MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Saturday's Evening Edition.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Extension--Viewers and Commissioner Appointed.

In the Court of Common Pleas, this morning—Judges Sterrett, Ritchie and Mellon on the Bench—the appointment of Viewers in the matter of the petition of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was announced, as follows:

Geo. R. White, George A. Berry,
Wm. M. Shinn, Daniel Negley,
J. G. McFarland, James McCandless.
James Herdman,

These Viewers, as prayed for by the Cleveland Railroad Company, are authorized to assess damages to be sustained by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and such private property owners as have not released the Cleveland Company, in the extension of their track from Rochester to this city. They are to make report to the Court, of the value of the lands viewed by them, in thirty days from date of the order.

Under the late opinion of the Court, in this case, in reference to the appointment of a Commissioner, the following order was made:

"And now, September 27th, 1862, the Court appoint Th. H. Baird, Jr., Esq., Commissioner to take testimony in this case, in relation to the location of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and the interference, if any, with the property or rights of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and the necessity of said location, as exhibited in the petition and plots filed—twenty-four hours notice of the time and place of taking such testimony (if within the county of Allegheny) and ten days notice of such time and place, if elsewhere, to be given to the counsel of the opposite party—said Commissioner to report all the testimony within forty days from this date."

Casualties in the 11th Regiment.

The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing, in the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Coulter, in the battle near Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th:

Company A—Killed—None. Wounded—Corp. M. Smith, shoulder, severely; David Weaverling, foot, slightly; Wm. Englesberger, hand, slightly; Jeff. Chrisman, bowels, mortally; Wm. Fessler, leg, severely; L. Frezny, slightly; Peter Nelson, thigh, seriously; Wm. Riley, head, slightly; I. Vansant, slightly.

Company B—Killed—None. Wounded—Jacob Davis, breast, mortally; David W. Shadle, severely; W. H. Hoon, thigh, severely; C. Banage, arm, slight.

Company C—Killed: James Hutchinson, Wm. E. Welty, J. Shanefelt, Thos. E. Giffin. Wounded: Sergt. S. S. Bierer, shoulder, severely; Capt. F. B. Welty, arm, do; Henry Smith, bowels, seriously; James Riley, severely; D. P. Dunkle, thigh, do; Henry, Weller, thigh, do; Jos. Patterson, both ankles, severely; George Curry, arm, slightly; John Fry, hand, do; Frank B. Rock, arm, severely; John Marshall, neck, slight; J Carnes, slight; H. Bollinger, arm, do; Daniel Matthews, thigh, severely; Cyrus Hays, thumb, slightly; Geo. Johnson, slight.

Company D—Killed: Sergt. J. S. Taylor. Wounded: Wm. McGow, leg, slight; J. Fenstermacher, hand, do; O. A. Pratt, severely; Corp. R. B. Taylor, arm, do; J. Rohn, slight; Joel Veatch, do; Jacob Poff, do.

Company E—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieut. H. P. Piper, arm, severely; Corp. D. Igo, head, do; R. H. White, neck, do; T. B. M'Kelvey, ankle, slight. Missing—H. Anstraw, John Mack, Jacob Mack, R. Sagerson.

Company F—Killed: None. Wounded: Lieut. E. H. Gray, arm, severely; Corp. S. McCutcheon, thigh, slight; Daniel Apt, arm, amputated; T. Baddow, slight; J. A. Bear, severely; G. S. Fellebourn, do; J. S. Stouffer, thigh.

Company G—Killed: David Anderson, T. C. Hopkins. Wounded: James Clark, severely; Josiah Gillan, severely; G. La France, thigh, slight; Charles M'Kay, arm amputated; R. J. Finley, elbow, severely. Missing: R. Armstrong, H. Fittra, Geo. Masterson, I. Ogle.

Company H—Killed—None. Wounded—L. Barnhart, head and leg, slightly; E. Bateman, slight; J. Black, leg, do; J. Cunning, side, do; H. Chester, back, severe; J. Delay, slight; T. Erwin, foot, do; B. Folkman, breast, do; S. Lyons, mouth, severe; L. Mayer, slight; C. Neimiller, shoulder, severe; Wm. Ross, thigh, seriously; I Williams, wrist, do; Corp. H. Pryor, head, do.

Company I—Killed—Sergeant W. Cribbs; Corps. J. A. Stough, Joseph Miller; Private Jacob Portzer. Wounded—Sergeant A. Lobaugh, head, seriously; A. M'Clellan, thigh, severely; J. Struble, arm, do; Henry Struble, bowels, do; R. Yerger, thigh, do; J. L. Kunkle, hip, do; J. Henry, leg, do; Simon Mifiron, arm, do; W. H. Allman, foot, slight; T. Loughner, knee, severe; Dan. Loughry, arm and thigh, slight; A. Hennedy, head do; Josiah Hill, side, severe; David Bush, slight; J. Smith, do; Corp. G. P. Miller, breast, severe; S. Kepper, do; M. Lincoly, slight; Jacob Bear, ankle, do; I. Shirley.

