Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 1.

Progressive Steps.

When this war broke out, it was distinctively and authoritatively announced by the Secretary of State that the war on our part was not intended to interfere with or overthrow any of the institutions of the States, but solely for the restoration of the Union and the lawful authority of the Government. Very many people thought that announcement a great error; because they knew that the rebellion grew out of slavery; that slavery was its animus and strength as well as its source; and they saw then, what every intelligent honest man sees now, that it was simply an impossibility to save the Union without uprooting that baleful thing out of which the rebellion grew.

Whatever may have been the President's private opinions, certain it is he approached the policy which underlies his late Proclamation of Emancipation with great caution; and probably it was well, upon the whole, that he did so; for by so doing he demonstrated, at great cost to be sure, the absolute necessity of that step. Had he taken it sooner he would not have been sustained in it, as he now is, by all true friends of the country. It is true the Union might have been saved at a less expenditure of blood and treasure; but the ultimate peace which we may now hope for would not have been so permanent or profound.

After almost a year's struggle with the rebels—striking at rebellion with one hand and holding the shield over slavery with the other, the President found that he was making no progress in the fearful work he had on hand. At length, on the 6th of March, 1862, he issued his famous message, proposing to the border States the emancipation of their slaves by their own act, loyal owners to receive a just compensation for the loss they might sustain. Congress almost immediately sanctioned the recommendation by resolution, tendering the proffered compensation.

In a few days afterwards, a committee of distinguished citizens of the border States, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, waited upon the President, and had an interview with him, a report of which, prepared by themselves, has just been published, an abridgement of which we append. The object of the publication at this time is to show that the President has, as the *National Intelligencer* expresses it, "changed his opinion, and yielded to the radicals of his party."

It has proved nothing of the kind. Like the old gentleman in the fable, who found some boys trespassing upon his fruit, he first tried words. These being disregarded, he next tried tufts of grass; but these being despised, he had recourse to stones, which ended the business. Now, there was no change of purpose or of opinion on the part of that old gentleman; for he was just as firmly resolved to bring the thievish boys off his tree when he spoke to them as when he threw the stones; and Mr. LINCOLN was just as firmly determined to save the Union and assert the just authority of the government when he spoke in April, 1861, and threw the grass in March, 1862, as when he hurled the stone on the 22d of September following.

Those border State men, had they met the kind proposition of March, in the spirit in which it was offered, would have rendered the more severe measure of September unnecessary; but they having proved by their course, that they would rather sacrifice the Union than give up Slavery, left no alternative but to strike the latter and greater blow.

These things, as we remarked yesterday, only show the progressive steps we are making towards that great consummation which will make this really "the land of the *free*," and deliver us from the sin and shame of that enormous practical lie we have been proclaiming in the ears of the universe for three-quarters of a century—a lie which the fathers of the Republic lamented and tried to remove from our national escutcheon; but which that vilest thing ever known, locofoco democracy, has long been conserving as its most precious heritage.

We append the report we spoke of:

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLATION—INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. J. W. Crisfield, J. W. Menzies, J. J. Crittenden, and R. Mallory, representing the border States, had an interview with the President, on the 10th of March, relative to his Proclamation of March 6th. Mr. Crisfield has published a statement of the views expressed on the occasion:

Mr. Lincoln disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the Slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts; that these armies must, of necessity, be brought in contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other States, as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up, tending to prolong the war, and strengthen the rebel hopes; and he was of the opinion, if this resolution should be adopted by Congress, and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation, and these hopes, would be removed.

Mr. Noel, of Missouri, said that in his State, Slavery was not considered a permanent institution; that natural causes were there in operation which would, at no distant day, extinguish it, and he did not think that this proposition was necessary for that.

In respect to emancipation in Missouri, the President said that what had been observed by Mr. Noel was probably true, but the operation of these natural causes had not prevented the irritating contact to which he had referred, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at some time range herself alongside of them.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up, if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the Government or by indirection.

In regard to the constitutionality of the measure, Mr. Lincoln said:

The proposition submitted did not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposed simply to co-operate with any State for the enfranchisement of its slaves, compensating the loyal owners for their loss.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, thought that if this proposition was adopted at all, it should be by the votes of the free States, and come as a proposition from them to the slave States, affording them an inducement to put aside this subject of discord; that it ought not to be expected that members representing slaveholding constituencies should declare at once, and in advance of any proposition to them, for the emancipation of slavery.

