Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13.

THE MILITIA ACT.—This act, owing to its special importance at the present time, and the interest which may therefore be felt by many of our readers in examing its provisions, we publish to-day, in full, on our fourth page. Preserve the paper for reference, when any question arises on the militia law, as it now stands amended by this Act.

Republican County Convention.

A call for a meeting of this important Convention appears in our columns to-day. It is later in assembling than usual this year, but will lose nothing of its interest on that account. Very important offices are to be filled, and we trust the whole mass of Republican voters will attend the primary meetings, and express their wishes in regard to the persons they desire nominated for the several offices.

The Drafting Excitement.

It is believed by our public committees, who have the matter in charge, that Allegheny county can raise the number of troops which will fall to her share, under both calls of the Government, and that there will be no need of resorting to drafting in this county, provided that volunteers will be accepted for the quota of soldiers required.

There seems to be a hitch in the matter, and no assurance can be obtained from the Governor that we will be exempt from drafting, after we have exhausted all our surplus population by promoting volunteering by offering liberal bounties.

It is the duty of both State and National Governments to see that no injustice is done to any portion of our citizens, in this important question of serving the country by enlisting to put down the rebellion. All the citizens of the State should equally bear the burdens in proportion to their wealth and numbers.

While the country depended upon volunteers, there was no mode of equalizing the burdens. The willing, patriotic and spirited citizens would bear under that system the burdens of those who shirked responsibility, but under the system of drafting this can be equalized, and Gov. CURTIN, as a just Chief Magistrate, should see to it that it is equalized.

By the system of drafting, as laid down by the Orders from the War Department, officers will have to be appointed in every ward and township, to enroll men who are liable to military duty. At the same time, these officers should be instructed to make a list of all who have heretofore enlisted and have been sworn in since the war commenced. In making out the lists preparatory to a draft, each ward and township should be credited with the number of men already supplied. For instance, here are two townships of an equal number subject to a draft, from which twenty men are required. One township has previously sent ten men, and the other has sent none. Then from one draft five men, and from the other fifteen. Thus each township will bear its equal share of the burden.

It is proposed to divide the state into military districts. But suppose a county which has sent a large number of volunteers shall be tacked on to a county which has sent but few, will it be just to draft equally from the whole district?

The people do not complain of the burdens of the war, but of its unequal bearings. There are some sections which, through selfishness, or some other reason, have turned out but few soldiers. If the draft is made to bear upon such districts to compel them to bear their just portion of the public burden, we shall hail it as a blessing, rather than an injury, but of counties and neighborhoods which have sent off all their young men to the army, shall be drafted equally with those which have sent few or none, it will be felt to be, what it really will be, a great injustice.

There will be no difficulty in arranging this matter to make the burdens fall equally, and we call upon Gov. CURTIN to take immediate steps to arrange for drafting in some equitable way.

There is another matter which concerns us in this county. There are a number of companies enlisting here, for Gen. SIGEL's corps, under the permission of the War Department, and we understand that these men will not be counted in our quota. We will be still subject to as large a draft as if those men had not been recruited here. If we go on in this way, we shall furnish far more than our share of men for the war, and shall so greatly diminish our able-bodied population, as to embarrass every branch of business.

Since the above was written, we have come across the following, showing that some States are trying to equalize the draft upon the whole population:

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRAFTING IN INDIANA.

The Enrollment Commissioners of the various counties of the State are required, and provided with the proper papers, to make *two lists* for *every township* of the county. 1st, of all the able bodied men liable to do military duty; and 2d, of *all the volunteers* furnished by the township, who are either in service or have been duly discharged. These lists are made out and authenticated by oath, and filed with the County Auditor, who furnishes a copy to the Adjutant General. When the enrollment is completed, the Adjutant assigns the State's quota of 300,000 drafted men among the counties, with orders to the Commissioners to apportion each county's quota *among the townships in proportion to the failure to furnish volunteers*—that is, the township which, by the list of volunteers returned, has furnished the fewest volunteers; will have to furnish the most drafted men.

