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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A leading religious weekly gives a copy of an advertisement taken out of a Calcutta paper of an establishment at Birmingham, England, which manufacture gods for the Orientals. It reads: "Yamen, the god of the dead, in fine copper, embossed, very tastefully wrought; Rirdad, the prince of demons, splendidly designed; the giant on which he rides is a perfect model, and his sword is of a modern pattern. Varoni, the god of the sea—a brilliant piece of art; his crocodile is of copper, and has a silver tail. Denberin the god of wealth; this is of superior workmanship—the manufacturers have expended their best skill upon it. Also, other small demi-gods and inferior divinities. A very large assortment. Credit will not be given, but a discount made for cash payments. It seems incredible that men who know the worship of idols is offensive to God are yet willing to make "graven images" for the heathen to bow down unto and worship. The maker of the idol in the sight of God is no better than the worshipper. The editorial under the caption of "Christian Manufacture of Idols," taking the advertisement as a text, shows that there is a traffic in many forms in which men make money out of others, and profess to be conscientious in their business as these hardware men of Birmingham. All the sinners do not live at that place. The terms of this traffic in the category of "idol manufacture" runs thus: Christians of England and America pursued the slave trade with unconsciousness of doing wrong. War that Christian statesmen waged to sustain the opium trade in China, is just as wicked as the traffic in graven images. Worse. Opium will destroy both soul and body. The manufacture and sale of poisonous drinks, to intoxicate their neighbors, destroying both soul and body, is more fearful than the consequences of idolatry involves. Strange to say, persons who call themselves Christians, whose income—derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor, is involved with the same guilt of the Birmingham manufacturers. Men who make and sell bad books, who distribute the poisonous stuff, are in the same category of the idol makers of England. Worshippers of Mammon—the idol of Christendom—are in the same line of business with the Birmingham manufacturers. How many minister to his temple service while live in the midst of a generation that serving him, and no man can serve God and Mammon. The following are the closing words of this able editorial: "Let us be charitable to these Birmingham people. Some ten years ago we were on the coast of Asia Minor. The vessel that landed us, also landed there a part of her cargo on the shore, where there was no city, no warehouses, no city. A number of camels, the ships of the desert, were lying on the ground waiting for their burdens, and these animals were to convey the merchandise into the interior. We saw the freight put ashore, and read on the barrels, 'Pure Boston Rum.' Birmingham and Boston, England and America, Christian nations sending Bibles and missionaries into Asia, and with them Idols and Rum."

—Bishop Clark, one of the newly elected Bishops of the M. E. Church, shortly after his ordination the first work assigned him was to visit the Pacific coast to preside over the California and Oregon Conferences, and visit the churches as far as he could during his stay. He left New York July 4th, and reached home on Saturday last, by the Isthmus route, during which time he travelled 14,160 miles. He intended to return by the Overland route, but owing to the unsettled and uncertain condition of that route, he abandoned his original design. Bishop Thomson another of the new Bishops was despatched to India and other points where missionary stations are located in connection with the M. E. Church.

—Rev. Peter Young, the oldest minister of the Church of Scotland, died September 19, at Wigtown. He was in the ninety-second year of his age and the sixty-sixth of his ministry.

—The fifth Baptist church in Philadelphia was dedicated, free of debt, cost seventy-eight thousand dollars. The architecture of the church and chapel is rigid Gothic. Congregational singing is made a speciality. To carry out their favorite plan of pastor, one thousand dollars has been expended in hymn books alone. Each pew is supplied with three hymn books. The wisdom of congregational praise was beautifully illustrated on the evening of dedication, when one thousand persons sung Old Hundred and Coronation.

—According to the *Monde*, the Pope will concede nothing, which puts an end to the hopes entertained by some sanguine persons that he would do for the sake of peace and interests. Cardinal Antonelli, it appears repudiated it in the following words: "The Church knows how to suffer and combat, but it will never humiliate itself, it will never abdicate, it will never yield to modern infamy." He added, "what the Papal government is to-day, it will be in two years, it will be forever, for it represents the Church, like its divine founder, is unchangeable."

—The urgent necessities of the Reformed Dutch Board of Foreign Missions has aroused quite a spirit of liberality in the several classis of the Dutch Church.

—The Wesleyans in the United States have a law of discipline against connection with fellowship masonry.

—In accordance with a call, which appeared in the Methodist E. Church papers some time ago, the leaders of choirs and Superintendents of Sabbath Schools of that denomination, have just held a Musical Convention in New York City. The object of the convention was to cultivate musical taste and talent, and the improvement of church music generally. The exercises consisted of singing and instrumental practice, lectures, discussions, closing with two grand concerts. The exercises lasted nine days. It was decided that the assignment of singing the church to a few, practically to the exclusion of the congregation, is at variance with the design of Divine worship, and subversive of its purposes." Among the resolutions adopted was one recommending the use of the organ as an *accompaniment* to the voice, and advising the Church to make more liberal appropriations for securing educated musicians.

—At a meeting of the Baptist Union of England, recently held, it was ascertained that the total debt of the Baptist Churches for chapels was $507,500, of which $27,[illegible] had been paid during the past year. It was resolved to raise during the coming year $[illegible]000 as a building fund.

—The two hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the school of the Collegiate Church is announced to be held in the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, November 28.

—The following story deserves a wider circulation: It seems a young minister in a very elaborate sermon which he preached several times, "The commentators do not agree with me here." Next morning a poor woman came to see him, with something in her apron. She said her husband heard his sermon, and thought it was a very fine one, but he said, "the common-taters did not agree with him, he had sent him some of the best of kidneys."

Loyal Democratic Convention—Address of General Dix.

We spoke in our morning edition of the late Convention of Loyal Democrats in New York, as one of the most significant, important and hopeful movements of the day—one that will soon leave the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party, now headed by General McClellan, an impotent, despised and execrated faction—a faction in comparison with whose record that of the Cow-boys and Tories of the Revolution will be bright and enviable.