The President said he saw and felt the force of this objection; it was a fearful responsibility, and every gentleman must do as he thought best; that he did not know how this scheme was received by the members from the free States; some of them had spoken to him and received it kindly, but for the most part they were as reserved and chary as we had been, and he could not tell how they would vote. And in reply to some expressions of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti-slavery feeling, that he thought slavery was wrong, and should continue to think so; but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, too, as well by the act of the Northas of the South, and in any scheme to get rid of it, the North, as well as the South, was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist, and does, legally, exist; he thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering him inducements to give it up.

Here the interview, so far as this subject is concerned, terminated, by Mr. Crittenden's assuring the President that, "whatever might be our final action we all thought him solely moved by a high patriotism and sincere devotion to the happiness and glory of his country; and with that conviction, we should consider respectfully the important suggestions he had made."

The Negro in the Army.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Harper's Ferry Oct. 22d, makes the subjoined statement:

"Our pickets seem to think it no harm to kill a negro, and the Irish troops especially delight in this sport. Every negro that is seen at night, or wandering in the woods in the day time, is shot by our outpost guards, and many who came into our camps are shot 'by accident.'"

Gen. Milroy, in an order dated at his headquarters in Clarksburg (Va.) on the 22d of October, states that he "has been repeatedly pained to learn that a few bad men in some of the regiments of his command are in the habit of abusing, beating, and otherwise maltreating the negro and mulatto servants and teamsters employed by officers and quartermasters in his command." The General says that "it is suspected that the rebels have hired these bad men to enlist in some of our regiments as spies, and for the purpose of abusing and driving back the contrabands." And he concludes his order as follows:

"It is therefore ordered and hereby made the duty of *every officer and soldier* of this command to *immediately shoot down* every soldier or other person who may be found causelessly abusing, beating, or otherwise maltreating any of the negro or mulatto servants or drivers in or about this command."

Rebel Grumbling.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is down upon Bragg for his slowness, and for failing to capture Buell's army and take Louisville. Buell's army was not in his way so long as he had command of it; and Louisville would have been taken by Bragg, while Buell "was following after," had not Nelson been there with a large force of the new levies. Nelson and the new troops—not Buell—saved Louisville, and turned Bragg off on a tangent towards the blue grass region, where he foraged at his leisure, while Buell went to Louisville.

The *Dispatch* makes a general remark which is very true, whether it applies to Bragg or not. It says:

What is called a cautious General is the most dangerous of all Generals in the world—to his own friends. He will make no movement unless he be certain of success. He stands still and permits his enemy to manœuvre as he pleases, from the fear of doing something rash. His enemy takes advantage of the slow motions, doubles on him, and at last compels him to move, whether he will or not.

Letter from General Mitchel to Mr. Chase—His Experience with the Negroes.

Under date of October 13th, General MITCHEL writes a letter to Secretary CHASE, from which we quote:

Yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church, built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation from Abraham, the black preacher, I was present and addressed his congregation. I have spoken to the elite of Boston, the solid, and the scientific, and the literary men of that learned city; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New York in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union; but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear Governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast, sympathizing friends of these unfortunate blacks. Already, I find a very great change, and some of my thinking officers, who were most gloomy and most despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.

Your letters have inspired me with great hope, and every thing in the future looks bright and cheerful. My letter to the Secretary of War, with reference to money for payment of the troops, has been promptly answered by a remittance of $750,000, and this alone has spread throughout our camps a feeling of the highest gratification.

I read the news from the North, and ponder over it with the deepest interest. I cannot but believe that the great heart of this nation will respond to the President's Proclamation. So far as I know, it has been received here with the highest satisfaction, both by the army and navy. Give us but the means, and we will show them that it is no *brutum fulmen*, but a thunderbolt, that will carry overthrow and destruction through the dark dominions of Slavery.

The National Debt.

It appears that from July, 1861, to the latter part of May, 1862, the public debt increased at the average rate of about $86,650,000 per month. This, it will be remembered, included the period when it was growing the most rapidly, for between these two dates the Government recruited an army of half a million men, it made immense purchases of supplies for their equipment and subsistence, and it increased the navy more than threefold, by purchase and by building. This rate of increase, it will be seen, would have made the debt on the 1st of July, 1863, about $970,000,000, or less than one-half the recent wild estimates of its present amount. From May until October of the present year, however, the rate of increase has been even less than before, being very nearly $31,900,000 per month, or one million of dollars per day. If it continues to advance at the same rate until July 1st, 1863, it will then reach the sum of $907,000,000.

