Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29.

The Movement of the Army.

We think the movement that has just been made by the great army of the Potomac means work; that the highest authority of the nation has been aroused to activity, and that the Government and the country are no longer to be trifled with. Despondency, which has lain heavily upon the public heart since the battle of Antietam, is giving place to hope—not very buoyant, to be sure, for we have had so many bitter disappointments that we "rejoice with trembling."

It seems that the rebel army have really evacuated Winchester. That movement may indicate a consciousness on their part that they are not able to cope with our forces; or it may be some stratagem on their part, the nature of which we do not understand. We, however, incline to the former opinion. Had McClellan moved upon Manassas last winter or spring, the rebel army would have done precisely what it has done now at Winchester; and if our commanders will now only follow them up, as they might have been followed up then, they may be thoroughly vanquished before the close of November.

The interior of Rebeldom must be penetrated and firmly held before we can hope for an end of the war. We may slaughter one another till doomsday along the Potomac, without arriving at any decisive results; but let the main army of the rebels be once put upon the retreat, and kept so, and the thing is over. This, we think, is the case now, if our commanders will only press on. We know that the difficulty of getting supplies will increase as our army moves further and further from its base of operations; but that difficulty is not insuperable. In fact it is one that must be met and overcome, or we may as well yield the contest at once.

Mr. Gladstone's "Deliverance" on American Affairs.

The summary sentence or two in which the telegraph, a few days ago, attempted to give us a general notion of what the English Chancellor of the Exchequer said about the "probable" issue of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, had no hint of the exceeding amiableness of the learned gentleman's tone; no hint of his tender regards for our imaginary wounded feelings under our imaginary coming humiliation; and not a word of the many kind and considerate words of consolation, which, like healing balm, he poured forth—as if he would show how he would even go beyond the good Samaritan in compassion, and administer his oil and wine by way of anticipation;—we mean, before the thieves (among whom we have certainly fallen) have yet been able to overpower us and leave us by the wayside, in such a plight as to appeal to the compassion of our "neighbors."

Therefore, it was well that a fuller report followed, showing us all these things, and with what condescending pity and patronizing superiority Mr. Gladstone has prepared himself, and is preparing his countrymen, to console us by and by, when that fall, that humiliation, which he foresees, shall have overtaken us, and we shall be encouraged by his friendly words and proffered sympathy, to appeal to him and them for much-needed consolation in the inevitable coming hour of our affliction; when we shall be sore all over—sore with wounded pride—sore with defeats in battle—and sore, above all, "because the Great Republic cannot hold together." Nay, he is more explicit than one who deals with the future; what he predicts is so near and certain, that he seems to regard us as already in the act of appealing to England, whom he prepares to meet us in the right spirit of a comforter.

But, Mr. Gladstone, there is no such appeal from the American People to England, or any other nation;—nor, with all due deference to your judgment, and notion of probabilities, is there going to be such. Your balmy words, your kindness, your tenderness, your compassion, your sympathy, are generous;—but your generosity is without an occasion—is superfluous.

There is an excellent old saying, Mr. Gladstone, which enjoins upon men to be *just* before becoming *generous*—which excellent old saying you, and all who talk like you in England, especially your friends and fellow-ministers, Palmerston and Russell, have altogether forgotten of late. If your Government—(that is, Palmerston and Russell and yourself; for you three are the responsible heads of it)—had done what was just—if it had honestly carried out even the neutrality of the Queen's proclamation—"Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South" never would or could have "made an army;" they never would or could have so much as the ghost of a chance to make that navy which you say they "are making;" and for their "making a nation"—such a monster as they have been attempting to "make"—that, too, was conceived and brought forth in the hope of English aid,—in what has proved the sure calculation on the fear and hatred of free institutions and a republican government by the aristocratic class of England, and on the well-known avarice and short-sighted selfishness of a large proportion of her mercantile and manufacturing classes.