Company K—Killed—None. Wounded—Lieut. John Reed, breast, seriously; W. F. Kuhm, stomach, slight; G. Ludwick, slight; E. Gay, do; Jos. Kifer, do; Solomon Robb, do; Wm. Stevenson, do; Reuben Shrum, leg, severely.

The Subsistence Committee.

It is due to those who contribute to the funds of the Subsistence Committee, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen who devote so much of their time to the good work, that the public should know the extent of their labors.

Last night and this morning, the Committee fed no less than 4,340 troops, passing through the city, as follows:

115th New York	960	men.
63d Indiana, Col. Williams	235	"
32d Ohio, Col. T. Ford	740	"
8th New York Cavalry	110	"
12th Illinois Cavalry	115	"
38th New York	600	"
Garibaldi Regiment, N. Y.	510	"
39th New York	100	"
2 companies, Ohio and Indiana	190	"
9th Vermont, Col. Stannard	780	"
Total	4,340	men.

All of the above, excepting the 63d Indiana, were from Harper's Ferry. The 63d passed through here, eight months ago, a full regiment, and now returns to Indianapolis with only 235 men—all that are left!

The Committee, previous to last night, and since Wednesday evening last, fed 3,671 men, making a grand total of 8,011 men fed in three days.

Surgical Examinations Closed.

At noon to-day, precisely, Dr. Murdoch closed his labors as Examining Surgeon, and those who had not passed inspection at that hour were compelled to leave without obtaining any official decision as to whether they are fit for military duty or not. There was quite a crowd present when the time expired, notwithstanding the doctor had been putting them through at railroad speed for several hours before—hoping thus to accommodate all. But the order had to be obeyed, and the "jig is up" with those who procrastinated until the last day. They will have this consolation, however, that if they are not able-bodied, and should be so unlucky as to be drafted, they will have a last chance with the United States Surgeon, previous to being mustered in.

Capt. Wm. L. Foulke.

The name of this gentleman, who had command of a Pittsburgh company in Colonel Knipe's 46th regiment, and also who was reported to have been wounded and taken prisoner in the late battle of Bull Run, does not appear in the list of released prisoners brought down to Fortress Monroe, from Aiken's Landing. Lieut. H. A. Greatrake, of the same company, has been released, together with other officers of the 46th regiment, and if Capt. F. is still alive it is strange that he was not released with the others. It may be, however, that he was so severely wounded that he could not be sent North, or he may have died. His fate has been in great doubt ever since the battle, but it is to be hoped that he is still safe.

CASUALTIES IN Co. E, 8TH RESERVES.—Capt. Brooke reports the following official list of killed and wounded:

South Mountain, Sept. 14.—Killed: Corporal Albert Ester, Peter Fitzsimmons, George W. Brooks, Charles Moss, Henry Maddars, Wm. H. Oldham, Wm. Harker. Wounded: Corporal Rudolph Strass, William Rhese, dangerously; George Taylor, in side; John Thompson, in foot; Francis Greyham, side; Ephraim Brown.

Sharpsburg, Sept. 17.—Lawrence Hand, John Bailey, Michael Kelly.

Explosion on the Steamer Franklin.

This forenoon, as the Brownsville packet "Franklin" was proceeding on her way to this city, and after she had entered Lock No. 4, a cylinder head blew out, by which several persons were injured. The boat had on board a number of soldiers, two of whom are reported, to have been dangerously scalded, while others were slightly injured. No one was killed.

The boat had got aground at Bellevernon, and was considerably delayed in its downward trip. We did not ascertain the cause of the explosion.

Highway Robbery.

On Thursday night, a returned soldier named Francis Flood was knocked down and robbed by three men, near the canal bridge, in the Fifth Ward. He had been sitting in a bar room, awaiting the arrival of a train, but became tired and walked out, when he was seized, knocked down and robbed of $33 in money and a revolver. Last evening the police arrested the robbers, named John Robinson, Pat Harkins and —— Gray. The pistol was recovered, but the money could not be found. The accused were committed to jail for trial.

A MISSING CORPSE.—Capt. George Krebs, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, was killed in the battle of Antietam, and hearing of the fact, his wife and some friends, with a view to secure the remains, started East. Upon arriving at Baltimore, they met an escort of Capt. K.'s company, having the remains in charge. The escort, with Mrs. Krebs and friends, got on the cars and started Westward, but upon arriving at Greensburg, on Sunday last, all were greatly astonished to find that the body was not upon the train, having, it is supposed, been accidentally left off at Baltimore. Arrangements had been made for the funeral, and the disappointment added much to the general sorrow felt for the death of the gallant officer. Up till Tuesday nothing had been heard of the remains.

A YOUNG PATRIOT.—We learn that Mr. James Herron, son of W. A. Herron, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, has received an appointment on the Staff of his uncle, General F. A. Herron, and has reached his post of duty at Springfield, Missouri, where a portion of the General's command had been ordered to report. This young man is only seventeen years of age, but he has received a fine education, and excels as a Drill Master, which will render his services valuable.