It will be seen, however, that the latest account represents an increase so far in the present month of about forty millions, and this might seem to give color to the belief that a very rapid acceleration in the growth of the debt has taken place. But a large part of the expense of recruiting, equipping and transporting the new levies had been incurred before the 1st of October; and remembering the thinned ranks of the army first raised, it seems probable that the expenses of the Government will not rise greatly above the average of last winter, while the proportion of debt to expense will be reduced by the heavy receipts from taxes. Much has been said also of the suspension of debt by the Government, of the amount of unpaid claims, and the like. We apprehend, however, that it would prove upon inquiry that these suspended claims and arrears have been greatly diminished during the present month, and that the rapid apparent increase of forty millions in twenty-five days is in part the result of this liquidation in debt. So far as this process has gone, it will be seen, it must have contributed to make the statement that the outstanding claims for which no requisitions have been made do not exceed twenty millions, a true statement of the addition to be made in order to arrive at the real present amount of the national debt. And this sum of twenty millions does not probably exceed the amount of claims which are unliquidated at the time of either of the former statements.

It would be unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury, if we failed to remind our readers of the singular verification of his estimates which the figures now present. So long ago as December, 1861, in his annual report already referred to, he estimated that on the 1st of July, 1862, the public debt would amount to $517,372,803, and that on the 1st of July 1963, it would amount to $897,272,803. If we take the statement made by Mr. Dawes in May, and add to it for the increase up to July 1st, 1862, at the average rate of increase as now shown, it will appear that the debt must at the last named period have been a little less than $524,500,000—or only seven millions in excess of Mr. Chase's estimate made seven months before. And if we add to the debt as it stood on the 1st of October, for the increase up to July 1st, 1863, at the rate at which it increased up to October 1st, the amount in July 1863, will be a trifle over $907,000,000, or less than ten millions above Mr. Chase's estimate of a year and a half before. Or if we add at the rate of the increase up to October 25th, the amount will be $940,000,000, or $43,000,000 in excess of the estimate—a sufficiently close approximation, it will be owned, to affairs of such vast magnitude, and of such extreme complication.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES have removed from Apollo Hall to JACKSON'S BLOCK, third floor, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching every Lord's Day, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Lecture at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. no1:1t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH TRUST CO., October 31, 1862.
AN ELECTION for three Directors of this Company will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 10th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
no1.1d JOHN D SCULLY, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 29, 1862.
AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 52 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 11th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
oc30:dtd F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 29, 1862.
AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, in Sagaley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 11th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
oc27:td ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

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.
oc25:14s JOHN STEWART, Cashier.

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.
oc14:td W. H DENNY, 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 11th 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.
oc17:1m GEO. D. MORREW, 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.
oc17:1m H. M. MURRAY, 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.
oc17:1m 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.
oc15:1md J. W. COOK, Cashier.

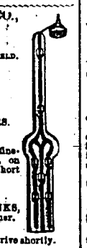
CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1862.
AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, Nov. 17th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
The regular annual meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m.
oc17:1m GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, October 11, 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. 53 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.
oc13:td I. GHIES 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. H. WATSON, Sec'y.
Allegheny City, Oct. 8, 1862:1d

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,
oc20 WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

122 FOURTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD.
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND
STEAM FITTERS.
PUMPS, suitable for Farms, Oil Refineries, and other purposes, on hand and furnished at short notice.
CAST IRON AND WOODEN SINKS, put up in the most desirable manner.
GAS FIXTURES on hand and to arrive shortly.
A large assortment of BRASS WORK on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. nov

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will sell at Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., That valuable tract of land and coal, of which William Chess, died, seized, situate on the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, 8 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 235 acres and 142 perches. Said land will be sold in purparts or places, containing different quantities, from 8 to 61 acres. The coal, about 90 acres, will be sold separate from the land.
Also, At the same time and place, I will sell Lot No. 20 in Thomas Sample's plan of Chatham, in Allegheny City.
Also, the undivided half part of a lot on the south side of Robinson street, 237 feet westwardly from Corey street in said city, being 20 by 100 feet.
TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, the residue in equal payments, in one, two and three years from date of confirmation of sale—said residue to be secured by bond and mortgage.
Sale positive. Title indisputable.
MOSES CHESS,
no1:dtd Administrator of Wm. Chess, dec'd.