For "Jefferson Davis and the leaders of the South" had sagacity enough to foresee, what has actually occurred, that the former class of Englishmen would overlook the enormity of laying the corner-stone of their social system on African Slavery, when that foundation sustained an aristocracy, or an oligarchy; and that the latter would not care though its foundations were laid, like Milton's pandemonium, by the very devils themselves, provided, only, that "No Tariff" was written above, and that the market was a good one, and the payments were promised to be reasonably prompt.

Mr. Gladstone, though a learned and able man, is, we fear, no better than some of our own learned doctors and able politicians. Like them, whenever it suits his purpose, he can close his eyes and his ears—and no enormity of falsehood or of violence, that may stand in the way of a favorite or desired conclusion, will be the least stumbling-block in his way to prevent him from arriving at it. Conspiracy, treason, slavery, and a whole chapter of horrors besides, could not avail to turn him aside from his purpose—or change his foregone conclusion—that it is the duty and the true policy of the hour for all true English aristocrats, and for the English government itself, unofficially, of course, to give all possible moral aid and support to the nascent oligarchy, which is fast ripening into a monarchical despotism, in the rebel slaveholding States of America. This, though not expressly avowed, is exactly what Mr. Gladstone and his ministerial friends above mentioned, have been doing almost since the commencement of our contest with "Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South."

Hon. D. S. Dickinson, in a late speech at Brooklyn, said:

"I have every reason to believe that the Administration are arising to the full necessities of the occasion, that they comprehend this matter, and intend to grasp it with an iron hand, and at a very early moment."

The audience at this moment rose to their feet, and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm.

Indications from every quarter lead us to believe that Mr. Dickinson is right.

Loyal Southerners Speaking.

At a meeting of Southern exiles at the Cooper Institute in New York, on Saturday evening, there was some strong and earnest speaking. We have only room for a few brief extracts.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, 1. That we regard the Confiscation act and the President's Emancipation Proclamation as eminently just and constitutional measures, which should be strictly enforced.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, said:

I intend to contribute my humble efforts to pull Slavery up by the last roots. [Cheers, loud and continued.] I know that Slavery must perish in order that Liberty may survive. [Great applause.] I know that the manacles must fall from the fettered limbs of the black race on this continent in order that the white man may not be manacled. [A cry: "Good."] I take my position on the side of my race. I demand liberty for my children even at the expense of negro Slavery. If the whole planet of the earth, and all the other planets of the universe were crowded with negroes under similar circumstances as those in the South, I would strike the manacles from every slave. [Loud cheering.] The man who attempts to delude you to-night with any arguments in favor of the distracting influence of Slavery to this war is an imbecile, a fool, or an incipient traitor. [Great cheering.] I tell you that the non-slaveholders of the South never will be free again till the last negro has been swept from the condition of bondage. [Applause.] We, therefore, again spurn the sympathy of any man who talks about the Union as it was, if he means to say that we are to go back to the condition that preceded this Revolution.

Mr. T. J. Boynton, of Florida, was the next speaker. We take a single point:

Just a word about the Proclamation. We accept it as the conclusion of the inscrutable, irrefragable, and inexorable logic of events. [Applause.] We would guard the Constitution, and to do so most effectually we would save the nation. Does not the spirit of the Constitution abide in the body of the nation? Do souls remain on earth after bodies are dead? *Save the nation* if you would save the Constitution. Has the President shown haste to exercise doubtful powers? Did he not for a long time propose to save the Government and Slavery too? Does he not now propose to do so if the rebels will lay down their arms? Is it not lawful to save the nation at any expense? Is there any phrase in the Constitution which can be tortured into intending that rebel soldiers have a right to be supported by slaves or anybody else? If it is lawful to shoot rebels in the field, is it less so to kick from under them the prop which supports them in the field?

