

At the purpose and policy of the war be the destruction of the institutions of our country, if against all counsel and warning our public servants persist in opposing the reconstruction of the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it, the North-western Democracy, while they will not vote one man or one dollar for its prosecution until that policy be changed. [Applause.]

Such I believe to be the Democratic sentiment, and you must bear in mind that it is to the Democratic party that you must look to bring this war to a close and restore the Union. The Republican party can not do it. Their policy will protect it till your heads are white as snow. A friend at my side suggests that they will involve us in a war with France and England, besides. It is not unlikely, for we have every inducement to fear under their management.

But let us not despair. The clouds are parting a little. After the important victories lately achieved, we ought to have peace within ninety days. Let us hope that your determined and emphatic protest, backed up by a sweeping majority for the Democratic ticket, will be heeded at Washington and produce a return to that policy to which all parties agreed at the outset, and which alone can save this Republic.

I pray Almighty God—let us all pray—with reverence and fear, that this Republic, so noble in its proportions, so rich in all blessings, so full of hope to the oppressed of other climes—this Republic, in whose virgin soil the tree of liberty was planted for shelter to the nations—that this grand and glorious Republic may yet be spared for us, for our posterity and for mankind. [Several voices: "Amen," and loud applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I must bring these remarks to a close. They have not been as connected or as complete as I had wished to make them. What ever I have said has been said with the best feelings toward you all, with a sincere desire for your welfare and the good of our common country. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your attention, and for the honor you have done me, and bid you farewell. [Loud and continued applause, and cheers for Mr. Hayes.]

**The Writ of Habeas Corpus.**

The Secretary of War has ordered that the act of Congress relating to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the proclamation of the President based upon the same, be published for the information of all concerned. All officers in the military service of the United States served with a writ of habeas corpus in relation to the Proclamation, are instructed to make return to whomsoever issues or serves such writ that the prisoner is held by authority of the President of the United States. If an attempt is made to resist the officer, to take and hold such person, or to take such prisoner from custody, the officer is commanded to resist effectually, using any force necessary to maintain the authority of the United States.

**Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.**

Tuesday, September 22.—A collision occurred near here this morning on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad between a wood and passenger train. Two persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

**PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.**

Wheat—Firm and in good demand at the advance we have previously noticed.

Oats—Was a good deal inquired for; we note sales of 600 bush at 68¢@70¢.

Corn—Active; sales 350 bush at 95¢@90¢; some holders decline selling even at those rates. The market throughout the West was very excited.

Barley—Still looking up; we quote Spring at \$1 15@1 18; Fall, \$1 25@1 30.

Wheat—Demand improving; sales of Red at \$1 06@1 10, and White at \$1 25@1 30.

Rye—Not much doing; holders ask 95¢.

Hay—Market not so firm; sales of baled from first hands at \$28@30; sales from store at \$1 75 @ cwt; 16 loads at sales at \$30@36 @ ton.

Flour—Holders were firm in their prices and disposed to ask an advance of 50 @ bbl. and not very anxious to sell even at the advance. The stock in first hands is not large, whilst the receipts were barely worth mentioning. Among the sales we note as follows:

Extra Family—100 bbls at \$6 25; 160 bbls at \$6 20@6 25; 70 barrels in lots at \$6 20 @ 6 30 @ bbl.

Extra—Sales 184 bbls in lots from store at \$9 25. Wagon Flour sold at various prices, according to quality.

Apples—The market is over-stocked, and buyers are shy. We note sales of 148 bbls at \$1 50@2 @ bbl.

Lard—Market firm with sales of 40 cwt No. 1 at 10¢@11¢.

Groceries—The firmness we have announced continues, and prices are still looking up. We note sales as follows:

Coffee—70 bbls B Coffee at 15¢; 150 bbls Orleans at 12¢@12 1/2¢; 15 hds Cuba at 12¢@12 1/2¢; 46 bbls Crushed at 16¢@16 1/2¢.

Coffee—In good demand; sales 30 sacks Rio at 86¢@81¢, 20 do on private terms.

Molasses—In good request; sales 36 bbls at 65¢@60¢ @ gal.

Syrup—Sales 20 @ bbl at 65¢@68¢.

Borax—In fair demand; sales 100 lbs Ball at 20¢@21¢.

Sauces—Market steady; sales 140 @ 50 @ bbl.