CAPT. DANIEL KISTLER, Co. C, 11th Reserves, who was mortally wounded in the late battle near Sharpsburg, Maryland, died at his residence in Greensburg, on Thursday.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SATURDAY—Business has been quiet to-day with but little doing, though this is generally the case on Saturday, which is considered the worst day for trade in the week. There is considerable activity manifested in grain and with improved receipts, prices are tending upward. In groceries there is not much doing though the market remains firm. Flour is quiet and unchanged, while bacon has again advanced. There is no new feature to notice in any of the other leading articles.

GRAIN—This has been the most active week for wheat this season and the millers and dealers have as much as they can attend to. The receipts probably reached 25,000 bush, the bulk of which was taken by the mills. Prices have varied but little during the past three weeks, and red may be quoted from wagon and depot at $1,00 to $1,03 and about 2 to 5c higher from store. The receipts of white wheat are rather limited, and prices range from 5 to 10c per bushel higher than red. Rye is coming in slowly and meets with a ready demand at 56c. Corn is in moderate demand at 55c. Oats continue scarce, though the supply appears to be about equal to the demand; we quote at 45c for new and 50c for old. Barley is in demand at 70 to 75c for spring and fall.

FLOUR—remains quiet though the market is firm and prices manifest an upward tendency. We quote superfine at $4,40@4,50; Extra $5@5,10 and Extra Family $5,50@5,60—and some choice lots at $5,75.

GROCERIES—Steady but unchanged; sale of 12 hhds sugar at 9¼ to 10½c; 20 bgs coffee at 23@24c and 12 bbls Molasses at 55c.

BACON—The demand is only moderate though prices are still advancing. Shoulders are held at 5¾, and plain hams at 9¼@9½c; sale of 12 tcs hams at 10c for plain canvassed, and 12½c for sugar cured.

CHEESE—is firm and in good demand; sale of 60 bxs prime selected W. R. at 9c.

WHISKY—unchanged; sale of 25 bbls common at 33c.

LIME—unchanged; sale of 20 bbls Louisville at $1,25 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Sale of 10 bbls prime New Jersey at $4,00 per bbl.

CINCINNATI MARKET, September 26.—FLOUR—A continued firm market with a fair demand. We quote superfine at $4,10@4,15, extra $4,20@4,30, and Family $4,40@4,50.

WHISKY—A good demand and prices ½c higher. Sales of 500 bbls at 28½c.

PROVISIONS—There was nothing transpired to-day to change the general aspect of the market as heretofore reported. Mess pork is held at $9,25@9,50 bulk pork at $4@4½c, and bacon at 4¾@5½c. Lard is held more firmly at 9c.

GROCERIES—A good demand for sugar, and all kinds are ½c higher; raw 10@11c and crushed, and powdered 13½@13¾c. Coffee is ½c higher; for some cases. 250 bags Coffee sold at 22@22½c, and 90 hhds sugar at 10@10½c. No change in Molasses.

CHICAGO FLOUR MARKET, Sept 26.—There was a good demand for spring extra flour, and the market was very firm—good brands being generally held for an advance—with sales of about 2000 bbls at $4,45@4,60 for medium to good brands and $3,50@4,00 for superfine brands. Winter wheat brands were in but moderate request and the transactions were light at $5,00@5,40 for white winter brands.

The wheat market ruled ½@1c higher in winter, but spring wheat closed a shade easier—with sales of No. 1 red at $1,00@1,01 No. 2 red, 94½@96c; rejected red 86½@88c; No. 92@93c; No. 2 spring 85@86; and rejected spring at 72@73½c. The market at the close was firm for winter and quiet and easier for spring grades. The chief demand was for No. 2 red winter and No. 2 spring.

The advance in freight caused buyers of corn to hold off, and prices dropped ½c ⅌ bushel; but at this depreciation there were but few sellers, and the transactions were light at 29½@30c for mixed Corn in store, and 25c for rejected in store. Canal mixed Corn afloat was sold at 30½@32c and yellow at 35@36½c.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Sept 26—100 bbls flour, 69 bxs cheese, Shoemaker & Lang; 85 sks corn, 135 sks wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 25 kegs soda, Henderson & bro; 1 car iron ore, Everson, Preston & co; 2 do Jones & Laughlins; 1 do McKnight & co; 1 do Graff, Bennett & co; 1 do do Brown & co; 98 bgs saltpetre, Penna Salt co; 31 sks potatoes, Jno Croft; 73 sks barley, W H Garrard; 65 bxs cheese, 26 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 12 bbls apples, Culp & Shepard; 10 bbls apples, W T Brown; 3 bbls eggs, R Dalzell & co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Sept 27—1 car scrap iron, Jas Marshall; 1 bbl peaches, 1 bx butter, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 40 bxs cheese, E Gries; 10 bbls apples, 1 bbl eggs, L H Voigt & co; 203 sks barley, Spencer & McKay; 34 bxs cheese, Shriver & Lazear; 6 doz brooms, Jno Floyd & co; 31 bdls hides, Holstein & Wilbrich; 4 sks wool, S Harbaugh & co; 10 bdls spokes, J F Day; 5 bbls ale, Jno P Scott; 48 sks rags, John Cunningham; 25 doz brooms, R Robison & co; 3 rolls leather, H Snyder; 3 sks rags W S Haven.