We now give the address of General Dix at that Convention, and commend it to all honest Democrats, to be carefully read and pondered. Any Democrat who can read this, and still vote for McClellan, must be given up as an incorrigible Copperhead:

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

To the Democracy of the Union:—The Democratic party had its origin in the two closing years of the eighteenth century. Its organization has had an efficient and unbroken existence for sixty-six years. For more than a quarter of a century it bore the name of republican. This designation was exchanged for that of democratic under the popular impulse given to its practical measures and its abstract opinions by the political school of Jefferson. For nearly a half century it was a bold, manly, upright, consistent and fearless exponent of its organic principles. It had in its early stages, that best of all conservative accessories—the opposition of a party (the Federalists,) as truthful and resolute as itself.

Whenever the public honor or the public interest was in peril, it was always the first to rush to arms; always the last to quit the field; never consenting to lay aside its armor till the country's cause was vindicated. Controlled and illustrated in all its acts by a lofty and disinterested spirit of patriotism, it gained, and for more than forty years preserved, unimpaired, the respect, the confidence and the support of the American people. In 1840 it was overthrown under the influence of a great commercial crisis, but not until a section of its followers, more solicitous for their own interests than the welfare of the country, had adulterated its creed and its policy by the introduction of maxims and measures at war with its fundamental principles.

It was at this juncture that its opponents, having become demoralised by a long-continued series of defeats, adopted as a rule for the selection of its candidates for the highest offices the principle of availability instead of talent and experience, laying the foundation of a far more pernicious and pervading system of demoralisation. The success of the opposition candidates, thus selected in 1840, was followed by the success of the Democratic candidates selected on the same principle in 1844. From that period there has been a gradual deterioration in the qualifications of those who have been put forward to fill public offices—not merely in the highest official positions, but in all the departments of the general government and in the States.

The legislative as well as the executive branches have participated in the general depravation. For this scheme of political management, having immediate party success and not the permanent welfare of the country for its object, both the principal political organizations are alike responsible. And it is impossible to conceal the humiliating truth that the evils the country is now suffering, beginning in a loose and unsteady administration of the public affairs, and ending in a treasonable attempt to overthrow the government, are all due to incompetency and inexperience. A great government demands, as an indispensable condition of its success, great qualities in those who control and direct its movements.

It is under this system of political management that we have been plunged in a war larger in its dimensions, and pregnant with more important consequences to the human race, especially to the cause of a stable government, than any intestine conflict in the annals of society. It concerns not merely the stability of our own political institutions, but those who commenced it assert the right of any member of a social compact to repudiate it at pleasure, though framed and ratified under the most solemn sanctions which communities of men are capable of exchanging with one another. The very essence of the contest is an assertion on the one hand, and a denial on the other of the right of a single party to a social organization founded on the mutual agreement to destroy it without the consent of the other parties. If the affirmative of this proposition could be maintained, it would bring into contempt a principle which lies at the very foundation of all individual as well as public contracts, and lead to a dissolution of all the bonds of human society.

If the Southern States, after calm deliberation, and after carefully considering all the consequences, had decided, with the consent of the others, and with a full recognition of their responsibility to the Union, to withdraw peaceably from it, there are many of us who would have preferred separation to civil war. But when a portion of the States, openly renouncing their obligation to the constitution and the Union, commenced a parricidal war against the government, insulting the national flag, seizing arsenals, mints and revenue vessels, and finally attacking one of the public forts garrisoned by the national troops, and compelling it by famine and overwhelming superiority of numbers to surrender, no man, unless lost to all self-respect and all sense of the national honor, could hesitate to accept intestine war, with all its acknowledged evils, rather than to submit tamely to aggressions which, if unresisted, would have made our name a reproach throughout the civilized world, and transmitted to our children an inheritance of undying obloquy and shame.

It was under this conviction that the people of the North, with a unanimity almost unparalleled, ranged themselves on the side of the government, and pledged their lives and property for its defence. Although the war became far more formidable than was originally anticipated, and brought with it from time to time many discouragements for the friends of the Union, it has been prosecuted with a perseverance on the part of the government, a heroism on the part of the army and navy, and a disregard of sacrifices on the part of the people, which no other nation has surpassed.

For eighteen months, after the commencement of the war the course of the democratic party was worthy of its traditional patriotism, courage and fidelity to the country. But under the malign influences which, since the fall election of 1862, have controlled the executive policy of the state of New York, and, through it the democratic movement in other states, its leaders, with a want of elevation of thought and feeling eminently illustrative of their unfitness for control, have lost sight of the vital issues involved in the contest; and have gone step by step from hostility to the government into hostility to the war. That the great body of the democracy are faithful to their principles is not doubted; nor is it doubted that they will assert themselves ere long against the despotic sway of those who have perverted the party organisation to their injury and dishonor.

In 1863 the party was betrayed by its leaders into open opposition to the act of Congress to fill by a draft the ranks of the army, thinned by disease and the sword. Although a similar measure was proposed in Congress in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, with the approbation of Madison, Monroe, Tompkins and Van Buren, it was denounced by the democratic leaders in 1863 as unconstitutional and oppressive; thus denying the right of a government—a right universally admitted by jurists and writers on public law—to provide for its own preservation by calling on those who live under its protection to arm in its defence. Thus the democracy, in the very midst, and, indeed, at one of the most critical periods of the war, were involved by its leaders in the odium of resisting an indispensable measure for carrying it on, placing the party for the first time in our history in the attitude of withholding its support from the government in a contest to maintain its existence.