Canned—Market steady; sales 120 @ 50 @ bbl at 11¢@12¢.

Peanut—Market not so firm; sales were reported at 80¢@81¢ @ bush; sales 8 bbls sweet Jersey at 55¢.

**The Waynesburg Messenger.**

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1863.

**Get Assessed!**

We caution Democratic voters all over the County to get themselves assessed immediately, and if they have not paid a State or county tax within two years, to pay the tax and get a receipt. A personal attention to this matter and seeing your name entered, or having the Collector's receipt at the polls, will prevent a dishonest Abolition Assessor from depriving you of the right to vote.

**"RALLY ONCE AGAIN."**

The Democrats of Richhill and neighboring townships will have a

**GRAND RALLY!**

At McKenna's (Gray's Old Stand) on Friday, Oct. 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Let there be a large turnout. Speeches will be made by several popular orators.

**COME ONE AND ALL!**

A meeting of the Democracy of Wayne and adjoining townships will be held at Kuhn's School House on

**Saturday, Oct. 10th, at 1 o'clock.**

Several speakers will be present and address the people.

**Rally, Democrats! Rally!**

A meeting of the Democrats of Greene, Dunkard and adjoining townships will be held at the WILLOW TREE TAVERN, in Greene township, on

**Saturday, the 3rd of October.**

Next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Gen. LAZEAR, R. W. JONES and other speakers will positively be present and address the people. Friends of Woodward & Lowrie!—Friends of the Union and Constitution! Now is the time to let your voices be heard.—Give one day to the cause of your country—to FREE THE WHITE MEN OF Pennsylvania from Abolitionist rule.

**Turn Out! Turn Out!**

A meeting of the Democracy of Monongahela and adjoining townships will be held at MAPLETOWN, on Saturday, Oct. 10th, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON and Col. T. B. SEARIGHT of Fayette, DAVID CRAWFORD, Esq., R. W. JONES and other speakers will certainly be in attendance and address the meeting. Turn out, Democrats and Conservative men, and loudly proclaim your opposition to the present Abolition rulers! Let none fail to attend.

**ANOTHER MEETING!**

The Democracy of Morris and adjoining townships will hold a meeting at Nivrah on Saturday, Oct. 10th, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Several speakers are engaged. Come one and all!

**PARTISAN MALICE AND VIOLENCE.**

A deliberate attempt was made recently by some Abolition scoundrels to take the life of Mr. Pugh, the Democrat candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, by destroying the railway train on which he was passing. A previous attempt with the same purpose having been made, Mr. Pugh and his friends were warned of their danger, and every precaution taken by the officers of the road to avert a disaster. Fortunately, though several were injured, no lives were lost.

A few days ago, Peter Bellinger, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, got into a political discussion with an abolitionist of Lisbon—such representing extreme views. As usual, the discussion was not confined to the originator of the dispute. Citizens joined in on both sides. At last a soldier belonging to Co. G, 30th Regiment, stationed there to protect the citizens from Indians, took offense at some remark made by Bellinger, and threatened violence. At this Bellinger went away, loaded his revolver and returned, saying that he was ready to go on with his argument and ready to defend himself, and the soldier might commence. The soldier went off and after roll call at night came back with a party ready to clean Billinger out, and arrest him for being a copperhead, and carrying weapons. He ran in to Mr. Roth's store. The lights were extinguished when the soldiers broke in by the back door. He then ran out of the front, and started for the Georgia House. On the way he was attacked by the soldiers, and fired on them with his revolver, shooting Ebert Olson twice through the heart or near it, and wounding severely E. Wilson, and J. B. Elgin, and C. Cummings, slightly—all of Co. C, and from Trempealeau. Watson and Elgin will die. Capt. Arnold reached the scene of action by this time and tried his best to make his men desert, but neither he nor the citizens, not mixed up in the affair, could do the least towards stilling the row.—Billinger was taken from the Georgia House by the crowd, and pounded till it was thought he was dead. He jumped from the ground, knocked three men down, and ran a short distance, when he was caught by the soldiers, his head placed on a large block and pounded to a mass of pulp resembling mince-meat!

This affair has taught another lesson against street quarrelling over politics.—Mr. Bellinger has a brother in Milwaukee engaged in the banking business. He was a stout, robust man, we should judge about thirty-two years old, and a Democrat who always believed in the right to speak his sentiments.

