Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	85	70
12 " M.	110	88
6 " P. M.		79
Barometer		29 7-10

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXII District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
Congress—XXIII District.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
President Judge Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES P. STERRETT, Collins Tp.
Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
EDWIN H. STOWE, Lawrenceville.
State Senate.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
Assembly.
I. PETER C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
II. ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
III. WILLIAM HUTCHMAN, McCandless Tp.
IV. A. H. GROSS, Peebles Tp.
V. JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair Tp.
District Attorney.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Pittsburgh.
County Controller.
HENRY LAMBERT, Pittsburgh.
County Commissioner.
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
Director of the Poor.
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

Statistics of the Draft--Official.

We give below the official footings of Commissioner Negley, prepared from the enrollment lists in all the districts in the county. The total enrollment, together with the number exempted and in service, and the number subject to draft, in each district, are fully and officially set forth below:

DISTRICTS	Total Enrollment	Exempts: By Law	Exempts: Phys. Disability	In Ser'ce: Penna. Reg'ts	In Ser'ce: Other Org'n's	Subject to Draft	Original Quota
PITTSBURGH.							
1st Ward	923	94	63	159	11	596	......
2d do	957	103	79	273	31	471	......
3d do	2095	172	155	314	34	1420	......
4th do	1096	104	56	321	13	603	......
5th do	1942	207	102	411	26	1196	......
6th do	1633	175	116	368	47	927	......
7th do	597	38	27	167	4	361	......
8th do	1059	52	57	270	15	665	......
9th do	1064	102	76	204	10	672	......
ALLEGHENY.							
1st Ward	1089	61	15	430	28	555	......
2d do	1156	84	51	347	15	659	......
3d do	1964	67	61	572	45	1219	......
4th do	1960	165	91	496	48	1160	......
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickly	188	14	4	62	5	103	......
Manchester	638	54	9	187	14	374	......
Duquesne	364	31	13	103	3	214	......
Sharpsburg	270	23	13	75	8	151	......
Tarentum	172	15	1	110	00	46	......
Lawrenceville	844	235	35	149	9	416	......
Temperanceville	383	25	5	121	3	229	......
West Pittsburgh	333	22	10	75	1	225	......
Monongahela	212	18	4	67	3	120	......
South Pittsburg	567	44	23	160	12	328	......
Birmingham	1248	117	40	335	26	730	......
E. Birmingham	898	86	56	228	18	510	......
M'Keesport	445	20	15	169	1	234	......
Elizabeth	218	18	3	124	9	64	......
West Elizabeth	107	1	2	56	8	40	......
TOWNSHIPS.							
Pitt	768	106	50	157	1	452	......
Collins	419	73	21	124	00	201	......
Plum	269	19	6	96	00	148	......
Penn	297	18	2	95	4	178	......
Elizabeth	907	64	21	281	8	533	......
Mifflin	779	93	34	110	7	535	......
Robinson	359	40	26	72	4	217	......
Moon	189	24	21	49	1	94	......
Franklin	191	21	16	21	00	133	......
Baldwin	402	46	26	61	1	268	......
Ross	283	20	6	89	3	165	......
McCandless	150	17	9	18	2	104	......
East Deer	197	20	5	66	00	106	......
Upper St. Clair	148	16	4	53	00	75	......
North Fayette	210	32	31	32	00	115	......
Neville	46	8	1	18	00	19	......
Shaler	452	39	22	124	3	264	......
Fawn	340	17	4	98	3	218	......
Union	410	33	7	124	1	245	......
Scott	197	68	00	78	00	101	......
Peebles	537	68	9	161	6	293	......
Wilkins	488	40	7	164	5	272	......
Patton	202	23	00	62	00	117	......
Versailles	628	83	58	156	00	331	......
Jefferson	336	20	17	108	4	187	......
Chartiers	218	14	4	59	1	140	......
Findley	193	18	31	39	00	105	......
Ohio	259	20	14	77	2	146	......
Reserve	666	30	15	152	10	459	......
Snowden	222	18	28	35	3	138	......
Pine	120	12	4	28	8	68	......
West Deer	191	11	4	62	1	113	......
Indiana	414	39	31	93	2	249	......
Lower St. Clair	940	68	23	208	19	617	......
South Fayette	216	28	9	63	1	115	......
Sewickly	132	8	1	42	00	81	......
Crescent	41	5	7	7	00	22	......
M'Clure	290	32	9	72	7	170	......
Richland	136	5	6	51	00	74	......
Hampton	155	16	7	30	5	97	......

OFFICIAL TOTALS.

Enrolled in the County		37,837
Exempt—By Law	3,437	
" Physical Disability	1,783	5,220
Leaving		32,617
In Service—Penna. Regiments	9,808	
" Other Organizations	558	10,366
Subject to Draft		22,251
The County Quota is		10,593
Enlisted in Pennsylvania Regiments		9,808
Leaving to be Drafted		785

RECAPITULATION.

	Pittsb'g.	Alleg'y	Boro's.	Twps.
Total enrollment	11,366	6,169	6,857	13,895
Exempt by Law	1,047	377	731	1,182
Physical Disability	731	218	233	601
In Penna. Regim'ts	2,507	1,845	2,021	3,435
Foreign Regiments	190	136	120	112
Subject to Draft	6,911	3,693	3,782	7,965

From the above it will be seen that Allegheny county has now in the service, in Pennsylvania and other organizations, 10,366, or 227 less than her entire quota. But as no credit is given to the county for those organizations outside of the State, the number remaining to be furnished is 785. Against this, the Third ward, Pittsburgh, offers an additional return of about 300 volunteers, but the Commissioner will lay the matter before the authorities at Harrisburg, and decide it according to their judgment or instructions.