Rev. Mr. Hoye, of Mississippi, said:

With regard to this proclamation, about which we have heard so much, I believe it is right, and for these reasons: When I was among the soldiers of the rebel army, I found that they employed slaves. They had slaves as sappers and miners, as cooks, as teamsters, as artisans, in the blacksmith shop, making swords and knives to cut the throats of the Union troops, and all this by compulsion; and I think it strange indeed if we should not divert this labor from that channel. [Great applause.] They do not object to it, and why should we? Another reason why I think this slave labor should be diverted is this: Tallahatchie county, Miss., has but 550 voters, and that county sends 600 soldiers to the rebel army. They have 15,000 or 20,000 slaves, and these slaves are at work in the fields, producing the hog and the hominy of which you have heard so much. If these slaves were liberated, these 600 men would be compelled almost to a man, to go home to produce that hog and hominy which is necessary to the support of themselves and their families. I am asked if I believe that this proclamation can be carried out. Yes, I believe it can be carried out, just so sure and just so long as negroes have legs. [Laughter and applause.] For they will escape to the Union lines at every opportunity. They came into the Union lines long ago, but they learned it was the policy of the Government not to receive them. It was opposed to the views of the Generals, and Gen. Nelson, and Gen. Wood, and Gen. Ammon, have tied up the negroes and whipped them and have sent them back. This I have known to be the case, and have seen to be the case. One of them has gone to his reward. ["More of 'em will go!"] I am stating things now that I know to be true; that I have seen with my eyes. We are often asked this question: "Will the slaves make good soldiers? Are they sufficiently intelligent?" Let me tell you that the slaves are more intelligent than the poor whites in the South. Why I went into a house not three months ago, and there was a lady belonging to this class of sand-hillers, and I remarked, by way of passing my time, as I was waiting for her husband, that there was a picture of the Presidents. "Yes," said she; "them's the pictures of the Presidents, and some of 'em must be gittin' mighty old by this time, if they ain't dead." [Prolonged laughter.] I remarked, in addition, that that one at the head was Gen. Washington. "Yes," said she; "I've heern of him ever since I was a gal; I wonder if he's dead yet." I told her that I had seen an account of his death in the papers. [Continued laughter.] There were two families in Tishamingo county, who were going to move, one to Texas and the other to Arkansas; but the wife of the Texas man wanted to go to Arkansas, and the wife of the Arkansas man wanted to go to Texas. The men were out hunting one day, and were thinking about it, and at last they agreed that to trade would be a good plan. [Laughter and applause.] As I am relating the matter just as it occurred, I shall have to relate the express words. One of the women was old, and the other was young. "Now," said one, "if you had an old man and I had a young filly, you wouldn't want to trade even, would ye?" [Great laughter.] The other agreed with him, and so they compromised the matter, by the one who possessed the old wife giving a double-barreled shot-gun and eighteen dollars to boot. He paid the eighteen dollars, however, in coonskins and things of that sort. Now, this is the condition of the poor whites in that vicinity. The slaveholders rule them. There is one thing that they complain of bitterly, and that is this—they are compelled to patrole the country to keep down insurrections of the negroes.

* * * * * * *

Then there is the question about whether the negroes will fight against their masters. The negroes are a very kind people, and they are possessed of a very great deal of piety—indeed, I believe that the real piety of the South is ensconced in the bosom of the slave population of that country—and they would not wish to destroy their masters, however they might abuse or whip them. But every man in the South is not the master of every specific negro in the South; that negro would not fight against his master, but he would fight against every other master in the South. I have relatives in the South; I unfortunately have three brothers-in-law officers in the rebel army. If I knew I was aiming at one of them, I would not shoot; but I would fight willingly, and if in fighting I should kill one of them, I should do it with a good conscience. I have been asked—Will there be insurrections? I say not, so long as the negroes can run away; so long as they can run and find protection, there will be no insurrections. But there is great alarm in the South through fear that there will be insurrections. I attended the Synod of Mississippi, in October last, at Natchez, and I was told that fifteen negroes had been hanged there for fear of insurrection. Others said it was not true, and that they were hanged upon irresponsible statements of irresponsible persons. While I was in Macon last summer six negroes were executed, and one was burned in the streets. When I was at that Presbyterian Synod, I preached to a large congregation of slaves; it was the largest congregation I ever spoke to in my life. With one exception, that of the minister who sat beside me, they were all slaves, yet one-third of them were whiter I am; so that Slavery is not confined to color, because you often see red-haired and blue-eyed slaves. Another question is, will they come North? I would reply to this, that if Freedom is proclaimed South, they will not come North, because they love freedom, but they hate labor. They would prefer to go South. I saw a certain suggestion in the papers to give them the State of Florida. I was glad to see it; let them have that beautiful territory of Ponce de Leon, so graphically alluded to.