1862. McCORD & CO. 1862.

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Merchants visiting our city can buy from us at lower prices than in Philadelphia or New York.

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FRUIT TREES.—INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.—A very large stock of choice TREES, of selected varieties to choose from, with every possible care taken to have every variety true to name.

Of Apple alone we have 175,000—50,000 of which are three year olds, 10,000 four year olds. Pear, 10,000 two to three years old. Peach, Plums, &c., a fine stock.

REFERENCE—the Trees in the Nursery. Call and examine them.

EVERGREENS from 1 to 8 feet, by the hundred, cheap; also, SHADE TREES AND SHRUBBERY, wholesale and retail.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1780.—BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.—Pure prepared COCOA, BROMA, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC and VANILLA CHOCOLATES, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates; have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others.

Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their Mills, in Dorchester, Mass., and for sale at their Branch Depot, No. 217 Fulton street, New York City, and by Grocers and Dealers generally throughout the Union.

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INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, for Soldiers' use, superior to any of the so called "Gum Blankets," which are nothing more than Oil Cloth. The article we offer is warranted water proof, and alike unaffected by heat or cold, which is not the case with Oil Cloth. Another supply just received at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

Arrival of the Steamer City of Washington from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 17th, has arrived.

The rumors relating to the recognition of the South do not gain ground.

It is reported that the Confederates are buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the Mersey.

COMMERCIAL.—Sales of cotton for the week, 29,000 bales. The market was irregular and had declined ½d for American, ¼d for Surats, and 2d for other descriptions. The sales of Friday were 2,000 bales at the above decline. New Orleans middling is quoted at 25½d. Breadstuffs were steady at Tuesday's prices, but closed quiet and irregular on Friday. Flour has a declining tendency. Provisions quiet, but firm.

London, Sept. 19.—Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for money. American securities quiet, but steady. Lard advanced 1@2 shillings on Tuesday.

Maine's Quota Filled.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The quota of troops, under both calls of the President, have been filled by the State of Maine by volunteering, and all have been in camp since the 15th. They will be ready to move as soon as uniformed and equipped.

Arrival of a French Frigate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The French frigate Finisterre arrived at this port to-day.

The Convention of Governors.

The New York *Evening Post*, in an editorial article, gives a report of the proceedings of the meeting of Governors at Altoona, derived from a member of that Convention itself, and therefore more likely to be trustworthy than the accounts which have been published. It does not, however, in any point of importance differ from the summary telegraphed to us by our correspondent. One matter is so fully stated in that summary, that we omit the *Post's* account of it—namely, that important recommendation, which the Government will doubtless adopt, regarding the sick and wounded soldiers. With this exception, the following is the *Post's* report:

The only act of the meeting was to draw up a brief letter to the President, thanking him cordially for his emancipation proclamation, expressing the utmost confidence in his wisdom and discretion, and offering him their own warmest co-operation and that of their States, in all measures requisite for carrying on the war to a successful end. The letter closed by suggesting to the President the propriety of providing for a corps of reserves, of not less than 100,000 men, to be put under training in camps in the different States, and made ready for use; and in the formation of this body the Governors proffered their hearty co-operation.

The letter, which was the only formal act of the Convention, contained only this. It was signed by all the Governors present, with the exception of Governor Bradford, of Maryland. He had not seen the President's proclamation when he left home for Altoona; had read it hastily on the way, and was not prepared to sign the letter commending it, before advising with his people. He expressed himself as ready to concur, if he were convinced that the proclamation was necessary; his chief point of opposition, as we are informed, rested upon a misconception, arising from his hurried reading of the proclamation, of which, by a singular accident, there was not a copy to be had at Altoona. He thought the President had omitted to provide for the remuneration of loyal citizens, whose slaves might be freed under the proclamation. When this was shown to be an error, his opposition was qualified; and, as we understand, he holds the matter under advisement. Governor Peirpoint, of Virginia, signed the letter without hesitation.

It was also agreed to call the attention of the government to the practice now prevailing, of permitting captured soldiers to give their parole to the enemy. General Buell has already issued an order in his department against this injurious practice, by which the enemy has on several occasions greatly benefited. Suppose five thousand men of ours are captured by a rebel force; if they are released on parole—as were the soldiers at Harper's Ferry—that sets free at once three thousand of the enemy's troops, who would otherwise be needed to guard the prisoners. The propriety of this suggestion is, therefore, evident.

Finally, in the course of discussion, it was shown, by comparison of facts, that the States are not to blame for any deficiency of troops which may have existed at any particular time, as has been stated in the newspapers. It appeared that in almost every State troops, to the number of several thousand in each, have been at all times and are now enlisted and collected in camps, in readiness for service; and that the men were often kept waiting some time by delays in the bureaus at Washington which supply arms, equipments and clothing, as well as mustering and disbursing officers, to muster in the new recruits and pay them. It was agreed upon to represent these facts to the proper department, in order that measures might be taken to prevent these delays in future. And it was also agreed, in this connection, to suggest the propriety to the War Department of appointing such persons to the duty of mustering and disbursing officers, in the States, as will accept the ready co-operation of the Executives of the States. It is found that some of the officers now trusted with the duties are affected with exalted ideas of their importance, and of the overwhelming importance of "red tape."