Other districts in the county are entitled to return the names of all additional volunteers *since the enrollment* and *up to the day of the draft*. It is very plain, therefore, that A LITTLE EFFORT WILL AVOID THE DRAFT ALTOGETHER!

The *quota* for each district, with the excess and deficiency, and the number to be drafted, will be computed in a day or two.

Dan Boss Captured by the Rebels.

We find the following in the Cincinnati *Times*, in a letter dated Louisville, Oct. 1:

Dan Boss, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who was here on Government business with a lot of cars, was yesterday taken prisoner by a party of guerrillas, only ten miles from the city. The rebels took everything that Boss had with him, consisting of a *rare old* stock of worn out passes, two empty bottles, and one not quite so empty, that Dan hid under the seat. Dan was rejoicing in the thought that he had deceived the rebels, and was about to drive off on parole, when the contemptible thieves said they guessed he had better get out, and let them try the speed of his horse. Dan begged for the horse—said it wasn't his, but the rebels replied: "Well, as it isn't *yours*, why, we'll take care of it," and off they drove, and Dan had to foot it home. The livery stable man that owns the horse is a regular sympathizer with secession. So we can't be expected to sympathize with him.

THE STANTON HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Since the departure of Capt. Henderson, Lieuts. A. J. Gibson and J. J. Hay have been very active and successful in filling up the fourth section of the Stanton Heavy Artillery. Only seven or eight men are now needed, and immediate application must be made at headquarters, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

DR. SCHENK, THE LUNG DOCTOR, will be at the drug store of Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street, to-day and to-morrow, to examine patients with lung diseases, in which he has gained a great reputation. His examinations are made by means of an instrument called a "*Respirometer*," which gives the exact condition of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

Judge Sterrett on Traitors--A Word in Season.

Hon. J. P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Quarter Sessions, in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, on Monday, spoke as follows:

There is a matter of general public interest which we deem it our duty to bring to your notice.

We are now in the midst of a most deplorable civil war—forced upon the country by Southern treason. We are now struggling to prevent the dismemberment and destruction of a most liberal and beneficent Government, under which we had hitherto prospered and attained a greatness unparalleled in the history of nations. Those who seek to destroy it were our brethren, who, in common with us, had heretofore enjoyed its protection and shared its blessings. The existence of our free institutions, and our fate as a nation, perhaps, depend upon the issue.

The moment the first insult was offered to our flag, the patriotism of the loyal masses of the North and the West was aroused, and men of all parties and all creeds rallied around it with a degree of unanimity and ardent enthusiasm never before witnessed. The governments of the Old World were astonished. If anything had been wanting to prove the capacity of our people for self-government, and their devotion to the principles of our free and enlightened institutions, the history of this rebellion has furnished it. It is not the fault of the loyal masses that this rebellion has not been crushed ere this. Every thing that they could command has been cheerfully laid upon the altar of their country.

But while this has all been so, in regard to the great masses of our people, there have been here and there a few, and in some places perhaps a goodly number, whose sympathies were not and are not with us. Men who were traitors at heart, and only awaited a fitting opportunity to give aid and comfort to the enemy. This has been one of the greatest difficulties with which the general government has had to contend; and from time to time stringent regulations have been adopted. Several of the loyal States have found it necessary to legislate on the subject. Last year our own Legislature passed a law, which you will find in the pamphlet laws of 1861, page 408.

The offences at which the act is aimed, are clearly and particularly described. Anything that is said or done with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the government, or to give aid and comfort to the enemy is criminal—such as endeavoring to persuade any one from entering the military service, or attempting to induce any one to abandon the service, &c. "Idle talk and clamor against the government, or newspaper and other railing, which, in time of peace, would be overlooked and disregarded, should, in the present crisis of our national affairs, be treated as a grave offence, tending to weaken the arm of the government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

But it is not by direct acts alone that men may be discouraged from entering the service of the country, and the law of the land subverted. It may often be effected by indirect means, such as ridiculing the same and attempting to bring it into contempt.

Those who may be disposed to speak and act contrary to the provisions of the law, may imagine that it would be difficult to show, in a criminal prosecution, that there was any intention or design to oppose or subvert the Government. The *intention*, as in all other crimes, is, of course, the gist of the offense, but it should be borne in mind that men's *intentions* are generally to be inferred from their *words and actions*. If a man strikes another with a deadly weapon, we infer that the intention was to kill. So if a man rails or writes against the Government and against entering the army, &c., the natural inference is that his intention is to weaken the arm of the Government, and to that extent oppose it. It is not necessary that he should be successful in accomplishing the acts forbidden by the law. The *attempt* is sufficient.

If any member of the Grand Jury knows that any of the acts described in and forbidden by the law, have been committed within the county, it is your duty to present the offender, that he may receive the punishment which his sins deserve.

The present is no time for neutrality—much less for active opposition and hostility. At such a time as this it is the duty of every citizen to stand by the government, giving it all the aid in his power, and by his advice and example urging others to do the same. It behooves every one to be at the post of duty—to keep a vigilant eye upon the public interests, and where those in authority are found to be unfaithful or known to abuse the trust reposed in them, they should be exposed and made to suffer the consequences of their misdeeds.

Special Meeting of Councils.

A special meeting of Councils was held last evening.

In *Select*, present all the members except Messrs. Duncan, Lutton, Quinn, Ward and Wills.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

President McAuley presented an ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds, to be exchanged for bonds issued in payment of subscriptions to railroad companies.

The ordinance was read once, and ordered to be published three times, in three successive weeks, in the papers authorized to do the city printing. C. C. concurred.