We infer, from what Mr. Hoye says, that he has traveled extensively, and mingled with all classes of that strange, castle-divided society. The following extract is the only allusion he makes to personal outrages:

The only other question I have been asked is this: Will there be harmony of feeling between the Southern and Northern States hereafter? I say there will not so long as this institution of slavery exists. But let that institution be eradicated, and there is no obstacle to harmony. There is no feeling of resentment between the Mainites and Mississippians which may not pass away, and as for the loyal Mississippians, they demand the protection of the Star-Spangled Banner, and have reasons to detest the protection of the Stars and Bars, as my poor discolored ankles now testify.

After the Southern gentlemen were through, the resolutions adopted, and the meeting about to adjourn, Horace Greeley was observed and loudly called for. He made a brief and forcible speech, and closed by proposing—

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Union martyrs and heroes from the South who have addressed us tonight, with the assurance that their cause is our cause, and that the arms of the Republic shall never be grounded until justice is done for them and upon their enemies. [Loud and long continued applause.]

The resolution was enthusiastically adopted, and with three cheers for the President's Proclamation and the loyal men of the South, the meeting dispersed.

Every speaker strongly and unequivocally gave his approbation to the Proclamation, not as an *expedient* measure merely, but as a great necessity—absolutely essential to the preservation of the government and the restoration of the Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Superior Copper Mill and SHEATHING WORKS, Pittsburgh.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER; also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my29:dawly

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

BURKE & BARNES,

FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE,

BANK VAULT IRON VAULT DOOR, AND STEEL-LINED BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 129 and 131 Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets—North side.

☞ BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

At the old established Coach Factory,

DUQUESNE WAY, (near St. Clair Street.)

☞ Repairing done as usual. jn7:tf

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....W. M'CULLOUGH.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn's. oc19

WM. C. ROBINSON.....P. H. MILLER.
WITHROW DOUGLASS.....WILSON MILLER.

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER, Founders and Machinists, Washington Works, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Office, No. 21 Market Street.

Manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES AND MILL MACHINERY, CASTINGS, RAILROAD WORK, STEAM BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK.

☞ JOBBING AND REPAIRING done on short notice. mh23:dly

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.....S. M. KIRK.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

☞ Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 20 Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn18:lyd

N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 97 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap22

HENRY H. COLLINS, For WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap1

REFINED SUGARS.—50 bbls. Lovering's double refined crushed and pulverized Loaf, and refined white and yellow Sugars, received and for sale by the barrel or retail, by

JOHN A. BENSHAW,
oc11 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont, with COAL, and NUT COAL, are hereby invited until WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. For particulars, inquire of the undersigned. By order of the Executive Committee.

ISAAC JONES,
oc23 Chairman.

TIMOTHY SEED—5 bbls. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc14

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock:

AGENCIES.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—At a meeting of the members of the Steamboat Captains' Benevolent Association, held at their rooms October 28th, 1862, it was agreed that no freight will be received on their boats unless subject to the war clause as adopted by the Association. Shippers will be furnished with bills of lading embodying the clause by applying at the rooms of the Association, No. 94 Water street.

By order of the Board.

J. B. LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

☞ ELECTION.—An Election for nine Directors of the German Trust and Savings Bank will be held at the office of the Bank, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

JOHN STEWART, Cashier.

Office Eureka Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, October 27, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, in Bagaley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 11th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Office of Pennsylvania Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, October 14, 1862.

☞ THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 63 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 3d day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

I. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

☞ PLANK ROAD ELECTION.—The Saw Mill Valley Plank Road Company will hold their Annual Election on the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the 3d day of that month, at the office of W. & H. Walker, in the Third Ward, City of Allegheny, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, at which there will be elected one President, five Directors and one Treasurer, to serve during the ensuing year.