Notwithstanding this gross misrepresentation of the democratic feeling, it was still hoped by those who had the interests of the country at heart, that the Chicago Convention would vindicate the tarnished honor of the party, by a declaration in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the armies of the insurgents should be disbanded. This hope has been painfully disappointed. They have spoken no word of censure for the unscrupulous men who have brought upon the country a cruel and devastating war; and who, in a flagitious attempt to overthrow the government, have caused the destruction of half a million of lives. They have not expressed a single sentiment indicating exalted love of country, or resentment for its wounded honor. They have exhibited none of the patriotic forecast which looks beyond the evils of the hour to the national humiliation, the social dismemberment, and the unending dissension and conflict between the separated States, which disunion would inevitably bring with it. But the very moment when our armies were achieving the most decisive victories, when Grant and Sherman, and Sheridan and Farragut, and their gallant followers were displaying the most heroic valor, and when the insurgents were giving evidence of speedy exhaustion, the Chicago convention, assuming to speak for the Democracy of the Union, declared the war a "failure," and called on the country to make "immediate efforts" for "a cessation of hostilities with a view to an immediate convention of all the States," &c.

It is well known that a large number of the members were openly in favor of putting an end to the war and acknowledging the independence of the insurgent states; and the unanimity with which the resolutions were adopted by the Convention would seem to justify the inference that they express the convictions of the whole body. The inference is warranted also by the repeated declarations of the rebel authorities at Richmond, that no overtures for a reconciliation would be received except on the preliminary condition of acknowledging their independence. It is confirmed by the interpretation put upon the resolutions by the most distinguished southern men. They are accepted as a harbinger of peace, but of peace with disunion. The invocation to a convention of all the States is regarded as a proposition for the deliberation of the States in their sovereign character—not in the Union but out of it—recognizing disunion as an established fact, virtually admitting the right of secession, and surrendering every principle for which the war has been waged.

A complete confirmation of this position of the Southern States will be found in the declaration of six of the Governors, including those of Georgia and North Carolina, in response to the Chicago platform: that it is "our firm and unalterable purpose to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence and to uphold the right and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt." That those who framed and those who adopted the Chicago resolutions foresaw all these consequences cannot be doubted without an impeachment of their intelligence. We are constrained, then, to conclude—for any other conclusion would be illogical—that the Convention, or those, at least, who shaped its action, meant to recommend a cessation of hostilities, which they knew must end in disunion.

We can have no companionship with this infidelity to the country and to the Democratic party. We repudiate the action of the convention as untrue to all the obligations of duty, and as a misrepresentation of the feelings and opinions of those for whom it assumed to speak. We believe that the great body of the Democracy are in favor of prosecuting the war with unabated vigor till the insurgent forces lay down their arms; that they are opposed to any negotiation for a settlement of existing differences with those who are threatening to overthrow the government by force; and that an indispensable preliminary of any such negotiation is an acknowledgment of the Union as a compact in full and binding force.

If General McClellan had met, in a manner worthy of his high position, the responsibilities with which he was invested by a nomination tainted by the declarations we have cited, he would have presented himself to the country with a strong claim to its confidence. If, without calculating the chances of success or defeat; if, regardless of the effect his opinions might have on the ballot, he had denounced a suspension of hostilities with a disinterested and courageous frankness, and declined the nomination on the conditions annexed to it as an impeachment of his patriotism and his judgment, he would have gained an elevation of greater honor in the eyes of his countrymen than any measure of political success could give him.

But he accepted the nomination without dissenting from the resolutions, thus making himself a party to them, and causing some of his best friends to doubt whether he has the firmness and independence necessary to carry the country successfully through the dangers by which it is surrounded. Regarding him as the exponent of opinions and purposes which we conceive to be of fatal tendency, and, believing, whatever may be his private convictions or his personal good qualities, that the want of decided purpose his letter of acceptance discloses, would insure his submission to the influences which controlled the convention, we reject his nomination as an essential part of its proceedings.

In coming to this determination, two important questions present themselves:

1. What course shall we, as individuals, pursue at the approaching election?

2. What measures shall we adopt to aid in restoring the democratic party to the confidence of the country?

In regard to the first question, we have no advice to give, except that no democrat should support the nominees of the Chicago convention, or the policy it has proclaimed, believing, as we do, that such a co-operation would place us in the same relation to the country as that in which the federal party stood, in the days of its decline, as opponents of the war of 1812. When the existing war, with its dangers, its trials, its sufferings and its excitements shall have passed away, we believe that no man can have any greater cause for regret than that of having supported a candidate for the highest honors of the republic, who is bound by the declarations put forth as the basis for his action, to ask rebels with arms in their hands to grant us "a cessation of hostilities."

In regard to the second question, we intend to lay the foundation to-day for a reorganization of the democratic party, on the principle of Jefferson and Jackson. We have not come together as war democrats, but simply as democrats, and as an integral part of the Democracy of the Union, separating ourselves, under a sense of imperious duty to the country in its great extremity, from those through whose mismanagement, lack of sagacity, and want of disinterested patriotism, it has fallen into demoralization and reproach. From this depth it can never rise again under the auspices of those who have thus misled and betrayed it. The conditions of its reorganization, which we regard as fundamental, are:

1. A prosecution of the war with all the vigor that can be infused into it until the rebellion is suppressed; not for the subjugation of the southern people, but for the overthrow of their leaders, who reject all compromise under the constitution, and who should be expelled from the country or compelled to submit to the authority of the government, and suffer the punishment due to their crime.

2. The support of the State governments in all their rights under the constitution, as defined by Jefferson in his inaugural address in 1801.

3. A scrupulous abstinence from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred by law.

4. The selection of the ablest and best men for office, and an utter repudiation of the degrading rule of availability.

5. An amendment of the constitution of the United States, which shall allow every citizen to vote directly for President and Vice President, instead of the present system of voting by electorial colleges, which leaves him the alternative but to lose his vote, or to cast it for one of the candidates presented by party conventions.

6. An amendment of the constitution, which shall render the President ineligible after one term of service.

7. A preservation of the Union—not as a reconstruction, which we hold to be in full vigor as a perpetual compact, with none of its rights, duties, powers or guaranties impaired or capable of being modified, except in the mode prescribed by its own stipulations.