The President also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant on the Treasury in favor of James Logan for $100, and charge the same to Appropriation No. 7, (Sewerage) provided, however, that the said Logan first gives his receipt in full of all claims and accounts against the city, and the officers of the city, on account of temporary sewer built across Crawford street, in the Sixth ward.

On the third reading and final passage, the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Berger, Morrow, Miller, Phillips, Reed, Rees, Thompson and President McAuley—9.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Dickson, M'Millan, M'Carthy—4.

The rules were suspended, and the yeas and nays, on final passage, were—ayes 9; nays 3. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Allen offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to have water pipes laid in any public street or alley where the petitioners will advance the money to pay for the pipes and laying the same, and take the amount of said advance out of Water Rents; but in no case, however, shall such extension be made unless the revenue shall yield an interest of ten per cent. per annum on the expenditure. Adopted. Not reached in C. C.

Mr. McCarthy offered the following:

Resolved, That a joint Committee of five, two from the Select, and three from the Common Council, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and recommend to Council proper locations for all steam fire engines which shall, after the first of January next, receive appropriations from the city (the whole number of engines not to exceed six) and report the said locations to Councils for action. Read three times and passed. Not reached in C. C.

In *Common Council*, present all the members except Messrs. Baily, Barckley, Carroll, Hayden, Kirsch, McGregor and Roberts.

Prayer by the Clerk. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Killen presented an ordinance relative to the public sewer on Ann street, which was read three times and passed, there being no objection. S. C. concurred.

The Committee of Conference on the bill of Messrs. Sutherland & Robinson, report that the Committee have not agreed.

Mr. Means offered the following:

Resolved, That the Neptune Fire Engine Company be immediately furnished with 500 feet of 10-inch leather Hose, with patent couplings. Read and referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. S. C. concurred.

The ordinance, passed in S. C., September 29, relative to water rents outside the city limits, was non-concurred in by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Colville, Diamond, A. Hays, Holmes, Kearns, Kelley, Killen, Long, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Smith, Zellhofer and Pres't McCandless—14.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Coffin, Fryer, Irvin, McVay, Rebman, Rowbottom and Snively—8.

On motion, Councils adjourned.

DIED:

SCHWALM—On Saturday morning, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, DAVID FRANKLIN, eldest son of Henry and Williamina Schwalm, aged 3 years, 6 months and 10 days.

While we are left below to mourn,
That little Franky's gone,
The angels do rejoice above,
That little Franky's come.

ANDREWS—On Monday morning, October 6th, 1862, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frazier, Beaver street, Allegheny, Rev. THOMAS ANDREWS, aged 37 years.

Who Are the Bondholders' Lawyers? --Charles Shaler!!! George P. Hamilton!!!

These two gentlemen are candidates on the Democratic ticket!

Charles Shaler, the Democratic candidate for one of the Judgeships, is an old political stager. His principles, and their history, date as far back as 1812, and have "*bleached*" into a familiarity in this county, that renders a rehearsal altogether unnecessary. But it may be well to note the fact that he is an attorney for the Bondholders, and "to this end has shown his consistency by paying his "Railroad Tax," being one of four or five that have "antied" up.

George P. Hamilton, we believe, is now for the first time before the public for office, and offers himself as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

He would have the people believe that he is "hugely" conservative, and calculates largely on gulling the people, and flatters himself that he will be elected.

He opened the "ball" at the Democratic meeting held at the St. Charles Hotel, by introducing Frank Hughes, the chairman of the "State Democratic Committee," who was anxious to have Pennsylvania go with the South in rebellion. It is an old saying "birds of a feather flock together," and of course Mr. Hamilton will be judged by the company he keeps.

It is a well known fact that Mr. George P. Hamilton made a visit to Europe, not a great while ago, ostensibly for the benefit of his health. But it is alleged, and pretty generally believed, that his real object in making a European tour was for the purpose of hunting up the foreign bondholders, and soliciting their business, assuring them that if the claims were put in his hands *he would collect dollar for dollar, with interest*, and advising the bondholders *not to compromise*.

Whether Mr. Hamilton really did make his trip to Europe to bring "grist to his mill" in this way, at the expense of the tax-payers of this city and county, we of course cannot positively assert. But we do know that he has been, and *is now*, the attorney for certain bondholders, and that he is pushing their claims against his tax-ridden neighbors with a heartlessness and ferocity of a Shylock. We have no doubt Mr. Hamilton will endeavor to create a feeling against the National Administration on the tax growing out of the rebellion. But what does he care about the people being taxed? He is not satisfied with being collector of debts and taxes that are brought to his office, but he makes a long European journey to solicit customers. His sympathies with the people, whose suffrages he now asks, may be judged by his acts; they speak louder than words. M.

Donations for Hospitals Purposes.