NEW BOOKS.
Miriam. By Marion Harland.
Eyes and Ears. By Henry Ward Beecher.
The Wagoner of the Alleghenies. By T. Buchanan Read.
Les Miserables. Cloth and paper edition.
Among the Pines. " " "
The Student Abroad. By Kimball.
Country Living and Country Thinking.
America before Europe.
New Gymnastics, for Men, Women and Children.
The Phantom Bouquet.
Philip—illustrated
Oliver Wendell Holmes' Poems—blue and gold.
Appleton's Taxpayer's Manual.
Like and Unlike. By A. S. Roe.
For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, BACK PAY, and all other
JUST CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
promptly procured at reasonable rates.
Apply to D. H. HAZEN,
103 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and
CHARLES C. TUCKER,
oc30:3m Washington, D. C.

STRAY HORSE.—Taken up, on October 25th, running at large in the city of Pittsburgh, ONE IRON GREY HORSE, 16 hands high and about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law. ROBERT HAGUE, Chief of Police.
Pittsburgh, October 31, 1862:not-3t

SALT.—280 bags ground Alum Salt;
200 do fine Dairy do;
60 do Pittsburgh filled do;
50 do Onondago Factory do;
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
no1 329 Liberty street.

MESS PORK.—500 bbls. Cincinnati Mess Pork for sale by
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
no1 329 Liberty street.

TWENTY-NINTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office up to October 31st, 1862:
Buchanan John, tavern, Lower St. Clair tp; Campbell & Jones, do West Deer tp;
Dietz Jacob, other goods, Lawrenceville;
Fletcher John, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsb'gh;
Hantshue Edw., other goods, 4th do, Allegheny;
Miller & Hickeson, do, 4th do, Pittsb'gh;
Rufer Allen, eating house, 4th do, Allegheny;
Vonderon Sebastian, other goods, East Birmingham;
Walder Jacob, tavern, Lawrenceville;
Witts H. F., do, 4th ward, Pittsburgh;
Watson John, other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh;
The Court will meet on MONDAY, November 10th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, to act on the above cases.
oc31:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

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, SUBAS, 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. oc27:tf

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.
Helmbold's Buchu for the Bladder;
Helmbold's Buchu for the Kidneys;
Helmbold's Buchu for the Gravel;
Helmbold's Buchu for the Dropsy;
Helmbold's Buchu for Nervousness;
Helmbold's Buchu for Loss of Memory;
Helmbold's Buchu for Dimness of Vision;
Helmbold's Buchu for Weak Nerves;
Helmbold's Buchu for General Debility;
Helmbold's Buchu for Horror of Disease;
Helmbold's Buchu for Private Diseases;
Helmbold's Buchu for Eruptions;
Helmbold's Buchu for Pain in the Breast;
For sale at the Drug Store of
J. M. FULTON,
FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below the Post Office.) oc29

FULTON'S COUGH SYRUP.
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures COUGHS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures COLDS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures BRONCHITIS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures HOARSENESS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures DIPTHERIA;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures INFLUENZA;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures CROUP;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures QUINCY;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures PHTHISIC;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures MINISTERS' SORE THROAT;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures WEAKNESS IN THE CHEST;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures SPITTING OF BLOOD;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures ASTHMA;
Fulton's Cough Syrup cures WHOOPING COUGH.
Soldiers and citizens—every one afflicted with a cold—try it. Cost 25 cents a bott'e, at
J. M. FULTON'S DRUG STORE,
oc29 FIFTH STREET.

THE BEST THING OUT.
THE NEW CURRECRY HOLDER,
OR
Pocket Book,
Is sold at
HUNT'S,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET,
AT
ONLY 6 CENTS,
Which are sold elsewhere at 10 and 13 cents.
CALL AND SEE THEM. oc30

GOOD CIDER,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Sulphite of Lime will preserve Cider for any length of time.
Directions for its Use.—Take one quarter of an ounce to every gallon of Cider, or ten ounces of the Sulphite to every barrel of forty gallons—first mixing it with some Cider or water. After a few days draw off the Cider carefully into another barrel.
For sale in bottles containing a sufficient quantity for one barrel of Cider, by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
co 1 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