By order. ALEX. M. WATSON, Sec'y.

Allegheny City, Oct. 8, 1862:td

Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh, Oct. 13th, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 3d MONDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Also a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. H. BENNY, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for President and Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 17th of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, October 16th, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 17th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The general annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 4th, at 11 a. m.

B. M. MORRAT, Cashier.

Iron City Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., October 16th, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 17th proximo, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, November 4th prox., at 11 a. m.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Allegheny Bank, October 15, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 17th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the 4th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Citizens Bank, Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.

☞ AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, Nov. 17th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The regular annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

POCKET BOOKS,

For the new Postage Currency;

DIARIES, 4 to 8 vo. and 12 mo.;

LAWYERS NEW TIE ENVELOPE;

SLOCOMB'S INKSTANDS;

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS;

For sale by W. S. HAVEN,

WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

oc20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE for the appointment of City Solicitor, and prescribing his duties.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Solicitor shall be learned in the law, and who shall be a practicing Attorney in the District Court of Allegheny county, shall be appointed by the Finance Committee, with the consent of Councils, as "City Solicitor," to hold his office at the pleasure of the Finance Committee, and who shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments.

Sec. 2. Before entering upon his duties, the City Solicitor shall give bond, with two sureties, to be approved by Councils, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond shall be filed with the Controller.

Sec. 3. The duties of the City Solicitor shall be—1. To have charge of, and to conduct all the law business of the corporation, and of the Departments, therein, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested; to have charge of and to conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening or altering the streets, alleys, &c., and in the grading and paving of the same; in the construction of sewers or other city improvements; and in all suits arising out of ordinances, or the collection of fines and penalties, in which the city is interested.

2. He shall, from time to time, when required, advise the Councils, their Committees and officers, and the officers of the corporation, upon all matters which may be submitted to him for his opinion.

3. He shall draw such ordinances as may be required of him by Councils, or either branch of Councils, or by any Committee thereof.

4. He shall, when requested by Councils, or any Committee thereof, prepare the draft of any bill to be presented by the corporation to the Legislature, for passage, with a memorial for the passage thereof.

5. He shall draw the deeds, leases and other papers connected with the Finance Department, and all contracts for any other Department of the Corporation, when so requested by the head of the Department.

6. He shall prosecute and defend, as Attorney for the corporation, all so[illegible] which may be brought, by or against the corporation, or any officer thereof, for, or by reason of, any matter or duty connected with or growing out of their respective offices, and in which the city is interested, in any Court in this State, or in any Court of the United States.

7. When he shall recover any debt due to the corporation which may have been placed in his hands for collection, or shall receive any money for the corporation, he shall forthwith render an account thereof, under oath, to the Controller, stating the nature of the debt, the person from whom it was collected or by whom it was paid, and the amount and the time of payment, and shall immediately thereupon pay over the same to the Treasurer, taking a receipt from the Treasurer therefor, and file a copy of said receipt with the Controller.

8. He shall, on the last regular meeting of Councils, in December, in each year, report to the Councils the titles of all actions in his hands, prosecuted or defended by him, and also all actions then pending and undetermined, in which the city is interested, with the state and condition of each, and also such other information in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or proper.

9. He shall keep, in proper books to be provided for that purpose, a faithful record of all actions prosecuted or defended by him, as City Solicitor, and all proceedings had therein.

10. He shall, as often as may be necessary, furnish to the Controller, on account under oath, of all disbursements, necessary costs and expenses, which he may have made, or paid, in conducting the actions and legal proceedings prosecuted or defended by him as City Solicitor; and upon being satisfied of the correctness thereof, the Controller shall certify to him a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount thereof; *Provided*, That nothing in the clause shall be construed to allow said City Solicitor a larger sum than $1,600 per annum for his salary.