The Subsistence Committee acknowledge contributions of cash, clothing, and eatables from the following persons for the hospitals of our armies: Mrs. Robert McKnight, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. L. W. Wilson, Miss E. M. Wilson, W. C. Dunn, James Irwin, Mr. Musgrave, Mrs. Dr. Brooks, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. D. Sellers, Miss Hubley, Miss S. Morgan, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Wagman, Mrs. Nimick, Mrs. Dr. Denny, Mrs. J. B. Semple, W. W. Wattles, J. Scott, Mrs. Olver, Mr. Scaife, Miss Moorhead, John McCahn, Miss Hood, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Laughlin, C. T. Kuhn; two boxes supplies from ladies of Finnleyville; 2 do, Conquenessing and Forward townships, Butler county; 2 do, Mifflin Borough; 2 do, W. P. Congregation, Brownsdale, Butler co.; 1 do, ladies of Sewickley; 1 do, ladies of Manor and Crooked Creek Pres. Church; 1 do, German ladies of the 4th Ward, Allegheny; 1 do, ladies of Red Bank Furnace; 1 do, ladies of Elizabeth township; 1 do, Ninth Ward Juvenile Soldier's Aid Society; 1 do, Kearney Memorial Society; 1 do, East Birmingham School; 1 do, ladies of Cumb. Presb. Church, First Ward; 1 do, Eighth Ward; 1 do, Fourth Ward; 1 do, Seventh Ward; 3 do, Sixth Ward Public School, Pittsburgh; 1 do, ladies of Bridgewater Presbs. Church; Mrs. Kennedy's School, East Liberty; 2 do, children of Freeport; 1 do, Second Ward School, Allegheny; 2 do, from Ladies' Library; 1 do, Disciples Church Library; 1 do, Bentlysville; 1 do, ladies of East Brook; 1 box, Harlansburg; 3 do, Aid Society of New Castle; 2 do, Society of Redstone, Fayette co.; 1 do, ladies of Centerville; 1 do, Center Church, Lawrence co.; 1 do, ladies of Washington township; 2 do, Plane Grove, Lawrence co.; 2 do, West Liberty, Butler co.; 1 do, South Pittsburgh School; 1 do, ladies of Camden; 1 do, ladies of Parnassus; 2 do, Female Seminary of Elizabeth; 5 boxes, ladies of Burgestown; 1 do, ladies of Manchester; 1 do, ladies' Union Cong., East Liberty; 1 do, citizens of Freeport, 1 do, 4th Ward, Sandusky School, Allegheny; 1 do, 2d Ward, Allegheny; 2 do, Young Ladies' Aid Society, Monongahela City; 2 do, Aid Soc., Eastbrook; 3 do, from citizens of Elizabeth; 2d do, ladies of Monongahela City; 4 do, Mrs S. Linhart; 3 do, citizens of Dravosburg; 2 do, German Lutheran Church, Allegheny; 1 do, School No. 5, Allegheny; 1 do, 1st Ward; 1 do, 2d Ward, Allegheny; 3 boxes from Female Primary Department, 2d Ward School; 1 do, from Miss McGraw and Sheriff; 1 do, E. Oetting's School, Allegheny; 5 do from Sisters School, Pittsburgh; 2 do, St. Joseph's Orphan's Asylum, Troy Hill; 1 do, A. Oetting's School, Pittsburgh; 1 do, district No. 2, Snowden township; 1 do, Mrs. Morgan and Clouse; 1 do, girls of 2d Ward, Allegheny; 1 do, ladies of 4th Presby. Church; 2 do, ladies of Hickory; 1 do, Female Grammer Department, 2d Ward, Pittsburgh; 1 do, 1st district of Jefferson township; 1 do, ladies of Bridgeville.

D. C. Exempts.

"What private griefs they have, alas! I know not,
That made them do it."

Would not any one, acquainted in these cities, quote this on looking over the list of D. C. exempts. The "aliens" have very justly received a large share of reproach for the unprincipled part they have played, but allow us to ask which is the more dishonorable and disgraceful, for a foreigner to plead his foreign birth, or for a native citizen, as ablebodied as nine-tenths of the men now in the service, to bring forward some trifling ailment, that never did nor could interfere with his business or pleasure, and induce a too facile and accommodating examining surgeon to give them a disability certificate. A large number too of these D. C.'s were never suspected by their most intimate friends of having anything at all the matter with them, and would have been highly insulted if any one had hinted there was. Thus they try to shirk, what is considered by every nation, civilized and barbarous, the most sacred duty and even privilege that any one deserving the name of a *man* can have—defending the land of his birth. This, of course, cannot apply to those *really* disabled, and it is a pity the way it has turned out, that they applied for exemption at all. This examination before the draft takes place is only to save time and trouble, for it does not follow that because a man's name is on the rolls and is drawn that he is able to go or may not be exempt by law. If that were the case, what would have become of the persons exempted the last few days, if the officers had quit their examinations a week sooner. Some of these D. C.'s speak of it as a mere matter of form or rather a joke, saying that the surgeon was not even sworn. This is a strange view of the matter. The acceptance of the office by a man of honor is as binding as forty oaths could be on him to carry out the latter and the spirit of the law without fear, favor or affection, for nothing but hemp will bind a man that honor will not. However, it has been truly remarked, "what use would such fellows be in the army? They might be as bad as the teamsters at Bull Run." But if they had not been as careful of their dollars as of their carcases they might have procured substitutes. These chaps make use of Shylock's dodge when he found it getting too hot for him.

"I pray thee, let me go from hence,
I am not well."

Serious Affray--Probable Murder.

On Sunday afternoon, a serious affray occurred in Chartiers township, between two men named Hiram Ray and Robert Brown, which it is feared will result in the death of the latter. It appears that the two men are cousins, and reside near each other, but they have been on bad terms for some time past. Meeting at the house of a neighbor, Sunday afternoon, the quarrel was renewed, but the parties were separated. Ray proceeded afterwards to his own residence, and procuring a gun, returned to where Brown was. The latter, fearing his assailant, tried to escape, but Ray fired and shot him, the ball striking him in the back between the shoulders. At last accounts Brown was bleeding internally, and was not expected to recover, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Ray.

ON A STRIKE.—The "feeders" in Shoenberger's rolling mill are on a strike for higher wages, and the mill has been compelled to suspend operations for the present.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1862.