**THE TWO PARTIES.**

There is a wide difference betwixt the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Democratic party relies on the people at the ballot boxes to redress political grievances.

The Republican party resorts to bayonets, and military intimidation at the ballot boxes.

The Democratic party believe that the Constitution should be adhered to strictly, in time of peace or war.

The Republican party believe that the Constitution should be disregarded if their party is in power, and the Administration of their choice deems it "necessary" to set it aside.

The Democratic party believe in the great constitutional right of the habeas corpus, as a shield to the citizens, against unlawful arrest, and that Congress alone can suspend it in time of insurrection or invasion.

The Republican party believe that this right should not be regarded if their partisan President only sees fit to suppress it.

The Democratic party believe that the civil law is superior to the military.

The Republican party believe that military power is superior to the civil.

The Democratic party are opposed to arbitrary arrests, "without due process of law," where the courts are unobstructed.

The Republican party favor all such arrests.

The Democratic party believe that the States are sovereign in all political power which they have not delegated to the Federal Government.

The Republican party centralize power in the Federal Government, and sanction acts which subvert the rights of the States and suppress the liberties of the people.

The Democrats believe that the Union can be maintained only upon the principles of the Constitution upon which it was based—but when all the States are not admitted as equals in the Union, the Union itself cannot stand.

The Republicans propose that a portion of the States shall dictate to another as to the State institutions that shall exist within their jurisdiction, and hold that a portion of the States should be dependent to the more numerous and more powerful States.

The Democrats hold that secession and rebellion are hostile to the Constitution, and wickedly in violation of the pledged faith of the State; and that the Constitution, and the laws in pursuance thereof, shall be maintained in all the States of the Union.

The Republicans go much further, and hold that the laws under the Constitution—the Fugitive Slave law and others—shall not be maintained, but destroyed by armed forces—that the President's word or order shall override Constitution and law, and destroy not only provisions of the Constitution, but State laws and State institutions. The Union as it was, they will not have. No Union with slaveholders is their cry.

The people should judge which set of principles are the best, in peace or in war, and which party is most likely to save the Union.

**WHAT WE OWE TO LINCOLN**

When the tax collector comes around with his warrant.

When we have to go and buy a stamp to put upon a deed, note, &c.

When we have to take out a license to buy or sell.

When we go to a store and pay 40 cents a pound for coffee instead of ten.

When we look at our public debt and find it accumulating at the rate of over \$2,000,000 per day.

When we look at the vacant chairs, or new made graves of those who have died let us remember that all these we owe to Mr. Lincoln and the party that supports him.

**ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRATS.**

The following from the Newton (N. J.) Herald hits the nail right on the head, where every such bogus Democrat ought to be hit:

"We are at a loss to distinguish between the 'Administration Democrats,' of our County and out-and-out Abolitionists, unless it be this, that the Abolitionists have had the manliness not to endorse the Administration until it came square up to their ideas of right and wrong; while these 'Administration Democrats' endorse it, no matter whether right or wrong. Of the two, the Abolitionists are by far the more respectable, because they will not approve what they profess to believe wrong, while these men approve by their acts what they know, and sometimes admit to be wrong."

**THE WAR DEMOCRAT DODGE.**

The Louisville Journal thus correctly hits off this miserable fraud and deception. It says:

"The meeting of 'War Democrats' at Indianapolis turns out to be simply a meeting of Republicans of Democratic antecedents. The affair evidently belongs to that sort of juggling, which comprehends the taking of a trick with a past card. The gentlemen in question had already once joined the Republican party.—They accordingly are past cards. They are played out. They can not again fairly take a trick in the present game. The attempt is contrary to the rules of fair play. Being exposed, the attempt of course amounts to nothing, whether or not carried with it a forfeit remains to be seen. If it shall not the Republicans of our sister State will have reason to congratulate themselves on so cheaply getting out of a very shallow ruse."

**Gen. Cass Recovering.**

The Detroit Free Press states that the health of General Cass had improved, and he was considered out of danger. Gen. Cass is now eighty-three years old, having been born in 1782. In that year 'dors' also born John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren—all dead.