TAKE NOTICE.—Whereas it is charged that I have uttered expressions derogatory to the character of Elizabeth Finney, widow of James Finney, deceased, (how Mrs. Elizabeth McGrew,) in relation to the sickness and death of her said deceased husband; now, having become fully satisfied, upon the most rigid scrutiny, that any suspicions adverse to the character and conduct of said Elizabeth in the premises, are altogether without any foundation in truth, and that she has been much wronged by any reports impeaching her good name as wife of said deceased, I do hereby, wholly retract any expressions or insinuations or charges that I may have uttered or expressed inconsistant with the above. THOMAS FINNEY.
oc29:3td

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, Pine, 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 N. WHITE,
oc27:1wdaTuwF Collector of the 23d District, Penna.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken by the Assistant Assessors, under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue," &c., for the county of Allegheny, are now ready, and will remain open for examination for the space of fifteen days from this date, at the office of the Assessor of the 23d District, corner of Federal street and South Common, Allegheny City.
And notice is further given that an appeal will be held at the same place, from the 17th till the 22d day of NOVEMBER, inclusive, A. D. 1862, at which time and place appeals will be heard and determined, respecting any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations, made by the Assistant Assessors for said county. SAMUEL MARKS,
Assessor 23d District, Penn'a.
October 30th, 1862:3tds31wF

R. R. BULGER,
Manufacturer of every description of
FURNITURE.
NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
A full assortment of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE* constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.
jul3:1wmds

TAKE CAKE OF YOUR HEALTH,
BUY MULFORD'S CREAM SALERATUS,
Made from common salt. It is perfectly healthy and pure, and will make better, lighter and more healthy cooking than any other Saleratus in the world. It is perfectly free from all impurities, and imparts a cream-like flavor to the food. Please give it one trial. If your grocer has not got it tell him to get it for you. For sale wholesale and retail at
ROBERT H. JACK'S,
ap9:6m2tawrs Nos. 1 and 3 Diamond.

CRUDE OIL FOR SALE—In lots of from 500 to 1500 barrels, that has been in tanks all summer, and stands at about 40° gravity.
Inquire of NAYLOR & SMITH, Diamond Oil Works, or at the office of SMITH, PARK & CO.
oc31:tf&tw

50 BBLS. LOUISVILLE LIME in store and for sale by
JOHN B. CAMFIELD,
oc29

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On Monday, Nov. 3d,
BARKER & CO.,
59 *Market Street,*
Will exhibit the additions they have been making to their stocks of
CLOAKS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
AND
DressGoods,
At prices LESS than are being payed for them in Eastern Markets. Country Merchants supplied at the lowest market prices. no1

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS;
DRESS GOODS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS;
PLAID FLANNELS;
GREY FLANNELS;
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS;
MUSLINS;
LINENS;
NEEDLE WORK;
HOSIERY;
GLOVES.
Wholesale and Retail Buyers
Will bear in mind that we have a very large stock, purchased before the late advance, and will be sold very low, for CASH ONLY.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
no1 74 MARKET STREET.

TO THE TRADE.
JOSEPH HORNE,
Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street,
Is now receiving his third large stock of goods suitable to the season, to which he invites the special attention of city and country Merchants and Milliners. New supplies of
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES, WOOL HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, MITTS, SLEEVES, &c.;
UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS;
KNITTING YARNS AND ZEPHYR WORSTED
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, BUCHES, BONNET RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, FEATHERS, BONNET MATERIALS, &c.; FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Prices as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.
no1:tf

THIRD ARRIVAL
OF
New Goods
AT
J. M. Burchfield's.
PLAID ALPACCAS;
PLAIN ALPACCAS;
VALLOUREES, REPS;
FIGURED MERINOS;
PLAIN do;
FANCY SILKS;
SHAWLS:
BROSHA SHAWLS;
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS;
CLOAKS, newest styles;
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS;
SATINETTS;
CASSIMERES, and
CLOTHS.
This stock will be found one of the most complete and handsomest in the city, cheap for cash. oc27