PENSION SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The only pension office surgeons for western points yet appointed, beyond those already reported, are Dr. Samuel Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Adams Jewett, of Dayton, Ohio. Forms and instructions are now being prepared as rapidly as posible at the Pension Bureau, for the guidance of the surgeons. When these are issued, it is probable that the apportionments for large numbers of places yet to fill will be announced more rapidly.

GOV. MORTON AND THE INDIANA WOUNDED.

Some cases of suffering among the Indiana wounded for want of supplies which the U. S. Quartermasters here could not furnish, having been brought to Governor Morton's attention, last night, he immediately telegraphed to his officers at Indianapolis to pack up supplies of blankets, pantaloons, blouses, slippers, and other needed articles, that night, put them immediately on the train, and send a special messenger along with them to see that they came through in the shortest possible time, adding that he should hold them responsible for having the supplies here by Tuesday morning, at the latest. A few such examples of promptness in other quarters would help us out amazingly.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary Caleb B. Smith left Washington this evening for a short visit to his home in Indiana. This will be his first visit home since his appointment to the Cabinet. It is surmised that, although his return is on purely private business, he will not refuse to look over the field and see what his chance may be for election to the United States Senate.

SCARCITY OF CAVALRY HORSES.

It is stated here that the government is unable to procure horses to supply the losses in cavalry regiments in Gens. McClellan's and Heintzelman's armies. The government refuses to pay more than the regular prices, while, as Treasury notes depreciate, dealers demand increased prices. It is stated that the position of our cavalry force is thus left for the present practically useless.

THE REBELS ENFORCING CONSCRIPTION.

A refugee from Leesburg, and through London county, represents that the rebels are enforcing conscription in that region by making a clean sweep, taking everybody—boys, old men and Quakers—without distinction. Small bands, under conscription officers, are roaming over the country, seizing every one they lay hands on, and embracing horses as well as men, on their own construction of the conscription act.

CONFEDERATE BONDS SOLD IN BALTIMORE.

It is understood that within a few days, quantities of Confederate bonds have been quietly sold in Baltimore at fifteen cents on the dollar, payment being taken in Treasury notes.

MAJOR A. SCHWARTZ.

It is stated that Major A. Schwartz, of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, has been discharged from the United States service, his present position, to enable him to accept the appointment of Chief of Artillery in Sigel's Corps.

COL. TOM FORD.

Was examined at considerable length, on Saturday and to-day, by Gen. Hunter's Military Commission, with reference to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The results of this investigation thus far are kept very secret.

DEATHS OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

The following western soldiers died, yesterday and to-day, in the hospitals here: Wm. J. Lowry, Co. E, 25th Ohio; Richard Owens, Co. C, 28th Pennsylvania; Daniel Clohen, Co. A, 135th Pennsylvania; Corporal Thomas W. Goodenough, Co. D, 7th Michigan; Uriah F. Laskey, Co. A, 7th Wisconsin; D. County, Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania.

GOV. MORTON SERENADED IN WASHINGTON.

Owing to Secretary Smith's necessary absence, the ceremony of returning the shot-riddled flags of certain Indiana regiments to Gov. Morton, was postponed. The Governor, however, was serenaded, and made a speech of some length, warmly endorsing the President's proclamation, and expressing renewed conviction, and especially of the West, that the war could in no way be ended but by the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, followed in a vigorous and earnest war speech. Both speeches were highly applauded, especially at every reference to emancipation, or the adoption of any measure whatever that the necessity of war may demand.

Calls were made for Col. Tom Ford, but the Colonel was not forthcoming. Gov. Andrews had been expected by the crowd to speak, but he did not appear. It has been hinted that he and Gov. Morton did not occupy quite the same ground on some points connected with the war, and that, therefore, it would hardly have been agreeable to either party for him to speak. The following are full reports of the speeches:

GOV. MORTON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Morton being loudly called for, came forward amid vociferous cheering, and spoke as follows: Friends and fellow-citizens—I have returned to the capital after an absence of nearly eight months. During that time events of the greatest importance have been transpiring in that space of time. Much history has been written—some of which is pleasant, and some of which is bitter. We have won victories and have suffered disasters; and, perhaps, what you would like to know tonight of me is the condition of public sentiment in the West now in regard to the prosecution of this war. I can tell you these disasters which we have suffered, and the protraction of the war, have only the effect throughout the West to intensify and deepen the determination of the people that this rebellion shall be crushed. [Applause.] We have suffered no despondency in heart. (That's so.) Our troops have behaved with the most distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. We have the men, we have the resources, we have the coast, (applause,) and, therefore, we must and will conquer. (Loud applause.) Many of our gallant sons have poured out their life's blood on the sod of Virginia, of Maryland and other States. My own State of Indiana has recently suffered the loss of some of her most gallant spirits. She mourns the death of these men—of the humblest private—their blood is precious in our sight, but the effect of this is, that every life which is thus sacrificed is but another guarantee that this rebellion shall be crushed. (Cries of bravo and applause.) With us, it is understood that everything is at stake upon the result of this contest, and therefore that we are to stake everything upon the result, if need be. [Applause.] That there is no sacrifice too great to be made; that there is no loss which ought not to be cheerfully endured, that this government may be preserved and the unity of this nation remain undestroyed. (Applause.) If any man deludes himself with the idea that the success of this rebellion would but result in the extrication of a confederacy of two governments, the old government to be composed of the loyal States and the new one to be composed of the rebellious States, let him at once disabuse his mind of this idea. If this rebellion shall succeed, I look upon it as utterly improbable, as in fact impossible, that the remainder of the Republic can be held together. Should the rebel States succeed in establishing their independence, and support a government, and thus the example of successful rebellion be placed before the world, the work of disintegration will go on and continue until we have been broken up and become a number of petty republics, warring upon each other without consideration before the world, and with none so poor to do us reverence. (That's so.) At once would the States upon the Pacific set up for themselves. They are widely seperated from us by plains and by mountains. They are upon the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and they would at once aspire to become the Republic upon that side. We would have a party at once existing a great Northwestern Republic, on the banks of the Mississippi, and should we be so unfortunate as to be beaten in this contest, the South, with the prestige of arms would claim the entire Valley of the Mississippi, and every foot of land west of the Allegheny mountains. I but bring your attention to what would be the result of this rebellion. A remedy for these evils is the crushing out of this rebellion, and compelling the seceding States to obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the land. [Prolonged applause.] How shall this be done? [A voice—"by killing." (Laughter and applause.) Another voice—"they should be annihilated." Several voices—"they should be hanged."] It shall be done by the destruction of the military power of the rebels. [That's it.] It shall be done by withdrawing from them their resources. [Applause.] It shall be done by any means that will cripple and destroy their power. [Cries—"That's the way," and applause.]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—The steamer Metamora arrived, this morning, at Fortress Monroe from Aiken's Landing, by which we obtain Richmond papers to the 4th inst.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st, gives an account of a case of James M. Lovinggood, an enrolled conscript, suing for his liberty. It was tried before Judge T. Thomas, of Elbert county, Ga., in the Superior Court, last week, and a decision given liberating the plaintiff from the hands of the enrolling officer, and pronouncing the conscript act unconstitutional, and therefore the act itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