**PITTSBURGH BUSINESS HOUSES.**

We invite the special attention of Country Merchants, and Retailers, to the advertisements in to-day's paper, of the Pittsburgh business houses mentioned below. They are all first-class establishments, and we would notice them more fully but for the crowded state of our columns. In a short time, however, we shall have the leisure and space to do them justice. In the meantime, will our readers remember that these houses offer perhaps better and greater inducements to purchasers than any in their respective departments of trade?

**TRIMMINGS**—Jos. Horne & Co., 77 and 79 Market street.

**CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS**—M. I. Stone, 75 Market street.

**HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS**—Kay & Richards, No. 30 Fifth street.

**MILLINERY GOODS**—J. D. Bernd, corner 5th and 6th.

**CHINA & FURNITURE**—Tindle and Moore, 21 Smithfield.

**MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**—Chas. C. Mellor, 81 Wood.

**COMMISSION AND PRODUCE**—Cook, Pettit & Co., 12 Smithfield.

**LIQUORS**—John Cunningham, 22 Smithfield.

**FURNITURE**—T. B. Young & Co., Cor. 5th and 6th.

**BRUSHES AND VARIETIES**—James Loughridge, 72 Wood.

**OLLS & LAMPS**—W. M. Ogden & Co., 64 Market.

**EXTENSION.**

One of the richest improvements made in Pittsburgh this season, is the extension to White, Orr & Co.'s Store, No. 25 Fifth Street. It is a perfect gem, and it must be seen to be appreciated. The extension consists of a new room 52 feet deep, by 26 and 23 high.—Ceiling arched, with a very long sky-light handsomely finished. The new room connects with the former in such a manner that there is no continuation of the floor. The store now is 126 feet deep in the clear. The front room is 75 feet deep, with ceiling of ordinary height, and the balance 111 feet, is one handsome room with high ceiling 23 feet from the floor. 11 handsome chandeliers ornament the store.

The extension is built expressly for a Cloak, Shawl and Curtain room, and is well worth a visit. There are the immense mirrors in the rear of the new room, by which you can see yourself as others see you. Ten bronze arm-cast from a model taken from life, protrude from the wall on each side of the house, the hands tightly grasping each upon which garments are hung. Altogether it is a beautiful piece of work, and, being something entirely new, takes the eye at once on entering.

The Ladies Dressing Room, everything and convenience unobscured. For comfort of expense, for the comfort of lady customers; and now that the proprietors are opening their Fall Stock of Goods, we would urge our readers to call and see for themselves.

In addition to this fine room is one below it for the jobbing of fine Dress Goods, which is a new feature in the House. The second story is a handsome room with high ceiling, and a Shawl room, and the room below the Cloak room in the extension, will be occupied exclusively for the wholesaling of goods. We would call the attention of country dealers to the fact.

On a late visit to Pittsburgh we were struck with the thrift and activity of the city, and although the country is convulsed with war, one can scarcely realize it when surrounded with the bustle and go-aheadiveness of that place. In perambulating Wood street we dropped in to see our young and wide awake friend, J. H. Hillerman, (No. 75) and found him and his clerks "busy as bees" opening, selling, shipping goods, and taking a look at his stock we found it one of the most complete it has been our good fortune to examine. His stock of Ladies' Furs is immense, ranging in price from five to two hundred dollars, through all the gradations of style and quality. The ladies cannot fail to be suited and pleased. Mr. H. and his employees are very courteous gentlemen, and appear to think it a pleasure to show their goods. The stock of young ladies' and Misses' hats to which he devotes special attention, has never been so well selected in this city. A mere glance at the wholesale rooms showed us the perfect harmony and order which he has reduced his business, and our acquaintance with the house justifies us in assuring our readers that they will be well treated and find goods to suit their tastes, and at prices very moderate, if they will call on Hillerman. See card.

**Mass Meeting of the Democracy.**

On Tuesday, the 22d ult., a grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy was held in Waynesburg. Assembling in large numbers in front of the "Messenger" office, which was closed and kept closed, the meeting was organized by the Hon. J. P. M., on the motion of David Crawford, Esq., by the selection of the following officers:

Col. NEWTON S. RITCHIE, of Cumberland township.

VICE PRESIDENTS, Daniel Morelock, Jefferson tp. Wm. Boughner, Monongahela tp. Elijah Adams, Franklin tp. John Bell, Morgan tp. R. Condit, Morris tp. Heath Johns, Washington tp. Hon. Mark Gordon, Whately tp.