11. Upon the expiration of his term of office, or his resignation thereof, or removal therefrom, he shall forthwith, on demand, deliver to his successor in office all books, deeds, leases, contracts, and other papers in his hands belonging to the corporation, or which may have been delivered to him by the corporation or any of its officers, and all papers in actions prosecuted or defended by him as City Solicitor, then pending and undetermined; together with his record thereof, and of the proceedings therein; and he shall also give to his successor in office a written statement of all facts and information necessary to a full and clear understanding of each of said cases.

Sec. 4. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 6th day of October, A. D. 1862.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Morrow, Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh M'Master, Clerk of Common Council. oc29:3td

PEACH TREES.—A very choice selection of such varieties as we have fruited. $1 50 per dozen; $10 per hundred.

J. KNOX, 22 Fifth street.
oc28:1t(daw)

500 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; 10 barrels prime English Dairy Cheese; In store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, First street, near Wood.
oc29

50 BBLS. LOUISVILLE LIME in store and for sale by JOHN E. CANFIELD.
oc29

NOS. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL AND WHITEFISH in store and for sale by JOHN E. CANFIELD.
oc29

APPLES, received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street,

Jobbers and retailers of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, RIBBONS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOL; 6,000 lbs. KNITTING YARNS, on hand and to arrive.

Our stock was purchased before the last great advance in prices, and we offer great inducements to CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again.

N. B.—A choice assortment of

Staple Dry Goods,

At wholesale only. oc21:tf

AN ORDINANCE, authorizing the issue of Bonds to be exchanged for Bonds issued in payment of subscriptions to Railroad Companies.

Whereas, By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain Railroad Companies," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1862, the Councils of said city are authorized to negotiate a compromise with the holders of said Bonds, and issue new Bonds to be exchanged for the old ones; now, therefore, in accordance with said Act of Assembly, and for the purpose of effecting said compromise—

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Bonds of the city be issued, in the manner prescribed in said Act, to an amount not exceeding eighteen hundred thousand dollars, each in the sum of one thousand dollars, dated January 1st, A. D. 1863, and payable in fifty years, bearing four per cent. interest, payable semi annually, on the first days of July and January of each year, and having coupons annexed, to cover said interest, signed by the Controller of the city, said Bonds and coupons to be made payable in the city of New York.

Sec. 2. That the Controller of the city be and is hereby authorized to compromise with any holder or holders of Bonds, issued by the city authorities, in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of any railroad company, by giving in exchange for said Bonds new Bonds of the issue authorized by this ordinance, on the following terms and conditions, viz: The new Bonds, bearing four per cent. interest, to be in the same amount as the old ones for which they are exchanged, and the coupons due and unpaid, of the old Bonds, to be paid and cancelled by transferring stock of the railroad company to which said old Bonds were issued, at its nominal value, to an amount equal to said coupons.

The above ordinance, after having been read in Councils, and published once a week for three successive weeks, in the papers authorized to do the city printing, was ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1862.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Morrow, Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh M'Master, Clerk of Common Council. oc29:3t

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the grading of Poplar alley, from the Fifth U. P. Church to his street.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Recording Regulator be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading of Poplar alley, from the eastern line of the U. P. Church property to Elm street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 21st, 1857.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1862.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Morrow, Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh M'Master, Clerk of Common Council. oc29:3td

THE RAILWAY TIME KEEPER, specially adapted for Army sale. Good imitation gold; will run and keep excellent time; have fancy colored hands and beautifully engraved dials, the letters standing in relief. This is one of the most taking novelties of the day, and should retail at prices from twenty-five to eighty dollars each. They are furnished by the case, containing six of different patterns, as follows: Engraved, per case of half dozen, $33 00. Engraved and electro-gilded, per case of half dozen, assorted, $36 00. Engraved, superior, per case of half dozen, assorted, $39 00. Engraved, superior, and electro fine gilded, having all the improvements of the foregoing, per case, half dozen, assorted, $45 00. Engine-turned, same material cases, over which is good silver, heavily plated, per case of half dozen, $36 00. Sample of the foregoing, comprising two of the first, and one each of the others, making a case of half dozen, at the regular wholesale rate, $36 00. Terms, Cash. Will be sent to any part of the loyal States, with bill for collection on delivery. Buyers in the army will have to send *payment in advance*, as the express companies refuse making collections south of the Potomac.