The *Dispatch*, of Oct. 3d, says that the Union army is north of the Potomac, moving up the valley from Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and that a battle may be expected at any time.

The yellow fever at Wilmington, N. C., is not abating. On Monday there were forty-three new cases. Several doctors have been sent from Charleston to their aid.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Collier, of Petersburg, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation, is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is no less consecrated in the United States Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by said proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our midst; therefore,

Resolved, That no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offence against the criminal laws thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned, or shall be required to answer at any time, for any act done in driving from the State, or putting to death any person, with or without arms, who may be found on our soil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purposes of said proclamation.

Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll county, Mo., have been assessed $11,000, by the Commissioners, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and taking property belonging to them.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 4th, says that the small pox has broken out in the military hospitals in Danville.

On the 2d, the United States pickets were driven from Flat Rock to Nashville.

The steamer Forlorn Hope was captured by the rebels last Monday.

It is reported, says the *Whig*, of the 4th, that 125 transports have gone up the Potomac to Alexandria, and it is supposed the purpose is to make another move on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg, or some other route.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of October 4th, says that the Union forces are at Martinsburg, with their left extending to Harper's Ferry. General Lee, with a strong force, is rapidly moving toward Martinsburg. A desperate battle is about to be fought. Gen. McClellan cannot avoid an engagement, unless he withdraws across the river. This he cannot do, as his government and the abolitionists are urging him forward. The negro proclamation is causing some commotion in the North, but the President's universal martial law will probably quiet that.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 4—4 o'clock A. M.—The United States transport steamer Baltimore leaves Beaufort this morning via Fortress Monroe for Baltimore.

All the able bodied negroes in Eastern North Carolina are being seized, by order of the rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of this State for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are being held daily in the adjoining counties, for the purpose of filling up loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by Hon. C. H. Foster, the Administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success.

Six new companies for the famous 1st North Carolina regiment have been sworn in, the brave Col. Potter commanding, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last 9 of our pickets took a rifle pit, and repulsed 50 rebels, near Bachelor's creek, some 15 miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Camden county have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the county. If granted, they premise two loyal regiments for the Union, half of which are already raised, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly pouring in since the heroic conduct of the First in the engagement at Washington.

Mobile, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the *Register*, dated Tupello, to-day, says 60 Yankee cavalry scouts penetrated to the railroad, two miles south of Baldwin. They were attacked by 25 of the 2d Tennessee cavalry and routed, with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners.

Several transports have gone up the James river with about 1800 rebel prisoners, and are expected to bring back about that number of our released Union prisoners. They are expected to-morrow at Fortress Monroe.

Senator Sumner at Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Senator Sumner, in his speech to-day at Faneuil Hall, spoke to the following effect: He said that the proclamation of President Lincoln was considered as practically securing freedom to all who can find shelter within our lines, and he accepted it without note or comment. In relation to his own acts, he challenged scrutiny, and defended himself from sundry accusations. He believed the Government had made progress during the last year. He advocated the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves as a military necessity, and denied that the object of the war was any other than to put down the rebellion and secure peace, which so many advocated could only be done by preventing a separation of the States. Separation was chaos. The rebels must be subdued, and then conciliated. Mr. Sumner spoke for about two hours, and was frequently applauded, and subjected to occasional interruption from his opponents. Upon the conclusion of his speech, loud calls were made for George Francis Train, who, with many of his friends, was present. Train took the platform, and after refusing to yield, was carried off by the police who were in attendance.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Col. Sibley, dated Mouth of the Chippewa River, Sept. 28th, says that he met a party of friendly Indians who had separated from Crow, bringing with them 91 white prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from Little Crow's party. Many of the prisoners—young women—were completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors.

A fight was had at Wood Lake, Sept. 23d, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our men buried fourteen Indians.

Gen. Sibley is arresting all the Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.

Election in Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 6.—At the town election to-day the National Union ticket was elected by over 700 majority.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—From Richmond papers of Saturday.

The *Examiner* says that Congress again meditates an adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind. The general acquiescence in executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its better fruits. A close, vigilant and firm performance of congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies, as is a wise and bold control of the army.

