Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 13.

Union State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver.

Union County Ticket.

For President Judge of the District Court.

MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.

I. JOHN P. GLASS.
II. ALFRED BLACK.
III. HANS B. HERRON.
IV. WM. S. DENNISTON.
V. THOS. J. BIGHAM.

For Clerk of Courts.

WM. A. HERRON.

For County Treasurer.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.

For Recorder.

ABDIEL MCCLURE.

For Register.

WM. J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.

JOHN F. DEAVO.

The Perversion of the Moral Sense.

There is a text here for a sermon—and a long one—on the part of any one who has a desire to animadvert upon the causes of the rebellion, and the failures which have so generally attended the prosecution of the war. They may all be found, we think, in the depravation of the inner sense—in that obliquity of the moral perceptions, which has deadened our sensibilities to crime, and taught us to look upon the most heinous of transgressions against religion and humanity—upon perjury, robbery, murder, and treason—not only as venial in themselves, but as in no way damaging to the private reputations of those who indulge in them.

It is amazing the extent to which all moral ideas were deranged at the outbreak of the present rebellion. Thus, when grave Senators, who were sworn to support the Constitution, rose in their places to declare their purpose of violating their obligations, by abandoning their seats, and destroying the Government itself, which had never injured them, Representatives of the Free States, instead of denouncing them as traitors, and arresting them upon the spot, were not ashamed to take them by the hand, as they were going out of that Chamber, breathing threatenings and slaughter, and to say—if not *amen*—the equally significant word, "*farewell*."

So, too, when some of these very men had the audacity, a short time afterwards, to present themselves as Ambassadors, to demand of the President (BUCHANAN) a partition of the empire with the traitor mal-contents, instead of throwing them into prison, and directing their indictment for treason against the Government, as General JACKSON would have done, he dismissed them with great "consideration," as "honorable gentlemen," to carry out their plans at their leisure.

And so, again, when BEAUREGARD and LEE, the *elevos* of the Government, receiving its pay and sworn to stand by its flag, by a double perjury and treason, which would have tarnished the escutcheon of the veriest Swiss who ever hired out his steel, abandoned their commands, and carried over to the rebels the knowledge which they had acquired at the expense of the Government, their first official communication to the General of our armies, was answered by a kindly message, conveying to them his *tenderest* "regards".

And so, also, when men of the same description were captured in arms, or arrested as spies, they were turned loose among our watering places, to elbow loyal citizens, and be admired by Northern ladies,—on their *parole of honor!*

And again, when that parole was deliberately violated, by scoundrels like these, and they were taken anew in arms, although condemned to die, according to the laws of war, they were straightway pardoned by the Executive for the breach—as in the case of the Lieutenant Governor of Missouri.

And to sum up all, when an intelligent rebel like Stonewall Jackson, educated also by the nation, and without the apology of either ignorance or injury for his great and irremissable crime against liberty and humanity, is summoned away impenitent, by a blow from his own associates, which Divine vengeance seems itself to have directed, to answer for his complicity in the wholesale murder, and treason, and robbery, which have broken up the fountains of domestic peace, and desolated the whole land with the terrible scourge of civil war, he is forthwith translated to heaven, by pious hands, in a chariot of fire, just because he added to his great offence, the still higher aggravation of hypocrisy, by insulting the Deity, in asking him to bless a cause, which God and man must alike condemn, and "devils damned" alone could look upon with favor, or toleration!

We doubt whether there is a case in human history, where the meanest, most cruel, and most atrocious of crimes have been so canonized. The public sentiment, however, which could gild such atrocities with the name of patriotism, or the lustre of heroism, was evidence of such a deep-rooted depravation, as was sufficient in itself to necessitate the strife, and the slaughter, of which we have been the victims. It began the rebellion, and has so dealt with it as to aggravate its horrors a thousand fold. The very tenderness which it produced, has cherished that rebellion at the expense of oceans of loyal blood, until it has couched the eyes of the blind, and is now teaching them to look upon the authors of this great crime, no longer as honorable gentlemen, but as parricides and fratricides, whose lives would be a poor atonement for the ruin they have made. A little longer, and even the Copperhead himself will be scourged into grace, by the suffering which will instruct him in regard to the true character of the crime which he has been so averse to punish. We shall be all the better for the education we have been receiving in so rough a school; but until we have learned to reform our moral code, and deal with treason *as treason*, it will be idle to expect that we shall be able to put it down.