SECRETARIES, R. H. Phelan and Slater Shriver. Col. Wm. HOPKINS was then introduced, and responded in a telling speech. We have seldom listened to a more argumentative and patriotic address.

Dr. ALEXANDER PATTON was then called upon and responded in a lively and forcible manner, and if he should never say more, his speech proved him worthy the suffrages of the people of this county.

A. A. PURMAN, Esq., was then called upon, and briefly responded.

The Court being in session, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House in the evening.

Col. N. S. Ritchie, the President of the meeting, being absent, Hon. Jonathan Gardner was chosen fill chair.

The meeting being organized, Hon. SAMUEL A. GILMORE was introduced, and responded in an able and forcible speech, fully evincing the great fact that upon the Democracy depends the salvation of our Union, and the preservation of our glorious Constitution.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was then called upon. We have seldom listened to an abler or more convincing speech. His arguments were incontrovertible, and the doctrine sound to the core.

Hon. CHARLES A. BLACK was called for, and responded in a brief but telling address. "Charley" is all right, and the Democracy have his hearty co-operation.

Hon. JONATHAN GARBARID next made a short and sensible address.

The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union and the Constitution; three for our patriotic standard-bearers, Woodward, Lowrie, Hopkins, and three for the Democratic party, and three for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

It is but justice to say that Capt. Stoy's Waynesburg Brass Band was present, and fully sustained their reputation for musical talent.

(Signed by the Officers.)

**Death of General Houston.**

General Sam Houston died at his residence in Huntsville, Texas, on the 26th of July. He was 70 years of age.

The above is the brief notice of the Richmond Whig, of the death of this distinguished man. Its brevity is sufficient assurance that he died a loyal man.

**MEETING AT JOLLYTOWN.**

**A GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION!**

Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—A gracefully previous notice, the Democracy of Gilmore and neighboring townships met in Mass meeting at Jollytown, on Tuesday September, the 15th, '63, and I may safely say that it was one of the largest and most harmonious meetings that I ever attended in the upper end of the county.

Early in the day the roads were thronged with wagons, filled to an overflow; the wagons were well decorated with hickory bushes, the old time-honored emblem of Democracy, beautiful flags were displayed, representing by the number of stars on their folds, all the States in the Union, Martial Bands of music which made the hills ring with patriotic airs, shouts and cheers went up for Woodward, Lowrie, and the whole Democratic Ticket.—About 12 o'clock a large delegation came in from West Virginia, headed by a fine Band of Martial music; this caused the air to be rent with cheers and greetings, that the Democracy could meet their friends once more on Mason's and Dixon's line, and discuss the issues of the day, as they have done in days gone by. At one o'clock the whole crowd were formed into procession by John P. Morris, Esq., headed by Capt. Stoy's Brass Band, from Waynesburg, playing Hail Columbia, the Star-Spangled Banner, and other patriotic airs.—The ladies turned out in their might, about two hundred of them led the procession. I presume about 600 persons were in procession. The procession repaired to Hagan's Grove, where seats had been prepared for the occasion.

The meeting was then organized on motion of Col. James S. Jennings, by calling GEORGE HENNEN, Esq., to the chair, after which the meeting was further organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

VICE PRESIDENTS—J. P. Morris, Isaac Morford, Monroe Hennen, Jacob Eakin, James Burdine, Joseph Carpenter, Alexander Crompton, Geo. Stoops, Isaac Kenny.

SECRETARIES.—J. F. Temple and Samuel Bakin.

R. A. McCONNELL was then called upon to address the meeting; he responded to the call in an argumentative speech, of about an hour and a half, in defence of the Constitution and the Union. He gave a history of the Democratic party in the past, how she had stood as a wall of fire around the Constitution, and had made and preserved this country for 80 odd years, and although the life's blood of the Constitution had been sapped, and the country distracted and divided, yet the Democratic party could restore the country, and bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the land, and be felt assured that the people would soon give her a trial. Mr. McConnell said that he had been for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union and preserving the Constitution, but for no other purpose was he for the war; that he had acted in good faith in supporting the President, and aiding in raising volunteers while it was prosecuted for the "restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is." But if the war was to be made on slavery, he was not in. But he was now as willing as ever to prosecute the war for its original purpose; he spoke of the gallantry of our brave boys in the field, hoped that the war would soon be over, and our brave boys return to their peaceful homes, and spend balance of their days in a united country. It would be doing the speaker injustice to attempt to give his speech in full, but it was one of Bob's happiest efforts.