A resolution has been adopted in the rebel Senate by the appointment of a committee of thirteen to take testimony relative to Yankee outrages, the evidence to be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, in order that the truth of history may be vindicated, and the perpetrators delivered to just indignation of the present and future generations.

According to the debates and reports in the rebel Congress, the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining.

A bill has been introduced against foreign counterfeiters of Treasury notes. It provides that if such notes are introduced by officers, soldiers and others of the United States, the offender shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death upon conviction in any military court.

An act has been passed encouraging the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the army of the Confederacy. It provides for the bringing into the country, duty free, of cards, card cloth, machinery and other articles necessary for the purpose.

A joint resolution was adopted in the Virginia Legislature, providing that no person within that State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom, or putting to death, by any means, any person, with or without arms, who may be found on that soil aiding or abetting, or in any other way giving effect in that State or its border, to the lawless and fiendish purpose of the President's emancipation proclamation.

The number of sick and wounded paroled by the United States cavalry, at Warrenton recently, is eight hundred and eleven, a large majority were not required to take the oath, or sign any writing, hence the papers say they cannot be considered as paroled.

The Railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, was completed on Wednesday, and the locomotives "Hero" and "Old Abe," and a few others were brought safely over to the rebel side, together with a large quantity of rolling stock, &c. Three of the locomotives captured from the United States, were in good order, while the others need repairs.

The State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, is announced as a separate Military Department under Major-General Pemberton.

All the accounts in foreign journals in relation to European Intervention in American affairs, are mere speculations, as it is known here that nothing upon that subject exists, in a definite or an official form.

Lieutenant Commanding Walker, of the gunboat Winona, writes to the Navy Department, dated September the 20th, off Mobile.

I discovered one of the enemy's steamers lying in Navy Coves, and, within the range of my guns, and firing over land, the first shot carried away the top of her smoke stack and caused the crew to leave the vessel. The next two shots went over her, and the fourth, struck her and knocked her to pieces. Fort Morgan fired over and around us, but without any casualties.

A court of inquiry, consisting of Brigadier General W. S. Harney, S. Casey, and Daniel D. Birney, is to meet in Washington on Wednesday to investigate the charges preferred against Brig. Gen. Mortindel.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton, for different ports of Europe, have been obtained on the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there waiting, including an English steamer, which had £60,000 sterling with which to purchase cotton.

Col. Felix Salm is mustered out of the U. S. service—to date from the 1st inst.

Gov. Curtin has proposed, in an official communication to the President, to fill up the old Pennsylvania regiments upon the following plan: Ten regiments to be withdrawn and sent to Harrisburg, to this city, or to any other convenient point to be filled and reorganized. Meanwhile, they are to perform duty on the defences. This done, and the regiments thereby made effective for active duty, to have them returned, and ten regiments more brought in, and so on until all are filled and reorganized. For this purpose, old companies, when practicable, are to be consolidated, and new companies added, the old regiments to have the preference over new ones. The Governor asks to have the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps first, and expresses a belief that by this means the old army will be made more speedily and thoroughly effective. The Governor, also, argues that the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians may be sent to their State. This is understood to be the desire of several of the Governors who met at Altoona.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Advices received from Gen. Schofield states that, with a powerful army, he was, on Saturday, at Sarcoxie, 16 miles from Newtonia, where rebel forces, 16,000 strong, were collected. He expected to reach there to-day, and if the rebels do not vacate, we may expect to hear of a battle immediately. No apprehension is entertained as to the result, Schofield's army being superior to that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is that the rebels won't fight.

Advices dated the 4th, received from Greenville, Mo., convey reliable intelligence that all the Texas troops under the rebel McBride have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of the Union victories at Marshall and Shriveport, Texas. The troops thus referred to are estimated at 2,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 4.—From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the fight at Newtonia, on Tuesday last, we learn the following particulars: Col. Solomon, on Monday, learning that there was a rebel force, thought to be 500 strong, at Newtonia, sent about 600 troops, 175 of whom were infantry, and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major of the 9th Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning, and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having a force estimated at 7,000 and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to go out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand for three-quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, about forty strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The Federal troops fell back three miles, followed by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of 300 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, making 6 in all, and drove the rebels into Newtonia. Considerable cannonading was kept up for some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments about right, our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed them, when our men turned on them and drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field. The federal loss during the day, was about one hundred and forty killed, wounded and missing, probably most of them taken prisoners. Such of our wounded as fell into the hands of the rebels, were treated in the most barbarous manner.

The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. They were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are masters in the Southwest.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.—Governor Curtin, by proclamation, offers $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wretch who so brutally violated and then inhumanely murdered the little girl, Mary Elizabeth Gorman, near this city, on Friday last.

Information has been received at the Military Department at Harrisburg, that in many instances aliens have been exempted from the draft because they were not citizens, and immediately thereafter they have filed their naturalization papers, and thus become liable to military duty.

The postponement of the draft gives the Commissioners time to correct this, and they will be instructed to add to the enrollment the names of all persons naturalized since the appeals have been held, and hold them subject to military duty. The Commissioners will hear their claims to exemption on other grounds before the draft is made.

Another Regiment for the Excelsior Brigade.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Governor has requested the War Department, that a new regiment from New York, as far as practicable, be attached to the division of General Sickles.

Colonel Graham, of the Fifth Excelsior regiment, is strongly recommended for the Brigadiership of the Metropolitan Guards.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Union feeling in North Carolina appears to be dominant. The President's emancipation proclamation has been received there with great enthusiasm by the non-slaveholders. They are to hold a grand mass meeting at Beaufort in honor of the event, in which all the counties in the two neighboring Congressional districts are to be represented. The people are to bring their tents with them, and have a three days' celebration.