On this basis of principles we appeal to the democracy of the Union for their co-operation and support. We ask it in the name of the great men in whose counsels the party had its origin, the fearless who have sustained it in its trials, and the pure who carried it unstained for nearly half a century through the temptation in which it was exposed. We invoke your aid in purifying it, and in restoring it to the primitive disinterestedness and elevation of purpose from which it has fallen. The darkness in which the fortunes of the country are enveloped will soon be dissipated—to be followed, let us hope, by a brighter prosperity than has ever dawned upon it.

But it is not to be disguised that the convulsions through which we are passing will leave behind them questions only to be adjusted by the highest capacity and the largest experience. What hope is there that either of the great political parties, after a retrograde career of a quarter of a century, will be equal to the task without a thorough reform? If a higher elevation of purpose, a purer patriotism, and a loftier disinterestedness, can not be infused into the management of our political affairs, our system of government will prove a disastrous failure. The hope of contributing to such a reform is one of the objects for which this meeting has been called. The movement needs a cordial co-operation on the part of the great body of the people, to give it effect. At a future time the appeal to them will be renewed, filling up with greater detail the outline traced to-day.

In laying open the source of the evils under which the peace and prosperity of the country have been stricken down, and in raising the [illegible] support and aid to meet these evils with effectual remedies, we shall have done all in our power to counteract the baneful influences by which all we hold most dear is imperilled; but it is only through the active and determined interposition of the people themselves, that the institutions under which we live can be saved from disorganization and disgrace, and the cause of free government throughout the world would be secured from the fatal reflex of an unsuccessful experiment on this continent.

CLOSING SPEECHES.

There were loud calls for General Sickles, who made a stirring address, an excellent letter from Henry G. Stebbins was read, and D. S. Coddington made an eloquent speech, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE ELECTION FRAUD.

THE CONFESSION OF FERRY.

Lieut. Murphy Implicated and Arrested.

RETURN OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS

New York, Nov. 4.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Ferry, who was convicted and sentenced to State prison for life, and who, on his trial, made a partial confession, is now disposed to be more communicative. He says that he had been, for some time before his arrest, sick of the whole business, and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to Peter Cagger and other Democratic politicians in New York—which would prove their complicity beyond all peradventure—when he intended to voluntarily make a complete expose of the whole thing, and that if the arrest of himself and confederates had been postponed another week he would have been able to fix the guilt of the transaction, from its incipiency, where it properly belonged.

This morning Capt. J. S. Gaines, of the 117th U. S. Infantry, arrived here from the front, having in charge Lieut. Murphy, of the 7th New York artillery, who, it is stated, is implicated in the election fraud by signing the blanks. Murphy was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and has been committed to the Old Capitol to await an investigation.

The *World's* special says: The New York Commissioners left for Albany to-day, having failed to accomplish the objects of their mission. Their report, together with all the correspondence held with the Government, will be delivered to Gov. Seymour on their arrival.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF HOOD'S ARMY

The Surprise of our Pickets.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, Nov. 4.—Late rebel newspapers give us the particulars of the movement of Gen. Hood's army from Gadsden, Ala., towards Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river. The most astounding results are prophesied, but, says a correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, it is to be regretted that Gen. Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule.

The garrison of Atlanta is given as six thousand effective men.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, the official organ of Jeff. Davis, strongly advocates the placing of slaves in the rebel army.

General Lee in his official report of the rebel surprise of our pickets in front of Petersburg last Sunday night, claims that our line was swept for half a mile, and 230 of our men captured.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

THE MEN BUILDING LOG HOUSES.

Washington, Nov. 4.—A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the situation is unchanged.

The men are building log houses.

A severe storm has prevailed.

OPERATIONS OF A NEW PIRATE.

Arrival of the Crews of Captured Vessels.

New York, Nov. 4.—A vessel has arrived here with the officers and crews of a number of vessels captured on our coast by a new pirate, the Chicamauga, commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, which left Wilmington October 28th with two other steamers. She is painted pea-green, has two smoke-stacks, and carries three guns and 150 men.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Cane Presentation.

On Thursday evening the officers and employees of the Enrollment Board of the 23d District presented a beautiful gold headed cane to Josiah Copley, Esq., Commissioner of the Board, as a testimonial of their regard for him as a man and officer. The presentation took place at the house of Mr. Copley, and was a complete surprise, as he had not received the slightest intimation of what was intended until the donors stepped into his parlor, headed by the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., who had been specially invited to make the presentation speech. The address was most appropriate and felicitous, and was the more interesting from the fact that its real object was cunningly kept in obscurity, by the speaker, until he was almost through—the gentleman to whom it was addressed standing ready to exclaim "What does this mean?" When the elegant and costly cane (which, up to this time, had been used by the doctor as his own) was handed over to Mr. Copley, the plot was revealed, his curiosity relieved, and the object of the visit explained. The doctor concluded by alluding to the high estimation in which Mr. Copley has ever been held in the community; to his kindly courtesy, his unyielding integrity, and his consistent, upright course as a citizen and christian. It afforded him great pleasure to witness this endorsement of his conduct as an officer under the Government, and expressed the wish that every officer in the country could exhibit the same fair and honorable record.

Mr. Copley, on receiving the gift, expressed his thanks in a few happy remarks. He alluded to the exceedingly pleasant relations which had always existed between the donors and himself; but he had only aimed to discharge his duties fairly and impartially, and did not consider himself deserving of this special expression of their favor. He would cherish the gift, however, and hand it down as a memento for future generations. He concluded by expressing the hope that the war might soon be brought to a close, and the office which he now held abolished.

After spending a short time in pleasant conversation, the party dispersed.

The cane is neat, elegant and costly, with a massive gold head, with the following inscription on the top: "Presented to Josiah Copley, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, 23d District, Pa. Nov. 24, 1864." On the octagonal sides are the names of the donors, as follows: "J. W. Kirker, Dr. A. Perchment, G. D. Anderson, B. W. Bradin, F. H. Kirker, W. H. Lockhart, H. B. Lyon, S. K. Forsyth, B. B. Keasley, H. A. Scandrett, H. Herman, W. M'Kean, A. D. Bolton, officers and employees of said office, as a testimonial of their esteem, and appreciation of his uniform worth as a gentleman and officer."