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED
AT
EATON, MACRUM & CO'S,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.
We invite special attention to a choice selection of NEW GOODS, just received. All the new and desirable styles of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACE AND TISSUE VEILS,
REAL LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
TRIMMINGS AND BONNET RIBBONS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
LADIES' & MISSES BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BOSTON RIBBED HOSE,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOLS,
KNIT HOODS AND SONTAGS,
HEAD DRESSES AND HAIR NETS.
LADIES' WOOL UNDER GARMENTS,
GENTS' SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, HANDK'FS,
MERINO, SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
CASH BUYERS supplied in quantity at lowest prices.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW FALL GOODS.
NEW STYLE CLOAKS;
NEW STYLE SHAWLS;
NEW STYLE CIRCULARS;
HIGH COLORED PLAIDS, for Ladies' Dresses;
FIG'D REP'T POPLINS;
FIG'D REP'T POPLINS, all colors.
Balmoral Skirts,
All qualities and colors;
New style HOOP SKIRTS, among which may be found the pride of the world,
THE QUAKER SKIRT,
Ladies' sizes, Misses sizes, and Children's sizes;
For sale at
W. & D. HUGUS',
sel1 COR. FIFTH & MARKET STS.

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, SUBLAS, ARMLETS, GAUNTLETS, LEGGINGS, &c.; WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at low prices.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
oc29 78 Market st., bet'n 4th and Diamond.

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

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, BUCHES, and other Millinery Goods, very cheap, at
MACRUM & GLYDE'S,
oc29 78 Market st., bet. 4th and Diamond.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....R. LARE.
Positively the last appearance of Mr. B. E. J. MILES and his trained horse "Minnehaha."
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1st, 1862,
Will be presented,
Hern, the Hunter.
THE FOREST DEMON.....Mr. MILES.
To conclude with
JACK SHEPPARD.
JACK, 1st Act.....Mrs. D. MYRON.
JACK, 2d and 3d Acts.....Mr. MILES.

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO GET IN THE STANTON CAVALRY.
BOUNTY $177.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., Oct. 3, 1862.
MAJOR JOSEPH A. STOCKTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Sir: You are hereby authorized to raise a Regiment of Cavalry in the State of Pennsylvania, for three years or during the war, to be organized in accordance with General Order No. 125, from this Department.
The Field and Staff Officers can be mustered upon completion of the organization of the Regiment.
Enlisted men will be mustered as enrolled. Supplies of clothing, arms, horses and equipments will be furnished by the proper Department.
By order of the Secretary of War.
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Oct. 7, 1862.
The foregoing authority of the War Department is approved, and ordered that the Regiment of Cavalry thus authorized to be raised agreeably to the terms and organization indicated by the War Department.
By order of the Governor.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.
From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been duly authorized to raise this Regiment. It will be attached, as far as possible, to the Stanton Cavalry, and Col. James M. Schoonmaker will assist in completing the Regiment. The First Stanton Regiment is now at Camp Howe, uniformed, and will be mounted here. Five Companies of this Regiment are now in Camp, and is fast filling-up.
Companies, parts of companies, and squads, not already accepted, have now the last and undoubtedly the finest opportunity for entering the service. All Bounties from the United States will be given to the men, and the Allegheny County Bounty to such men as may be enlisted from Allegheny county. The Battalion has been called for special service by the Secretary of War, and will be armed, equipped and horsed with the least possible delay.
The Colonel can be found at Headquarters, BANK BLOCK, Fifth street, above General Howe's Office. oct30:6tf

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FAYETTE STREET PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4th, at 7¼ o'clock, at Davis' Auction, 54 Fifth st., will be sold, by order of Samuel McClurkan, assignee of Lucas, Richards & Co., four lots of ground situate in Allegheny City, on the northerly side of Fayette street, near Sagaley's Lane, each having a front of twenty-three feet four inches on Fayette street and extending back 134 feet to a 25 foot alley, being lots No. 1028, 1029, 1030 and 1031 in Samuel Thomison's plan of lots called 'Chatham.' On which are erected a two-story brick dwelling, a frame dwelling and a brick stable.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; residue in one year, with interest. J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

VALUABLE DIAMOND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4th, at 7¼ o'clock, will be sold, in the second floor of Davis' Auction, 54 Fifth street, That desirable lot of ground situate on the south side of the Diamond, No. 36, having a front of 20 feet on the Diamond and extending back 120 feet to Decatur street, on which is erected a two-story brick tavern, now occupied by Jacob Kuntz, renting for $400 per annum.
Terms of sale—One third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, November 4th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:
30 shares Allegheny Bank Stock.
10 do Mechanics' do do
oc31 J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

SHOES at McCLELLAND'S AUCTION, oc31
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