This eminently equitable arrangement is, so far as we know, confined to this State. Governor Morton is the only Governor who has adopted it. Its operation in forcing out reluctant or unpatriotic townships, instead of burdening those already liberal in volunteering with the load of a heavy draft besides, can be seen at a glance. If Marion county, for instance, should be required to raise 800 men by draft, and the apportionment among the townships was made simply in proportion to population, and not in proportion to the volunteers already furnished, two or three townships, which have sent very few volunteers, would have to furnish no more drafted men than others that have sent half their adult population to the army. This would be outrageously unjust. It would make the willing horse do a great deal more than his share, and put upon him the work that the mean horse ought to do. The Governor's plan avoids this injustice, and *makes* the balky horse pull his share of the load.

COL. COLLINS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, reached St. Louis on

The New Uprising in Italy.

The thunder-cloud is about to break in Italy. Garibaldi proclaims the arrival of the hour of action, calls his men to gather in Sicily, and prepares to hurl another avalanche upon the enemies of Italian liberty. "To Rome! to Venice!" is the cry of Young Italy; or, as Garibaldi himself expressed it, in his remarkable speech at Palermo the other day:

"With deeds, and not words, we will make the Bonaparte quit our Rome. He is not there to defend the interests of Italy, nor the interest of the religion of Christ represented by the Pope! Falsehood! falsehood! falsehood! This man is urged by luxury—by rapine—by the infamous thirst of domination. It is he who is the first to foment brigandage. People of the Sicilian Vespers—people of 1860—it is absolutely necessary that Bonaparte should quit Rome! If it should be requisite, we must make new Vespers! Let every citizen who desires the emancipation of the country prepare a weapon! Strong and compact, we shall be able to combat the strongest Powers. Mutiatium would be a mere proconsulate of Napoleon; Bourbonism, prison, persecution, death! The Pope King or the King Pope is the negation of Italy. The government is not strong enough to throw off the yoke of France. The people must urge it with their masses and their energy. Let us place sharp weapons in the scale against diplomacy, and diplomacy will respect our rights, and we shall have Rome and Venice. We shall go to Rome, but with arms in our hands, as we crossed the Ticino, beat the Austrians, as we landed Marsala, as we came to share your fate, brave people of Palermo. I will speak no more of Bonaparte."

Garibaldi has patiently bided his time. For months he remained silent, hibernating in his rural retreat like the veritable "hermit of Caprera" which the English tory journals contemptuously styled him; and laying his plans and sounding his agents among the people in a quiet but most effective way. The populace responded to his call at the instant of his reappearance, and his bitter diatribes against Napoleon, the Pope and Austria have for weeks past fired the hearts of his followers.

In a speech delivered in Genoa early in July, Garibaldi distinctly set forth the plan of the campaign which it is now announced he is about to open. He said:

"Every one here is convinced of the necessity of going to Rome. Italy can never rest without Rome. A man might as well pretend to live with a worm gnawing at his heart. The important question of the day is not this or that form of government. When in 1848 I, and my comrades quitted America, we had no other desire than to serve our country. We were resolved not to care about the form of government. We were resolved to have a country. That was our programme. In 1849 I was one of the first to proclaim the Romain Republic. It is my boast; I tell you frankly I am a Republican, but my Republicanism is perfectly consistent with the actual monarchy, since by a republic I mean the sovereignty of the people. To-day the majority of the Italian people lean towards the monarchical system. I, too, accept it, and every good Italian ought to accept with me the programme—Italy and Victor Emanuel.

"You all agree with me that Rome is indispensable to Italy—Rome, therefore, we must have at any cost. Let the voice of the Italian people be heard, and no one will be found to resist its will. If all, all of us, were to march united and in compact ranks, believe me there exists not on earth the power that can hinder us, *and despite the whole world we shall have Rome and Venice.* We can never forgive the government of the fruit of all our struggles be destroyed. You see I allude to the situation of Naples, Sicily, and to the tidings of reaction that reach us from time to time. Let the government remedy this; if not, we will hurl the government down, and at the risk of being cut to pieces we will conquer the unity of Italy. You, my old friends, you who share my views—I hope soon to see you march united to the final completion of our national task."