Sentence of Dr. Webb.

The notorious Dr. Joshua Webb, lately convicted in the United States District Court, at Cleveland, for counterfeiting, has been sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the penitentiary. It appeared upon the trial that this man, while professing to be a detective, or rather acting in the capacity of a "stool pigeon" for detectives, actually engaged himself in the business of counterfeiting, and by ingratiating himself into the confidence of others, would deposit the evidences of guilt in various places about the house, informing the detectives when everything was ready, and the poor victim was arrested, tried, convicted and consigned to the penitentiary through the infamous schemes of this daring villain. There is reason to believe that, in connection with the equally notorious Newcomer, he has been the instrument of consigning more than one innocent man to the penitentiary from this vicinity. It's a long lane that has no turn, and the calamity which Dr. Webb has caused to fall upon others, is now resting upon his own head. Justice has overtaken him at last.

At a Union demonstration in New Haven the Darby delegation bore a motto,—"Lincoln's hireling—McClellan—$7,000 a year."

New Furnace at Sharon.—We learn from the Sharon *Herald* that Coleman, Westerman & Co. have laid the foundation of a new furnace stack, adjoining the one already in operation, and expect to have another furnace in operation by next spring. With the coal in the hills on all sides, and the facilities which that locality now enjoys for bringing the ore to it, the Sharon Valley bids fair to be completely lighted by furnaces in a few years.

Stop Thief.—A grey mare, with neck nearly white and dapple on the hip, about fifteen hands high, was stolen from the residence of S. S. Boggs, near Finleyville, Washington county, on Sunday night last. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the thief, and twenty-five dollars for the mare.

Wagon Burned.—A wagon, containing a quantity of fireworks, took fire in the Allegheny Diamond last night. The rockets and roman candles exploded simultaneously, and made a good display. The wagon was completely destroyed.

Disorderly Conduct.—Young Dean, who was arrested last night on Grant street, for throwing stones at the Torch-light Procession, had a hearing before Mayor Lowry this morning, and was fined $25 and costs.

Two Men Drowned.—Two Scotchmen, named Ferguson and McShane, miners at Jenkins' coal works, on the Monongahela river, were drowned near Parkinson's Landing, on Tuesday noon. These men were pleasure riding in a skiff when the steamer Franklin rounded for a landing at Jenkins. Seeing this the men attempted to run the skiff in ahead of the boat, and being caught between the Franklin and a coal boat moored at the tipple, they were thrown into the river and drowned. They had but recently come over from the old country, both leaving families in Scotland. As yet but one of the bodies has been recovered.

Drowned.—On Monday night, at Lock No. 5, on the Monongahela river, a man named David Core, lock tender, was drowned by falling from the abutment into the river. The deceased, sitting in the watch-house by the stove, had fallen asleep, when the tow boat Tiger signalled for the keeper. Half awakened by the whistle he started out, and whilst walking across the gate beams, fell into the water and was drowned. Mr. Core was a resident of Hillsboro, in Washington county, and had been but recently employed at the Lock.

Democracy in 1832.—The transparency carried in the procession on Thursday evening, representing Gen. Jackson addressing Calhoun, "By the Eternal, this Union must and shall be preserved. A Traitor's doom to him who acts against it," was very forcible and telling design. Old Jackson Democrats could not help but feel the force of it when they contrasted the Democracy of 1832 with that of 1864. The design was gotten up by Messrs. Long & Lane, Smithfield street.

Sad Accident.—A child, about four years of age, belonging to David Deitrich, residing in the southwest part of Canfield township, Mahoning county, Ohio, was burned to death on Saturday evening last. The parents had left the room but a short time, when, in some way, the child's clothes took fire from a candle, and before relief could be given, it was so badly burned that it died.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Window Shades,

At the New Carpet Store,

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next house to Post Office, second floor.

Druggets and Crumb Cloths,

We have just received some entirely new and very handsome patterns

Woolen Druggets, Medallion Centres,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

oc20 Next house to Post Office, second floor.

NEW CARPETS.

Now opening, a large stock of

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, DRUGGETS,

MEDALLION CRUMB CLOTHS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Wool, Dutch and Hemp Carpets,

List, Rag and Yarn Carpets.

Carpet Sweepers, &c.,

BOUGHT DURING THE LATE PANIC.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

no2 87 FOURTH STREET.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. GILBERT M. M'MASTER.

McMASTER AND GAZZAM,

SOLICITORS OF

CLAIMS AND PATENTS,

And ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

98 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh.

LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT TO COLLECT

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, BACK PAY,

And all other MILITARY OR NAVAL CLAIMS against the United States.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, due Soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in battle, collected immediately.

Call at 98 GRANT STREET,

oc4:ly Opposite the Cathedral.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

129 Fourth Street,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS, SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANTS, PUMPS, SHEET LEAD, BAR LEAD, LEAD PIPE, &c.,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

oc24 129 FOURTH STREET.

PLUMBING, Gas and Steam Fitting.

In all its branches, carefully attended to, by experienced, practical workmen. A fine assortment of GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS, SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANTS, &c., Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 50 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny;

And 137 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

mhl1:lawdly

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, the Tobacco Manufacturing Warehouse, situated on the corner of West street and Third alley, in the City of Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pa. The building is of brick, 20 feet front by 80 feet deep, two stories high, and is erected on leased ground, having about twelve years to run, at a ground rent of $1.50 per foot front. The house, and the right to the lease, will be sold together.

Distrained as the property of Caleb Farr, to satisfy United States Internal Revenue Taxes, due and unpaid, by authority of warrant from the Collector of the 23d District, Pa.

Terms cash, lawful money of the United States.

Sale will take place at 10 o'clock a. m.

oc1:td H. McELHENY, Deputy Collector.