In conclusion, we are able to say that the discussions were carried on in the most friendly and harmonious spirit; that no proposition for interfering with the President in any details of the war, such as the appointment or dismissal of generals, was even mooted, and that the information acquired by the Governors from each other will greatly aid them in all the performance of their important duties, and in their co-operation with the efforts of the general government for putting down the rebellion.

From the Upper Potomac--The Military Situation, etc., etc.

A letter from Harper's Ferry to the *Tribune*, dated the 24th inst., says:

The two armies lie fronting each other on either side the Potomac, on a line stretching from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry, neither McClellan nor Lee wishing or daring to make anything like an offensive movement on a large scale. Instead of pursuing its retreat toward Richmond, as seems to have been expected, the rebel army halted in a position of strength, not many miles from the river bank, and waited the approach of the Union forces. Instead of crossing the Potomac in pursuit, McClellan has warily posted his troops at Williamsport, at Sharpsburg, and at Harper's Ferry, in positions, which, a glance at the map will show, look toward Winchester by converging lines. Nevertheless, it is understood that McClellan will not open a Virginia campaign from either of his three points of occupation.

Lee, with his usual adroitness, has left to McClellan only the choice of inaction or of attack with their position reversed. If he pursues the rebels, he must fight as they fought last Wednesday, with the Potomac in his rear. If he does not pursue, the rebels are still close to Maryland borders, still threatening invasion, retaining the offensive, and pursuing the policy imposed on them from Richmond. In the rear of the rebel army is the Shenandoah Valley, their ampiest depot of supplies, and their readiest line of retreat. Unless they are again to abandon Northern and Eastern Virginia, they are in the most central strategic position; for they not only hold everything east of the Alleghenies, but they threaten and, if unmolested, will certainly enter Western Virginia.

When Fitz John Porter's corps attempted the Shepherdstown ford last week, and were driven back, that commander had been ordered by McClellan to move his corps to Martinsburg, and made the attempt in pursuance of that order. In the light of the facts above stated it is difficult to see what value or security Martinsburg could have. A single corps, as the experiment showed, could neither attack the enemy or defend itself.

It only remains then to suppose that with the expulsion of the rebels from Maryland the campaign of McClellan is at an end. Whatever offensive movements are hereafter made must be, on this theory, from a different base, and by a different line. Yet it is impossible not to see that by way of Thoroughfare and Manassas Gaps, a route to the rebel rear is still open to another force. The once offered providential, manifest, opportunity to annihilate the rebel army by a blow has been suffered to pass. When and how the next shall arrive may even yet be profitably considered.

What a Woman's Temper Did.

Poets have tuned their lyres a thousand times to sing the praise of lovely women, and gentle woman, and all kinds of woman, except the bad tempered species. Southern bards have portrayed in rainbow colors the noble qualities of mind and heart that go to make up the "secesh" woman. A near approach to the ideal female of Dixie is the wife of a wealthy farmer named Morris, living in the Kanawha Valley, about twelve miles this side of Charleston. If she has one peculiar trait of character more noticeable than other, it is hatred of Yankees and Yankee soldiers. Toward the chivalry, she is "generous to a fault," ever ready to entertain and comfort them whenever they honor her with a visit. A couple of weeks since, Col. Paxton, in command of the Second Virginia Cavalry, while returning from an encounter with Jenkins, at Barboursville, Va., heard that a number of guerrillas belonging to Herndon's band had been, accommodated with lodgings and breakfast at Morris' house. The Colonel rode up and questioned Mr. Morris on the subject. The wary farmer stoutly denied the assertion that the rebels had been at his house, at the same time asseverating his devotion to the Union, and his love for its defenders. At this point, Mrs. M. came running out, in a state of excitement that made her oblivous of the fact that she was attired in her nocturnal habiliments, and said to Col. Paxton:—"It ain't no such a thing. We had fifty Southern men here last night, and we treated them as well as we knew how, too. We'll do it again—that's more. We ain't Yankees; we're Southerners—thank God for it." The husband tried in vain to restrain his better half, but to no purpose. She was about to turn on him with her perpetual motion tongue, when the Colonel brought her a little to her senses by telling a number of his men to burn the house to the ground, at the same time advising Mrs. M. to remove all her valuables from the impending conflagration. The lady's temper again came to the rescue. She said she would not touch a single thing in the house; that the infernal Yankees might burn her and her house, too, if they wished. The domicil was fired. But the better judgment of the husband did what the bad temper of the wife refused to do. He removed all the furniture in time to save it from the flames. Mr. Morris was heard to say a few days ago, alluding to this circumstance, "My wife's tongue burned my house, and will yet be the death of me."—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

South Side View of the Late Battles.