David Crawford was then loudly called for and in answer to the call took the stand, and entertained the crowd for about two hours, in a strain of eloquence and sound argument that did credit to himself and the country. Mr. Crawford said that he had always been in for free speech, free press, free discussion, and a free ballot box, and that he claimed the right as an American citizen to scan and criticize the acts of our rulers, and as he claimed this right for himself, and while he to-day would criticize the unconstitutional acts of the present administration, in so doing he did not wish to embarrass the Government in putting down the rebellion, for he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war under the Constitution, to suppress this wicked rebellion. He did not believe in destroying our Government, under pretence of preserving it. He contended that the only way to preserve this country and put down the rebellion was to stand by the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and that any attempt to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, thereby depriving the people from discussing and criticizing the acts and measures of the administration, was a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution and sapping the very foundation of constitutional liberty, and an alarming and lamentable invasion of the dearest and most sacred rights of the citizen. The speaker said that while he lived and had a voice to raise, he would raise it in defense of those rights; that the Constitution was too near and dear to the American citizen to be given up under the plea of Military necessity, and that the war should be vigorously prosecuted under the Constitution for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union in its original integrity, that this was the doctrine of the Democratic party. The speaker thus proved from Republican authority the party in

power had violated the Constitution in some of its most fundamental provisions: The suspension of the writ of "Habeas Corpus," arbitrary arrests, &c., and other violations too tedious to mention, but notwithstanding all these violations he admonished obedience to the laws, until they could be changed in a Constitutional way. He denounced Jeff Davis as a vile traitor, said that it was a lamentable truth that while Jeff and his crew were seeking the overthrow of the Government by the force of arms, and boldly declared treason, that his allies north, the abolitionists, had violated the Constitution with impunity, under the pretext of preserving it; and that he believed that unless the Democratic party could obtain the power and arrest the Government from them at the ballot-box, that the present form of Government would be entirely lost.

The speaker spoke of the patriotism of Gen. McClellan, and the many hard fought battles that he had won. The speaker closed by calling on the crowd for three cheers for the Constitution and the Union, which were given with a will, after which the meeting adjourned. This was a glorious day for the Democracy of little Gilmore, her camp-fires are now burning brightly. She will give a good account of herself on the second Tuesday of October next.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—A communication appears in the last "Greene County Republican," purporting to come from "A member of Company C, 15th Pa. Cavalry," which grossly and basely slanders me as Captain of that Company, and as a private citizen. The author is A. V. Dilley, and I hereby denounce him as a liar and calumniator, without character, principle or decency. At the proper time, and when charges are made against me by responsible or respectable men, I stand prepared to vindicate my honor and honesty from the foul aspersions of this cowardly libeller and deserter. Yours truly, JAS. HUGHES.

**Battle of Chicamanga, Ga.**

Our Loss 1,700 Killed, 8,000 Wounded, and Fifty Pieces of Artillery—The Enemy Foiled in His Design.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—The Gazette, of this city, publishes a full account of the battles of Saturday and Sunday this morning. It confirms the general statement by telegram that the army was saved from destruction by the stubborn defence of Thomas' corps on Sunday. The reports conclude our losses to have been most severe, and can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed & 8,000 wounded. Colonel Barrett tells me our loss in artillery will not fall short of fifty pieces. Our deficiency in transportation and baggage cannot now be estimated.

Notwithstanding this, the report says it was a substantial failure to the enemy, if not a victory to us.—They were completely foiled in the attempt to destroy the army, and suffered in loss of life fully as much as the Army of the Cumberland.

**Rosecrans in a Strong Position.**

WASHINGTON, September 24.—A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, dated at his headquarters last night, says: "I cannot be dislodged from my present position." Another dispatch from one of Rosecrans' staff, written at 11:40 last night says:—"Fighting to-day, the twenty-third."

**Gen. Meade Ordered to Advance.**

New York, September 23.—A World special says: General Halleck has given the order for the Army of the Potomac to move forward. The situation on the Rapidan has undergone no material change on either side. The enemy is understood to be fortifying the approaches to Orange Court House and Gordonsville. General Lee's whole Army, it is estimated, is now composed of A. P. and D. H. Hill's corps—the latter evacuating Richmond lately to reinforce Lee—and Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, with Stuart's cavalry; making an aggregate of forty thousand men.