CHAS. W. SEVILLE & CO.,

Grinders and Polishers,

[illegible] Young B[illegible]'s Grinding and Repairing Shop,) in an alley running from Fifth street to Diamond alley, near Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Butchers' Cleavers, Sausage, Straw and Shingle Knives, Carpenters', Coopers' and Tinners' Tools, Scissors, Razors, Tailors' Shears, Sadlers' Knives, Mowing Machine Guides, Sad Irons, &c.

All jobbing to be left at TATE & SEVILLE'S, No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS, now in store:

200 bu. Buckwheat Flour;	80 bls pure Cider Vinegar;
200 boxes W. R. Cheese;	500 dos. canned Peaches;
300 bls Lake Shore Apples;	500 bush. dried Peaches;
200 bu. Peach'b'w Potatoes;	200 " Apples;
50 bls. Jersey Sweet "	200 " Chestnuts;
100 bush. Timothy Seed;	50 " Walnuts;
200 " Flaxseed;	150 lbs. Ginseng;
200 bbls. No. 2 Extra Salt;	150 bush. Carrots;
200 kegs Dairy p'k'd Butter;	50 bags Turnips;
5 bls. fresh Roll Butter;	4 bbls. Tallow;
10 bls. calt'd Cranberries;	180 bush. White Beans;
" wild " "	125 lbs. Beeswax;
200 bbls. Westmoreland County Highwines	

For sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

OYSTER CRACKERS and CRACKED MEAL

Can be had at MARVIN'S BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY, No. 84 Fourth street.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER, No. 34 BAY STREET, near Penn.

Drawings of MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS, BRIDGES, &c., executed with accuracy, on short notice.

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL, with special classes for different styles of drawing.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW GLASS, DRUGGISTS GLASSWARE, VIALS and BOTTLES of all kinds,

Warehouse 65 Water st., below Ferry.

Our factories now being in full operation we are prepared to furnish any articles in our line promptly. Styles and quality equal to any in the market.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

Quartermaster's Office, U. S. M. Corps, Washington, October 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. of the [illegible] DAY OF DECEMBER next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1865, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, indigo wool-dyed.)

2,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed.) 54 inches wide, to weigh 24 ounces per yard.

150 yards of Scarlet Cloth all wool, (cochineal dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

7,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

7,100 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

11,000 yards White Linen, for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

17,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

4,800 yards Cotton Ticking, for bed sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete (except pompons.)

1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 6 inches in circumference.

4,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.

1,400 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)

250 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)

100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)

1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.

100 sets Epaulet Bullion for sergeants and corporals.

1,400 sets Epaulet Bullion for privates.

75 Red Worsted Sashes.

6,000 yards Yellow Binding.

4,000 yards of Red Cord.

100 Swords for sergeants.

60 Swords for musicians.

40 Drums (tenor,) complete.

40 Drum Slings.

100 Batter Drum Heads.

100 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

60 sets of Drum Snares.

3 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

50 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 Army-Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes, without magazine.

1,800 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached

1,400 Percussion Cap Pouches.

1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.

1,200 Waist Belts.

1,400 Waist Plates.

100 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,200 Tin Magazines for cartridge boxes, as per sample.

CLASS NO. 9.

1,000 Knapsacks.

600 Haversacks

100 Canteens.

100 Musket slings.

CLASS NO. 10.

CLASS NO. 11.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch coats,

Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates;

Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates;

Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates;

Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates;

Flannel shirts,

Linen Shirts

Drawers,

Flannel Sacks,

Red and Blue Jackets for boys,

Leggings.

The above mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent from the payment of account rendered under first order until second order is filled, and ten per cent from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guaranty:

FORM OF GUARANTY.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.

C. D., Guarantor.

E. F., Witness. ——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guaranty. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1865," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster Marine Corps, Washington.

oc11:lawdw

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

Quartermaster's Office, U. S. M. Corps, Washington, 21st October, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock P. M., of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865 viz.:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;

Charlestown, Massachusetts;

Brooklyn, New York;

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

Washington City, District of Columbia;

Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles or one and one fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarter, necks and kidneys, tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1, prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the vinegar, beans, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guaranty:

FORM OF GUARANTY.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantor.

C. D. Guarantor.

Witness: E. F. ——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guaranty.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

oc24:lawdlw

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for the Franklin, Philadelphia and Reliance Insurance Companies, Northeast corner Wood and Third sts.

W. P. JONES, Agent for North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, corner Market and Water sts.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary of Western Insurance Company, 92 Water street.

LEAD—500 pigs Soft Galena in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

CARD—OIL AND MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE OR LEASE—KEITH, PAINTER & CO., dealers in Oil, Oil Territory and Mineral Lands are prepared to sell or lease any quantity of land situated in the celebrated oil regions of Burning Springs, Little Kanawha, Hughes River, Horse Neck, Bull Creek, and all other localities of importance.

We have also a large amount of valuable territory in the well known oil regions of Washington county, Ohio, and other places. Their West Virginia lands are also all teeming with abundance of valuable minerals, which will well repay the miner for his labor. These lands will be sold or leased in quantities to suit applicants, and on reasonable terms.

For purchase or lease of oil land apply to J. M. KEITH, at Marietta, Ohio, or to C. R. PAINTER, corner Hancock street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

oc22:lmd

H. KLEBER & BRO., Dealers in Music and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and sole agents for STEINWAY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS No. 53 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my26

BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c.

NEW BOOKS.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

This new volume, by the author of "Among the Pines," is selling off like wild-fire, and can hardly be made as fast as the orders pour in for it. It is crammed full of material, most important to every one interested in public affairs, military or political, besides being so thoroughly attractive and absorbing in incident and story as the author's other books. 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

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A new novel, vigorous and fresh—sure to make a hit. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper. $1 75.

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A new and promising author is developed in this charming work of fiction. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper. $1 50.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION,

A splendid book, that every one ought to own. 12mo cloth. $1 50.

The Alabama and Sumter.

[illegible] Boys," "May Martin," "Locke Amsden." 12mo cloth. $1 50.

JOHN GUILDERSTRING'S SIN,

An intense and passionate Love Story, in the Jane Eyre style. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper. $1 50.