Here is the general plan of the fall campaign. The Austrians are to be driven out of Venice and the French out of Rome. The Pope's temporal supremacy is to disappear in the spiritual pastorate; Rome is to be the capital of United Italy, and Venice be made the property of her people. That these great events will be accomplished without fearful bloodshed and a grand upheaval is improbable; but it is certain that Garibaldi is backed by the spirit and the arms of the Italian people, and that the King, if he lends no active assistance, will interpose no serious obstacles to impede the progress of the great popular leader to whom he already owes so much.

A Colored Clergyman on the Negro Persecution.

On Sunday evening last, the Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT, a well known colored clergyman of the city of New York, delivered a discourse at Shiloh church, in that city, on the persecution of the colored race, which has attracted the attention of the New York press. A large number of white persons were among the audience. The New York *Evening Post* thus notices the sermon:

Mr. Garnett said; that, in view of the startling development of the bitter spirit of persecution in this city and elsewhere against the colored race, he felt it his duty to offer a few words of advice. Their wives and children, he said, were daily insulted, and their men stoned. A few days since a brutal mob of three hundred, in Brooklyn, struggled for hours to capture, for the purpose of burning five colored men and a number of women and children. Almost daily colored people were insulted in stages, in cars and on ferry boats. The colored race demanded what they had done to deserve such persecution. Had they not enriched the whites by unrequited toil? Had not their fathers been sacrificed to lust and greed? Had not thousands, unpitied and unavenged, died on the altar of American slavery? They had literally nursed the men of the South; they fed the nation with rice and supplied it with cotton and sugar. The poor and the prince were alike indebted to the negro.

He added that there were to-day in the country tens of thousands of colored men, ready as free citizen soldiers—and not otherwise—to defend the flag and the country. They would enter the army fully armed and equipped, and then dig if ordered to do so. Let the government give an honest call, and the colored men would flock to the standard. They appealed with confidence to the better class of citizens to protect the poor, inoffensive laborers from this persecution. It was not the rascally blacks of the Five Points who were assailed, but the very best classes of colored citizens.

THE Executive Committee of the Democratic League of New York city have written a letter to Gen. Hunter, thanking him for the stand on the negro question which he has taken in his letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng. They think the destruction of slavery necessary before the war can be ended, though they fear that before the loyal community can become united in that belief much more blood must be shed.

THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA, by our government, was greatly owing to the exertions and able speech of Hon. ROBERT MCKNIGHT, of the Allegheny and

acknowledgments of distinguished functionaries, of both countries, and of the friends of humanity and liberty everywhere. We have before us now an acknowledgment from Hon. GERARD RALSTON, Consul General for Liberia, sent from London, enclosing a paper on the Republic of Liberia, read by that distinguished gentlemen before the "Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce," in London. Mr. McKNIGHT must feel great gratification in finding his efforts in behalf of the oppressed colored race so highly appreciated by themselves, and by distinguished philanthropists in various countries.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock
PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTING ROOM.

NOTICE.—A. Y. M.—A Regular Meeting of ALLEGHENY LODGE 283, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at their Hall, in Allegheny City, at 6 o'clock.
aul3:1t BY ORDER OF THE W. M.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE WOODS, M. A., Principal.

Aided by Seven Professors.

FIRST TERM of the ensuing year commences on SEPTEMBER 1st.

A GYMNASIUM is connected with the University. MILITARY DRILL, under a competent Drill Sergeant, receives special a tention.

For particulars, see Catalogue, to be had at the Bookstores.

Personal application can be made at the residence of Rev. SAMUEL FINDLEY, 114 Wylie street.
au12:5w

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE, a Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, will be opened on MONDAY, September 1st, in the large and commodious dwelling near the corner of Second and Smithfield streets, the late residence of James B. Murray, Esq.—Rev. A. TEN BROOK, Principal. Circulars, containing terms, &c., will be ready in a few days. References—The Episcopal clergy of the city. Application may be made at the Institute after the 20th inst. an12:tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BOSTON MINING CO., Pittsburgh, August 9th, 1862.
The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital stock of the Company, as the same may appear upon the books of the Company at close of business this day, payable at the office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 14th inst.
Eastern Stockholders will receive their Dividend at the office of Messrs. J. W. CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.
THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.
au11:6t