A series of Union meetings will be held in these counties.

No movement is reported in the army of the Potomac for the last few days, and, as usual, *all is quiet*.

Three cavalry dashes are reported, but they are of little importance.

The rebels confront our lines in grim silence, and profess to be very confident of repelling any attack that may be made upon them.

Our army is growing greater every day. D.

Important from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6—6 P. M.—Telegraphic communication with Bardstown has just been re-established. The wires will keep pace with our army as it proceeds Southward.

On Saturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner was expected, but was not present.

At five or six o'clock in the afternoon the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, Scott's Cavalry remaining. On Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the rebels cut one span of the bridge to the south of Frankfort, and soon thereafter Scott's Cavalry departed. The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer.

Great numbers of the rebels were left at Frankfort, and the sick and the mortality among them has been very great. The enemy have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort, and Franklin county. Our informant met the federal pickets last night at Hardinsville, pressing onward to Frankfort. At Frankfort, Barstow and Gilsen were arrested three times, because they would not take Confederate scrip for their goods. Storekeepers were fined $25 per day for closing their stores. Mackem, the senior of the firm, of ham notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for large quantities of meat. John Watson & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linseys and cotton, lost a large stock. The rebels took away vast quantities of edibles of various kinds, leaving provisions very scarce, and many of the necessaries of life unattainable by the citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southeast of Bardstown, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Rosseau's division received orders to fill their canteens, and be ready to march at a minute's notice.

Col. Bruce, commanding at Bowling Green, yesterday morning, six miles north of Glasgow, attacked another party of rebels, killing a few and capturing several, together with fifty horses, and some cattle. The Federals lost none.

A President Elected--Departure of Troops.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Thomas Hill, L. L. D., was to-day elected President of Harvard College.

The 5th Regiment, Col. Pierson, is under orders for its departure. Its destination is said to be Newbern.

Gen. Kearney's Horse and Accoutrements Recovered.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6.—A dispatch to Mrs. Gen. Kearney, states that the rebel Gen. Lee has caused her husband's horse and accoutrements to be sent within our lines. They will be at once forwarded to her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH MOURNING GOODS STORE, by D. Cooper & Co., Market street, next door to Horne's trimming store. The convenience and advantage of having a store of this character in our city is more and more appreciated. Families in mourning can here supply themselves with everything needed, having a large assortment to select from, and are spared the trouble and fatigue of hunting through many stores. Besides, great care is taken in selecting goods for this store of the very best kind, and the assortment is kept up by the receipt of new goods every few days. By their advertisement, it will be seen they are receiving new fall goods.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.—Winter session will commence Monday, Nov. 3d, 1862. Address Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, Sewickleyville, Pa. a30:2w

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. 1

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager........................WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer..R. LAIRD.

☞Second night of engagement of the beautiful young actress, Miss ALICE PLACIDE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7th, 1862,
Will be performed,
MADELAINE.
MADELAINE..........................ALICE PLACIDE.
OVERTURE..........................ORCHESTRA.
To conclude with
KING COTTON.

AUCTION SALES.

POSITIVE SALE OF EAST LIBERTY LOTS AND 1¼ ACRE TRACT.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 11th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, the following large Building Lots in East Liberty, directly opposite the new Presbyterian Church, and the very best situated of any in the village:

One Lot fronting 43 feet 6 inches on the Greensburg Pike, and extending along Hiland street 115 feet—the lot being 64 feet wide in the rear, whereon is erected a two-story brick dwelling.

One Lot on the corner of Hiland and Broad streets, 30 feet front on Hiland street, and extending back, along Broad street 74 feet 6 inches.

Two Lots, 35 feet front each, on Hiland street, and extending back 68 and 71 feet, respectively.

Two Lots, 40 feet front each, on Hiland street, and extending back 61 and 65 feet, respectively.

Also, One Tract of Land, containing 1¼ acres, on a 25 foot road, leading from and near to Hiland street. The property adjoins the country residences of Robert Whiteman, Esq., Daniel Negley, Esq., and Alex. Bradley, Esq. It lays handsomely for ornamental grounds, and is planted with bearing Fruit Trees—Peach, Apple, Plum, &c. Persons wishing to view the property can call on Mr. William Joyce, on the premises.

Passenger Railway Cars run to East Liberty, via Pennsylvania Avenue and Oakland, every half hour.

Terms at sale. J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

PIANOS.

$175.—NEW 6⅔ OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung, carved legs, fancy music desk, &c., for $175; also, 7 octave, same as the above, for $200 and $225. The above Pianos are fully warranted for five years, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in this city. Please call and see them. New Melodeons, at extremely low prices, of Prince's, Prescott's or Smith's make. Melodeons to let at $1 50 and upwards, per month; rent allowed if purchased. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

NEW AND CHEAP PIANOS.
Just received, a lot of
FIRST CLASS CHEAP PIANOS,
Personally selected at the factories by H. KLEBER, and warranted the best and cheapest Pianos, for the quality, ever offered for sale here.
H. KLEBER & BRO., 53 Fifth street,
oc4 Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

WANTS.

WANTED—100 Saddle and Harness Makers, immediately. None but good workmen need apply. Enquire of WM. BELL & CO., saddlers, Diamond, Allegheny.

WANTED—A Bond and Mortgage for $6,000, having 3 years to run, on improved city property, which we will cash at the rate of 8½ per cent. per year. Apply to S. McLAIN & CO., 103 Fourth st.

WANTED—100 bush. Beans;
300 do Flaxseed;
20 bbls. Tallow;
oc4 L. H. VOIGT & CO.