Darkness and Daylight.

Mrs. Holmes' new novel. 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

TALES FROM THE OPERAS,

The plots of all the operas, in the shape of stories. 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

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HENRY MINER,

oc4 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.

A BASE IMITATION of my PATENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask Stationers for the genuine.

WILLIAM MANN,

no3:2m 43 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

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WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED

Royal Quarto Dictionary,

UNABRIDGED.

Over 3,000 illustrations. The most complete work of the kind ever published. Latest and best. Excels all others in its Etymology. Of conceded superiority in definitions. Price $12. For sale by

J. L. READ, 78 Fourth street.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW YORK, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'S Philadelphia

CELEBRATED PIANOS.

Seven first prize GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS received within a month at State Fairs and Fair of the American Institute, New York, in 1863, by WM. B. BRADBURY for the

BEST PIANO FORTES.

SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, received the CRYSTAL PALACE PRIZE MEDAL at London, besides having received at home numerous Medals, Diplomas and Special Reports from State Fairs and Institutes. Both have numerous letters of recommendation from the highest musical talent—GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, WM. MASON, GRABE, and others.

Also, a fine assortment of SMITH & CO.'S BOSTON FIRST PRIZE AMERICAN ORGANS AND MELODEONS, all warranted for eight years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12, Bissell's Block, St. Clair St.

TUNING AND REPAIRING done at shortest notice. SHEET MUSIC bound in any style.

no3

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,

83 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DECKER'S PIANOS.

Best Pianos in America. se7

N. SIEDLE, No. 153 Smithfield St., Dealer in

Pianos and Musical Instruments.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c., which he will sell for low prices.

taf:lawd

KNABE'S PIANOS.—HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.—A splendid assortment of these unrivalled Pianos, which will be sold at a reduction of from fifty to seventy-five dollars less than factory prices, according to style of Piano. Testimonials of excellence from Thalberg, Strackosch and G. Satter. Also from some of the most eminent Professors and Amateurs in the country. Circulars sent by mail gratis.

oc29 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BISSELL'S BLOCK.

W. H. McGEE,

10 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Would call the attention of buyers to his stock of goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the newest styles of goods to be found in first class houses. Gents wishing a suit of clothes made to order, will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also, a full and complete stock of

Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,

my17 No. 10 St. Clair st, Pittsb'h.

FASHIONABLE

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

FOR

GENT'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER,

IN THE BEST STYLE AND MANNER,

R. B. NORRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

79 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

PRICES REDUCED!

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

We are now Selling at Reduced Prices.

OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

For Boys, Youths and Children, which is complete in all the new styles of the season.

GRAY & LOGAN,

oc8 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HENRY G. HALE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Northwest cor. Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Are now receiving their second arrival of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which, in choice of selection and best of quality, together with fair prices being bought when gold was at its lowest figure, they are now prepared to make up anything in their line on short notice and in best class style. Returning thanks to their friends and the public for past favors, and hoping by close attention to business to share a liberal patronage for the future.

oc28

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following Real Estate belonging to the estate of the late Moses Beatt, deceased, to wit:

A Tract of Land situate in Hampton township, Allegheny county, about 11 miles from the city, adjoining lands of R. A. Sample and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a double Log Dwelling House and Log Barn, with shingle roof, &c.

A Lot of Ground in the City of Allegheny, fronting 27 feet on Lacock street and running through to Ann street. There is erected thereon two Brick Houses, fronting on Lacock street, and a Frame House fronting on Ann street.

A Lot of Ground in the City of Allegheny, fronting 22 feet on Robinson street, on which is erected a frame Dwelling House.

The above property will be sold at a bargain. Terms made known on application to either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM BEATT, McClure township;

THOMAS BEATT, No. 51 Ann street, Allegheny.

oc24:lmdawT

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers for sale that very desirable FARM, late the property of Andrew Richey, deceased, situate on the old Butler Turnpike Road, about seven miles from the city, in Shaler township, and containing about 164 ACRES, strict measure. The improvements are a superior large brick dwelling house, a frame barn and carriage house, a two story frame tenant house, an apple and peach orchard of the best grafted fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and the fences are in good order. This farm (formerly owned by Isaac Lightner, Esq.,) is one of the most desirable sites for a country residence in the vicinity of the city, being easy of access by good roads, and located in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the plank road, mills, schools, churches, &c.

For terms apply to Mrs. RICHEY, widow, on the premises, or to the undersigned,

JAMES RICHEY,

No. 43 Bank Lane, Allegheny City,

oc14:3weodaltwT Near Wire Suspension Bridge.

FOR SALE—LAWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—That beautifully situated and improved property fronting on Mill, Center and Butler streets, is now offered for sale, having a front on Mill street of 700 feet, and on Center street of 800 feet, on which there is erected a large Frame Dwelling House of twelve rooms, large hall, good cellar, ice house, &c., all in complete order, with a beautiful grove in front, a large stable, a choice variety of fruit, and excellent water. This property has been recently laid out, and will be disposed of as a whole or in sections to suit purchasers, on very liberal terms. The plan of the above grounds can be seen at my office.

There is also a few beautifully situated lots fronting on Butler and Center streets, near the Citizens Passenger Railway Depot, an excellent location for business or private houses.

For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES,

oc19 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—A very valuable FARM in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 185 acres, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a FARM OF 260 ACRES, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa. Improvements good. The land is of the best quality. Coal and limestone in abundance.

Also, a FARM OF 114 ACRES, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., immediately on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Also, a FARM of 163 ACRES, in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, a FARM of 106 ACRES, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also a FARM OF 127 ACRES, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa.; about 70 acres cleared; limestone and a sandstone quarry, opened; well timbered, and very easy of access to the Youghiogheny river.

Also, FOUR NEW BARGES, built and finished in a workmanlike manner.

For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,

no4 No. 106 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

Farms and Farming Lands.

