to show it in operation to any person who may call at the Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Its simplicity, cheapness, and the fact that it is the only Injector that will work with the water at any temperature, are its principal recommendations. Its capacity is equal to the best Injector made, and it will work with a lift of 22 feet. Its price is $50. Circulars with full particulars, sent on application. Address, WM. CARNAHAN, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents wanted in every county. ap6:1y

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being sent to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.
my31:1ydawf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reformed gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to the afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 150 Fulton street, N. Y.
chlldydawf

SWORD BETTER.—W. D. SELLERS, SOLIMAN.

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS
REITER & CO.,

Successors to Reiter, Bertman & Co., manufacturers of CAST STEEL, SPRING, PLOW AND BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

Works, FIRST WARD, Allegheny City.
P. O. Address, PITTSBURGH, Pa. jelly

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON RAILING, IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 81 SECOND and 80 THIRD STREET, bet. Wood and Market. Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. se9

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—Dr. Dupont, Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address D. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 8 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. mh28:1y

N. HOLMES & SONS, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 MARKET STREET Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale Dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and produce generally, No. 63 WOOD ST. Pittsburgh, Pa. sel

SUBSTITUTES OFFERED.

Still another chance

TO GET OUT OF THE DRAFT,

by procuring a SUBSTITUTE, which can be done by calling upon the undersigned at No. 127 FOURTH STREET. A. T. LOOMIS. se8:1w

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.—On and after

MONDAY, the 32d inst.,

money list per week will be received in payment of Express, either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers. GEO. SINGER, Agent. se31:1m

TUB FACTORY AT PUBLIC SALE IN NEW BRIGHTON.—Will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, September 20th, the one undivided one-third of a large three story building, with abundant water power. The present high price of coal makes water power desirable for manufacturing purposes.

For any further information call on CHARLES COLE, No. 63 Wood street, or on the undersigned at New Brighton. [se3:td] THOMAS SHAW.

SEAL PRESSES AND ENGRAVING GENERALLY.
Room 5, 26 Fifth street.
se6-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, for furnishing the U. S. General Hospital in Pittsburgh with 2,500 bushels of GOOD MERCHANTABLE COAL, more or less per month, from the 1st