The Richmond *Enquirer* claims the battle of Antietam as a great rebel victory. It was directed by General Lee in person with 60,000 men in his command. The rebel account makes our force 150,000. General Jackson commanded the left of the rebel line, General Hill the right, and General Longstreet the centre. It is admitted that our artillery was used with fearful effect, and that upon the whole the battle was the most severe of the entire campaign. Two rebel Generals were killed—Stark, of Mississippi, and Branch, of North Carolina—and six others were wounded. The Petersburg *Express* makes the significant admission that all hopes of Maryland uniting her destinies with the South must now be banished. The experiment to rouse her people to follow the fortunes of the rebel army is proclaimed to have been a dead failure, and the devoted adherence of the State Government, the press, and the majority of the people to the federal government is acknowledged by the *Express*. "The victories at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg" it declares to be unprofitable to the rebel cause. The same journal advocates as the next move of the rebel army the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and an attack on Pierpoint. Our reports from Harrisburg, referred to above, it will be seen, go to show that they are occupied in this business now.

The Draft in Connecticut

Does not appear to have worked well. A New Haven paper says:

Of the drafted men who should have reported here, only about 225 have appeared; about 80 of these have been discharged, and nearly all the rest have got substitutes. The selectmen have not done their duty in the draft, and nearly ever town will have to draft again. In Southbury, not a single man has appeared out of two drafts of 20 men. In Milford, there are but 15 left of a draft of 66, and but one or two of those are principals. In North Haven, not one of the six has proved liable; and in the other towns similar facts are discovered. The livemen avoid the draft, and only those who think they will be rejected present themselves to the surgeon.

Connecticut has an element in it, and a large one, that every year inspires the disloyal wing of the democracy with expectation of a triumph at the polls, and occasionally they get one. It is this that accounts for the above disgraceful facts. In this respect that State stands in singular and unenviable contrast with all the other New England States.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—There is much speculation as to the probable destination of the "New Ironsides," which left Delaware Bay yesterday, and many assert that she will make an excursion up the James river, accompanied by the Monitor and Galena, to ascertain something about the much-talked of Merrimac No. 2. Meanwhile Merrimac No. 1 has been examined by divers, who have reported that her hull is sound, and that her engines are apparently uninjured.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

DISSOLUTION.—Having sold my interest in and withdrawn from the firm of SINGER, NIMICK & CO., to date from the 1st August, 1862, I cordially recommend the firm to the patronage of my friends and the public.
JOHN F. JENNINGS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have associated with us in the Steel Business, (as of date August 1st, 1862,) GEORGE SINGER, Jr., and WILLIAM H. SINGER. The style of the firm will continue as heretofore.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 27, 1862:se27 1w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership lately existing between CHAS. B. LEECH and R. HUTCHINSON, of Pittsburgh, under the firm of LEECH & HUTCHINSON, was dissolved on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1862, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by either of the partners, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to either for payment.
CHARLES B. LEECH,
R. HUTCHINSON.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1862:se2-tf

CHARLES B. LEECH, FLOUR AND GRAIN FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of GRAIN, SEEDS, CHEESE, PRODUCE, &c., and agent for the celebrated Uniontown CEMENT, Nos. 116 Second and 145 First streets, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. se3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH SPENCER and WM. H. GARRARD, under the firm of SPENCER & GARRARD, in the BREWING BUSINESS, was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862. W. H. GARRARD is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at his office, in the Brewery; and all persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle.
JOSEPH SPENCER,
WILLIAM H. GARRARD.
Pittsburgh, August 20, 1862.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JOS. SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862, W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at his office in the Brewery. The Brewing Business will be continued by SPENCER & McKAY, who intend to have always on hand a superior article of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuation of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may purchase from them.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.

Address all orders to SPENCER & McKAY, Phœnix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH SPENCER,
se12 JAMES McKAY.

POINT MALT HOUSE,
17 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. GARRARD, Maltster.
Dealer in BARLEY and RYE MALT; also, for sale, BARLEY, RYE, OATS and CORN. se4:3m

NEW N. O. SUGAR & MOLASSES—Just received from New Orleans, via New York, 300 bbls. N. O. Molasses; new crop; 150 hf do do do; 200 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar; in store and for sale by
se5 JOHN I. HOUSE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., Sept. 22, 1862.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock p. m. of the 21st OCTOBER NEXT. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district Judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury Notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11, and those following, if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

Form of Offer.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedule therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 22d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at —— or to —— for signature and certificate. Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case 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.

Signatures of two guarantors, C. D. / E. F.

Date.
Witness.

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

Date.