I have for sale very low a number of Farms and Tracts of Land, suitable for farming purposes, in FAYETTE COUNTY, all within a moderate distance from the extension of the Connellsville Railroad, beyond its present terminus. Some of the land is improved, and under leases expiring in the spring, and the remainder is of various qualities of timber and wild land, in a healthful and improving country, now being rapidly developed by the railroad, and the discoveries of oil indications on some of them. Several parties are now boring for oil under leases, and with fair prospects. The lands will be sold at prices varying from $5 to $30 per acre, and are deserving the attention of persons seeking a location convenient to market. Apply to

oc18 S. S. BRYAN, 59 Fourth street, Pittsb'gh.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN SITES AND VILLAGE LOTS, NEAR FORT HERRON.—The undersigned, Executors of the estate of John Herron, dec'd offer for sale a number of Lots, from one-half to two acres each, situated near Fort Herron, and within three minutes walk of the terminus of the Pittsburgh & Minersville Passenger Railway. The above Lots are beautifully located for private residences.

Also, a number of small Lots in the village of Minersville, fronting on the Passenger Railway—thirty to sixty feet front and from one to two hundred feet deep.

For information enquire of either of the undersigned, or W. A. HERRON, Clerk's Office, Court House.

WM. A. HERRON,

JOHN D. HERRON,

R. C. HERRON,

F. J. HERRON,

jal6:tm Executors.

FOR SALE.

11 ACRES OF GROUND,

IN ROSS TOWNSHIP,

Near the New Brighton turnpike, three miles from the city, suitable for Country Seat, Vineyard, or Market Garden.

IS OFFERED FOR SALE VERY LOW.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN, Broker and Ins. Agent,

59 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—One new Steam Engine, 15 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, extra heavy from balance valve governor.

One 12 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, second-hand, will be as good as new.

One 7 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke, new.

One 8 " " 22 " "

Two Cylinder Boilers, 28 in. diam., 30 feet long.

Three " " 32 " "

Two Wrought Iron Oil Stills.

Also, Three sets of Boring Tools, for Oil Wells.

Cheap for cash. Enquire of H. M'ROBB, ap23 Allegheny River Bank, near the Point.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 165 ACRES on Big Sewickley, three miles from the Railroad station, well improved. Price $50 per acre.

A 65 ACRE FARM on Kilbuck, 3½ miles from Glendale Station on which is a Grist Mill, Store, Dwelling, Barn, and good improvements. Price, $9,500.

TWENTY LOTS, on Fremont and Tremont streets, Second ward, Allegheny.

FOUR LOTS on Kilbuck, at Glendale Station, containing six to ten acres.

For sale by J. T. SAMPLE, Real Estate Broker,

oc8 67 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES OF LAND, On which there is a fine two-story stone house, containing four rooms, hall and kitchen. A young orchard of 100 bearing fruit trees; all the necessary outbuildings, and a good well of pure water at the door, Situated on the Washington turnpike, six miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Mansfield, and one-half mile from the plank road. For particulars enquire on the premises, of the owner, CHRISTOPHER HOPE, or of No. 4 Diamond, of J. DUNLEVY, Jr.

oc13:3wdawT

FOR SALE—STEAM SAW MILL AND OIL REFINERY.—The one-half of one of an Oil Refinery and Steam Saw Mill, with one and one half acres of ground; an abundance of coal on the hill-side open and being worked; situate on the Allegheny River and A. V. R. R., is offered for sale. The Refinery is new and of modern build. The Saw Mill is in good order, and is well situated, having a creek running into it to the river. Good locality for building boats.

For particulars call on the undersigned.

LYDAY & CHOPPENNING,

ap8:tf No. 73 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE OIL BARGE,

117 feet long, 20 feet wide, 7 feet deep; will hold 2,[illegible] bbls. Bulk Oil. Can be seen at Macksown's Oil Refinery, below Sharpsburg Bridge, on the Allegheny river.

For price, &c., enquire of W. MACKEOWN, No. 167 Liberty street.

The above would make a good Coal Barge by taking off the deck.

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT TOP BUGGY,

Of the latest style and best make. Call and see, at the [illegible] BLACK BEAR HOTEL, Diamond.

FOR SALE—AT Aladdin Oil Works 32 CRUDE OIL TANKS

In prime order. Also at Allegheny Valley Depot 69 pieces 2-inch cast iron water pipe. Apply at the office of ALADDIN OIL CO.,

no4:tf 42 Market street.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable BUILDING LOTS in the Sixth Ward, commanding an excellent view, situated on Fulton street, immediately opposite the mouth of Centre avenue, having a front on Fulton street of 22 feet 4½ inches, and extending back 100 feet to an alley.

For terms, etc., inquire of CULP & SHEPARD, oc28:tf No. 367 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A STOCK FARM, containing 273 acres, 120 cleared, 30 of which is natural meadow, balance prime timber. Good dwelling house, tenant house, barn 40 by 60; large orchard; water in every field. Situated in Burrell township, Westmoreland county. Is offered at a bargain. Apply to

oc24 S. M'LAIN & CO., 103 Fourth street

FOR SALE—150 Acres of Coal, also 120 acres of front coal for pool No. 2, situated near coal and railroad and other improvements to good working order to pool No. 2, and fronted on the Youghiogheny river and Connellsville Railroad. Enquire of WILLIAM WARD, [illegible] Smithfield and Grant streets.

FOR SALE—A lot of ground 67 by 80 Feet, on which is erected a large two story brick house, suitable for warehouse or manufactory, situated on Third street, between Market and Ferry streets. For terms apply on the premises to

no1:tw JOHN LUNDY.

FOR RENT—A FINE STORE ROOM with Dwelling, and Stable, on [illegible] street, [illegible], Allegheny City. Possession right away. Formerly occupied by [illegible]. Enquire [illegible] JOHN [illegible], Allegheny.

FOR RENT.—The [illegible] brick Warehouse, No. 137 FIRST STREET, lately occupied by John Ogden & Co., as a Mineral Water Manufactory. Enquire on the premises, or of Mr. [illegible] ROCH, [illegible]. no1:tf