**Cavalry Skirmish on the Rapidan—Our Forces Successful.**

Burford's cavalry, army of the Potomac, returned from their late expedition yesterday, having fought with large numbers of rebel cavalry, forcing them to retreat across the Rapidan, and by the Gordonsville pike. Union casualties one killed and twenty wounded. Rebel loss heavy, including forty-five prisoners, among whom was a Lieutenant Colonel Cobb, Georgia Legion.

**Federals Defeated.**

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 16.—On Wednesday Lt. Col. Hays, with three hundred men of the 100th Ohio, were attacked near Tifford, ninety-three miles up the Railroad, by eighteen hundred rebels under Dickson. After fighting gallantly two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were finally compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

**DRAFTED QUAKERS.**—Three Quakers, who were drafted in the second district of Rhode Island, and failed to report, but surrendered themselves as deserters have been sent to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, where they will be tried by court martial. Unavailing appeals have been made to the War Department in their behalf.

**MARRIED.**

Sept. 24th, 1863, by Rev. Wm. Campbell, D. D., Mr. Isaac V. Condit and Miss Emily, daughter of Mr. Isaac Jennings, all of Greene county, Pa.

**DEAD.**

At the residence of his brother, in Douglas county, Ill., on the 13th ultimo, of Typhoid Fever, Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY, formerly of this county, and son of Wm. L. Harvey, dec'd, in the 23d year of his age.

New Hat and Cap Store  
No. 129 P.O.  
NEW HATS AND CAPS  
Persons visiting the city will find it a first class establishment, fitted up in the latest style, with every convenience for doing a Wholesale and Retail Trade. A large stock of every variety, style and quality of HATS and CAPS kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. Mr. Fleming a Practical Hatter, and guarantee satisfaction to purchasers.  
Oct. 1, 1863-ly.

Grover & Baker's Sewing  
MACHINES for family and manufacturing purposes  
the best in use.  
A. F. CHATNEY,  
April 8, 1863-ly. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1863. FALL 1863.

**NEW GOODS!**

A T

**J. W. BARKER & CO.,**

59 MARKET STREET,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHIRTS,  
SHAWLS,  
CLOAKS,  
DRESS GOODS,  
GENTS WEAR,  
BOYS WEAR,  
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,  
HOOP SKIRTS,  
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

With every article in our line at

**Wholesale & Retail,**

**THE**

**Largest Stock**

**WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,**

**AND**

**The Cheapest.**

POSITIVELY BUT

**ONE PRICE!**

Sept. 30, 1863-6m.

New Goods  
NEW  
GOODS  
FOR  
Fall of 1863.

New Goods  
White, Orr & Co.,  
Successors to G. R. Wirtz & Co.  
25 Fifth Street,  
PITTSBURGH, P.A.  
Would call the attention of the Public to their New Stock of

New Goods  
FALL DRY GOODS,  
of all kinds,  
SHIRTS, all colors and widths,  
DRESS GOODS of the season's importation,  
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. A full line in this department.

New Goods  
Mourning Goods,  
Every variety.

New Goods  
NOSEBERRY,  
A very large assortment.

New Goods  
Boys' Wear,  
For Fall Season.

New Goods  
Gentlemen's Goods,  
A choice variety.

New Goods  
HOOP SKIRTS,  
Every known pattern and size, in which the latest special attention.

New Cloaks  
Balmoral Skirts,  
Just the thing for Fall Wear.

New Shawls  
EXTENSION  
or  
STORE!  
We would call special notice to our

New Shawls  
New Cloak  
AND  
SHAWL ROOM,  
Having added fifty feet to our present store for this purpose, and fitted it up, regardless of expense, we cordially invite the Public to call and examine our elegant stock, for cards, prospectuses, etc. traveling.

New Shawls  
CLOAKS,  
SHIRTS,  
MANTILLAS,  
POINTS, &c.,  
In all new styles, SHAWLS, Fall and Winter, and a full stock of

New Shawls  
GENTLEMEN'S  
GOODS.  
CLOAKS IN BLACK  
to order or on hand.  
For cards, prospectuses,  
etc. traveling.  
Sept 29, 63-4t.