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

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17th, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Plank and Boards; No. 14, White Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Butts; No. 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17, Cypress; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc and Tin; No. 34, Tools and Stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Rosin, Tar; No. 44, Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship Chandlery, for construction. Class A, Boiler Iron and Rivets; C, Lard Oil; F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass; P, Twine; K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting, Dry Goods; O, Lanterns; Q, Sperm Oil; R, Ship Chandlery, for stores and equipment; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 16, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc and Tin; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch and Rosin; No. 44, Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous Dry Goods, &c. Class A, Boiler Iron and Rivets; B, Pig Iron; C, Lard Oil; D, Boiler Felting; E, Gum Packing; F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G, Cooking Utensils and Stoves; H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass; J, Flax and Cotton Twine; K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting and Dry Goods; O, Lanterns; P, Tar for Ropewalk; Q, Sperm Oil; R, Ship Chandlery, for stores and equipments; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood; U, Ox Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, White Oak Knees; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17, Cypress; No. 18, Locust; No. 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20, Black Spruce; No. 21, Cedar; No. 22, Mahogany; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron—round, flat and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 29, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paints; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Rosin, Tar; No. 44, Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A, Boiler Iron and Rivets; B, Pig Iron; C, Lard Oil; D, Boiler Felting; E, Gum Packing; F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass; J, Twine; K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting and Dry Goods; O, Lanterns; Q, Sperm Oil; R, Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams, No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards, &c.; No. 13, Ash Logs and Planks; No. 14, White Ash Oars; No. 15, White Heart Hickory, Capstan Bars; No. 16, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17, Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18, Locust; No. 20, Black Spruce Spar Timber; No. 23, Lignumvitæ; No. 25, Iron—round, flat, and square; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin; No. 33, Hardware; No. 34, Tools for stores; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 43, Pitch, Tar, Rosin; No. 44, Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Hair, Cloth and Ship Chandlery, for construction; A, Iron Rivets for Boilers; B, Pig Iron; C, Lard Oil; D, Boiler Felting; E, Gum Packing; F, Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass; J, Twine; K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting, Dry Goods; Q, Sperm Oil; R, Ship Chandlery for Store Equipments; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11, White Pine; No. 13, Ash Plank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Hickory Bars; No. 16, Black Walnut; No. 17, Cypress; No. 19, Staves and Headings; No. 21, Poplar; No. 25, Iron; No. 26, Steel; No. 27, Iron Spikes; No. 28, Iron Nails; No. 30, Lead; No. 31, Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33, Hardware; No. 36, White Lead; No. 37, Zinc Paint; No. 38, Colored Paints; No. 39, Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41, Glass; No. 42, Oakum; No. 43, Pitch; Tar; No. 44, Brown Soap; No. 46, Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 47, Tanks and Galleys; No. 49, Ingot Copper; No. 50, Chain Iron; No. 51, Poles; No. 52, Bellows; A, Boiler Iron and Rivets; B, Pig Iron; C, Lard Oil; D, Boiler Felting; E, Gum Packing; F, Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G, Cooking Stoves, &c.; H, Flax Canvass; I, Cotton Canvass; J, Twine; K, Leather; L, Hose; M, Brushes; N, Bunting and Dry Goods; P, Gas Pipe, for steamer fitting; Q, Sperm Oil; R, Ship Chandlery, for stores and equipments; S, Stationery; T, Fire Wood. se25:law4w

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 30th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, at 12 o'clock m., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle are to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight. No animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heifers and bulls not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made ten days after signing the contract.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. All bids to be accompanied by two guaranties.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to "Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S U. S. A., Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid. se2:td

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 1st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of FLOUR.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3

The number of barrels of each kind should be distinctly stated, and the price proposed for each grade.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government Warehouses in Georgetown or at the Railroad Depot at Washington.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

The barrels to be head-lined.

Bids will be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, and be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S., U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." se23:td

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON PENN STREET FOR SALE.—A three-story brick dwelling, with ten rooms, lot 20x110, in one of the best squares on Penn street, all in good order. Price only $4,500—$1,000 cash and balance in five equal annual payments. Possession at any time. Inquire of S. McLAIN & CO.,
my31:tf 102 Fourth street.

A SPLENDID DWELLING & LOT FOR SALE.—Situated on Third street, above Grant, (No. 99, East side.) The house is built in modern style, arranged with wide hall and twelve rooms, marble mantles, gas and water throughout the building. Lot 24 feet front by 85 feet deep, with side alley. Price $3,600—$ 00 in hand, balance in six annual payments, bearing 6 per cent. interest.
Apply to S. McLAIN & CO.,
se27 102 Fourth street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two two-story brick dwellings, supplied with water and gas; lots each 30 by 150 feet, situated on South avenue, Allegheny city.

A building partly finished, with large stone basement, an acre and a quarter of ground, situated on Woods' Run, a short distance from the Manchester Passenger and Ft. W. & C. Railroads, being suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Also, a farm of 100 acres, six and a half miles from the city, and one and a quarter miles from Courtney's Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., with a young Orchard of 800 trees, a water power Saw Mill, two Houses, and other improvements; fifty acres cleared, balance timber.

For further particulars inquire of
SAM'L DYER, 61 Federal st., Allegheny,
se29 or 335 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SUPERIOR BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, some of the choicest spots for building purposes that are to be found around Pittsburgh. They are situated within one hundred yards of the terminus of the Centre Avenue Horse Railway, and are beautiful locations for private dwellings. The scenery and everything renders them extremely desirable for any one wanting to locate outside of the city limits, and at the same time so near as they that communication can be had with the city at all hours. Lots from one-fourth of an acre upwards.