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PEARSON, A. M., President. Best sustained College in the State. Fourteen Teachers. Attendance last year 268. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study. TELEGRAPHING and ORGAN MUSIC taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term, for boarding, light, &c. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 2d. Send to the President for a catalogue.
jul1:6w M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

LADY'S NURSE. A lady is anxious to recommend a most worthy and trust worthy NURSE, whose unwearying attentiveness and thorough competency will render her invaluable to any lady requiring her services. Having but recently come to the city, she is disengaged—but has several city recommendations. Address Mrs. H. W., *Gazette* office, Pittsburgh. aug

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 31st, 1862.
The Directors of the National Mining Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1862, to Stockholders, appearing as such at the commencement of business on said date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
jul31:tu JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE.—The Second Session of the EXCELSIOR will commence on MONDAY, September 8th. Teachers desiring to attend a Normal Class, preparatory to the Winter Term of School, will call at No. 53 Tunnel street, or address, for circular, Rev. W. S. GRAY, Box 755, Pittsburgh. au9:2wood

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Superior Copper Mill and SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
PARK, MCCURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER; also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my22:dawlyT

The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, STRAY COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mh11:lydawT

BURKE & BARNES,
FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE,
BANK VAULT IRON VAULT DOOR, AND STEEL-LINED BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.
Nos. 129 and 131 Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets—North side.
BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

WM. C. ROBINSON, WILSON MILLER. } R. E. MILLER.
ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
OFFICE, No. 21 MARKET STREET.
Manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES AND MILL MACHINERY, CASTINGS, RAILROAD WORK, STEAM BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK.
JOBBING AND REPAIRING done on short notice. mh28:dly

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON RAILING, IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 Second street and 56 Third street, between Wood and Market.
Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works,
ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....W. M'CULLOUGH.
JONES, BOYD & CO., Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. oct9
J. O. KIRKPATRICK.....S. M. KIER
J. C. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, CHANDELIERS, &c.
Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 39 WOOD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. jal8:1yd

CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
At the old established Coach Factory,
DUQUESNE WAY, (NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.)
Repairing done as usual. jn7:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap22

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE, Paper MANUFACTURERS and dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER.
Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 23 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

HENRY H. COLLINS, For. WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au1

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, a general assortment, for sale low by

MILITARY NOTICES.

PARK ZOUAVES.—This Company is now recruiting in the DIAMOND, Allegheny, for three years or during the war. Any one wishing to enlist would do well to call and enroll their names. $32 bounty given, and $25 at the end of the war.
S. A. MCKEE, Captain.
au12:1f

HO! FOR THE WAR.

FIFTY MEN, WANTED for the
KRAMER LIGHT INFANTRY.
Bounty $150, and One Month's Pay in Advance.
Come on, then, and never let it be said in Dixie that Pennsylvanians had so little patriotism as to wait for a draft. On, then, to the defence of our flag, our country, and our firesides.
Headquarters at Stand A, Diamond, Allegheny.
J. J. JOHNSON, Captain,
ANDW. N. KENNEDY,
au12:2t of the Army Signal Corps, 1st Lieut.

CO. C, SEMPLE INFANTRY.
Capt. W. H. MOODY having almost filled Co. B, SEMPLE INFANTRY, has begun recruiting COMPANY C.
TWENTY-FIVE MEN
were enrolled last evening, and the Company will fill up rapidly to-day.
Capt. E. M. JENKINS and First Lieut. J. T. HARBISON will have charge of Co. C.
THE SAME BOUNTY OF $5
will be paid to each recruit as soon as sworn in.
Capt. JENKINS can be found at the FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny, and Lieut. HARBISON in the 4th story of DISPATCH BUILDING, Fifth street. au12

WAR FOR LIBERTY!
Freemen Rally!
NO MORE GUARDING REBEL GOODS!
NO MORE FELLOWSHIP WITH TRAITORS!
CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY!
Men holding the above sentiments are wanted to enlist in the
JONES LIGHT INFANTRY.
Each recruit will receive $90 BOUNTY. Drafting positively will commence on the 15th inst. Drafted men receive no bounty, and the present law allows their names $92