This is one of the most saleable articles of the times, and just the thing for those inclined to make money among the soldiers. Send in your orders early.

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☞ CALL AND SEE THEM. oc28

TAKE OUT YOUR LICENSES.

Office of Internal Revenue, Twenty-Third Collection District, Pa., Allegheny, October 27, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have been assessed for a license under the Excise Laws of the United States, within the City of Allegheny, the Boroughs of Manchester; Duquesne and Sewickley, and the townships of Sewickley, Ohio, Franklin, McClure, Ross, McCandless, Fine, Reserve and Shaler, in Allegheny county, that their License Tax is now due, and they are required to call at the Collector's Office, No. 67 Water street, Allegheny, without delay, and take out their License.

DAVID H. WRIGHT, Collector of the 23d District, Penna.

oc27:1t:eds'w2

THE WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, will commence the winter term of five calendar months on the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT. The course of instruction is *thorough* and *extensive*, designed and arranged to prepare boys and young men for business or college. The Principal, who devotes all his time to the interests of his school and its pupils, is assisted by eight gentlemen of ability and experience. The German, French and Spanish languages are taught by native resident teachers, an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the institution.

The *Military Department* is under the charge of Major G. Eckendorff, of Philadelphia, whose qualifications for the position are extensively known. Its duties and requirements do not, in any way, interfere with the Literary Departments, while enrollment among the cadet corps is left optional.

For catalogue, &c., apply to

WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal.

oc13:2moecd

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS, INDIGO BLUE, ESSENCE OF COFFEE, STOVE POLISH, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, MACE, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, WHOLE PEPPER, MUSTARD SEED, CASTOR OIL, SWEET OIL and essences of all kinds in dozens, all standard patent medicines, &c., &c., in store and for sale low by

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,
203 Liberty street.

P. S. Country merchants, before purchasing elsewhere, would do well to call and examine our stock.

WOODSIDE & WALLACE.
oc4

144 RUBIA MILLS, 144
144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in tin foil pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 50 cents. We put up the following kinds:

JAVA, MARACAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO AND SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us, or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 135 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. POLLARD & DOAME, 189 and 191 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

TABER & PLACE.
oc22:3mis

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO,

No. 71 WOOD STREET, corner of Fourth.

Have received a large and complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Purchased for cash, before the advance.

Our stock comprises all articles in our line, of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail. oc15

LIME.—Fresh Lime for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc23

DRY GOODS.

THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESS TRIMMINGS at

MACRUM & GLYDE'S,

No. 78 Market street.

FANCY VELVETS, for Dress and Cloak Trimmings; Narrow Trimming Ribbons. The new Paris Trimming. Cloak and Dress Ornaments; ALPACCA BRAIDS—A large assortment of this fashionable winter Trimming. oc29

NEW HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.—We have just received a variety of new styles of HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies. Also, HOODS, SKATING CAPS, NUBIAS, ANKLETS, GAUNTLETS, LEGGINGS, &c.; WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at low prices.

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TO MILLINERS AND DEALERS.—We have on hand a new and large stock of FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, which we can sell at less than Eastern prices. Also, new BONNET RIBBONS, RUCHES, and other Millinery Goods, *very cheap*, at

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DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Fancy Edged VELVETS; Bugle and Bead BUTTONS; ALPACCA BRAID, all colors; BLACK VELVET, 36 yard wide, and all other kinds of new Dress Trimmings, at

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FOR THE COLD WEATHER.—WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, SKATING CAPS, MITTS, SLEEVS, &c.; MERINO, WOOL AND SILK SHIRTS & DRAWERS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., at

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GLOVES AT RETAIL.—All kinds of WOOLEN GLOVES, for Ladies and Misses, Men and Boys; REGULATION BUCK GAUNTLETS, for Soldiers; Jouvan & Alexander KID GLOVES, bought expressly for our retail sales.

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