Also, some Western Lands, situated in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Also, several small lots in Minersville, 50x250 feet. The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. Inquire of JOHN HERRON,
corner Sixth and Wood streets,
Or, WM. A. HERRON,
au2:6md Clerk's Office, Court House.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE—
New crop N. O. Sugar;
Porto Rico do;
Cuba do;
Green and Black Teas;
Tobaccos;
Syrups;
Choice extra family Flours;
Bacon;

And a general stock of Groceries, in store and arriving and for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street, near head of Wood. au8

SELLING OUT.—The undersigned, executors of the late Col. Leopold Sahl, offer the stock of choice WINES and LIQUORS of his estate (in store at the corner of Market and Second streets, Pittsburgh,) to the public, at private sale, and at prices so low as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give them an early call. The former friends of the establishment are especially invited, and expected to favor the estate with their custom, as they had the best opportunity to know the superior qualities of the stock kept by the deceased.
C. SAHL,
G. KRETZ, Executors.
au13:3m H. P. MUELLER,

FARM FOR SALE, containing 252 ACRES, beautifully situated on the Ohio river, 14 miles below Pittsburgh, adjoining the village of Shousetown, and opposite Leetsdale Station, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, being easy of access, both by railroad and river. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and two Tenant Houses, Orchard, &c. It is well adapted to a gardening and stock farm. Title indisputable.

For particulars and terms apply to JAS. WOODBURN, Edgworth Station, Sewickley, or to B. F. WOODBURN, No. 20 Esplanade street, Allegheny. John Hamilton, Esq., in Shousetown, will show the premises. JAMES WOODBURN,
Acting Executor.
August 11th, 1862:au20-6wdawF

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—A large well lighted room in the GAZETTE BUILDING, fourth story. Apply at the Counting Room of THIS OFFICE. se6:tf

FOR RENT.—The third and fourth stories of the new building No. 21 Fifth street, near Market street. The fourth story, 22x100 feet, is being fitted up for a first class Photograph and Daguerreotype gallery, the location being one of the very best in the city. The third story is in two compartments, and is well suited for offices, and will be rented separately or together.
Apply to J. L. CARNAGHAN,
se9:tf Federal st., near the Diamond, Allegheny.

TO LET.—A large, well finished and comfortably furnished Store on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

A long Room, fitted up for a school, and heretofore occupied by Mr. Avery's Academy for young ladies.

Also, Nelson's Ambrotype Rooms, corner of Third and Market streets.

Also, several Rooms suitable for offices.

Rent very low, to suit the times.
E. D. GAZZAM,
au14:tf corner Third and Market streets.

FOR RENT—The third floor, consisting of two rooms and an office, of the building corner Liberty and Hand streets, lately occupied by E. A. Goddard as Chair Warerooms. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
se25 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT—An Oil Refinery, in complete order. Apply to
ROBT. ARTHURS,
mh8:dtf Att'y at Law, No. 135 Fourth st.

NEW CARPETS,
A large assortment,
No. 87 FOURTH STREET,
M'CALLUM'S,

Bought previous to the general advance in prices of July 1st. We are enabled to sell our present stock at very favorable rates. au5

MEDICAL.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE MEDICINES.—For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States. Is now offered to an afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cures guaranteed. See advertisement in another column. ap29:d&wF

HAPPINESS OR MISERY? THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The Proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, ANATOMY AND MEDICINE," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue, free, (for the benefit of suffering humanity,) four of their most instructive and interesting Lectures on Marriage and its Disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Powers, the Great Social Evils, and those Maladies which result from youthful follies, Excesses of Maturity, or Ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Law. These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free on the receipt of four stamps, by addressing "*Secretary Parisian Cabinet of Anatomy and Medicine, 563 Broadway, N. Y.*" ju8:1yd&wT

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—*Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.*

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Broadway, N. Y., Post-Office Box 4586.
au7:3md&wT

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO.—Gents; I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I know from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

BRONCHOCELE, GOITRE, OR SWELLED NECK.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, SORE EYES, DROPSY.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, OVARIAN TUMOR, UTERINE ULCERATION, FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptoms of the disease remains."

SYPHILIS AND MERCURIAL DISEASE.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Diseases*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

SCHIRRUS, CANCER TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT, ULCERATION, CARIES, AND EXFOLIATION OF THE BONES.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, MELANCHOLY, NEURALGIA.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS, IN ADVANCED STAGES OF THE DISEASE, &c.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by dealers everywhere.
ja23:lawsowdawlyT

BOOTS AND SHOES AT 89 MARKET STREET.—LOOK AT THE PRICES.—

Ladies Eng. Lasting Heel Gaiters $1,00, worth		$1,25
" " Congress	1,25	1,75
" [illegible]	1,50	2,00
Fine Fr. Morocco Heel Boots	1,37	1,75
" Goat Congress	1,37	1,62
" Morocco Slippers	50	75
" Kid	75	1,12

ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
JAMES ROBB,
my27 NO. 89 MARKET STREET.

PUMPS.—A large assortment on hand, suitable for farm purposes, oil refineries, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
se1 No. 129 Fourth street.

REMOVAL.—L. H. VOIGT & Co. have removed to Warehouse 257 Liberty street, where they will be pleased to see their patrons and customers, having ample room for storage of Produce and Merchandise.

WHEEL GREASE—in barrels, kegs and cans—received and for sale by
se22 HENRY H. COLLINS.