An important survey of guano deposits on the coast of Peru has been concluded, and the stocks were estimated at 1,500,000 tons on the Macabi Islands, 2,500,000 tons on the Guanape group (opposite the point of St. Helena,) and 4,000,000 tons on the Lobos Island, representing a total value of $280,000,000, or £56,000,000 sterling.

A GREAT DOCUMENT.

Daniel O'Connell's Famous Letter to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati.

[CONCLUDED.]

We next refer to your declaration that the two races, viz., the black and white, cannot exist, on equal terms, under your Government and your institutions. This is an extraordinary assertion to be made at the present day. You allude, indeed, to Antigua and Bermudas. But we will take you to where the experiment has been successfully made upon a large scale—namely, to Jamaica.

There the two races are on a perfect equality in point of law. The law does not recognize the slightest distinction between the races. You have borrowed the far greater part of your address from the cant phraseology which the West Indian slave-owners, and especially those of Jamaica, made use of before emancipation. They used to assert, as you do now, that Abolition meant destruction; that to give freedom to the negro would be to pronounce the assassination of the whites; that the negro would massacre their former owners, and destroy their wives and families. In short, your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophetic apprehensions of the British slaveowners. They might, perhaps, have believed their own assertions, because the emancipation of the negroes was then an untried experiment. But you—you are deprived of any excuse for the reassertion of a disproved calumny. The emancipation has taken place—the compensation given by England was not given to the negroes, who were the only persons that deserved compensation. It was given to the so-called "owners." It was an additional wrong—an additional cause of irritation to the negroes, but gracious Heaven! now nobly did that good and kindly race—the negroes—falsify the calumnious apprehensions of their task masters! Was there one single murder consequent on the emancipation? Was there one riot—one tumult—even one assault? Was there one single white person injured either in person or property? Was there any property spoiled or laid waste? The proportion of negroes in Jamaica to white men is as 300 to 60, or 80 per cent. Yet the most perfect tranquillity has followed the emancipation. The criminal courts are almost unemployed; nine-tenths of the jails are empty and open; universal tranquillity reigns. Although the landed proprietors have made use of the harshest landlord power to exact the hardest terms by way of rent from the negroes, and have also endeavored to extort from him the largest possible quantity of labor for the smallest wages, yet the kindly negro race have not retaliated by one single act of violence or of vengeance; the two races exist together upon equal terms under the British Government and under British institutions.

Or shall you say that the British Government and British institutions are preferable to yours? The vain and vaporing spirit of mistaken Republicanism will not permit you to avow the British superiority. You are bound, however, reluctantly, to admit that superiority or else to admit the falsity of your own assertions. Nothing can, in truth, be more ludicrous than your declaration in favor of slavery. It, however, sometimes rises to the very border of blasphemy. Your words are, "God forbid that we should advocate human bondage in any shape!"

Oh! shame upon you! How can you take the name of the All-Good Creator thus in vain! What are you doing? Is not the entire of your address an advocacy of human bondage?

Another piece of stillness. You allege that it is the Abolitionists who make the slave restless with his condition, and that they scatter the seeds of discontent. How can you treat us with such contempt as to the assertions of that kind in your address? How can you think we could be so devoid of intellect as to believe the negro would not know the miseries of slavery, which he feels every hour of the four-and-twenty, unless he were told by some Abolitionist that slavery was a miserable condition?

There is nothing that makes us think so badly of you as your strain of ribaldry in attacking the Abolitionists.

The desire to procure abolition, is, in itself, a virtue and deserves our love for its charitable disposition, as it does respect and veneration for its courage under unfavorable circumstances. Instead of the ribaldry of your attack upon the Abolitionists, you ought to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a righteous and a holy cause. You would do well to check their errors and mitigate their zeal within the bounds of strict propriety. But if you had the genuine feelings of Irishmen, you never would confound their errors with their virtues. In truth, we much fear, or rather we should candidly say, we readily believe that you attribute to them imaginary errors for no other reason than that they really possess one brilliant virtue—namely, the love of human freedom in intense perfection.

Again, we have to remark that you exaggerate exceedingly when you state that there are fifteen millions of the white population in America whose security and happiness are connected with the maintenance of the system of negro Slavery. On the contrary, the system of Slavery inflicts nothing but mischief upon the far greater part of the inhabitants of America. The only places in which individual interest is connected with Slavery are the slaveholding States. Now, in those States, almost without an exception, (if, indeed, there be any exception,) the people of color greatly exceed the whites; and thus, even if an injury were to be inflicted on the whites by depriving them of their slaves, the advantages would be most abundantly counterbalanced and compensated for by the infinitely greater number of persons who would thus be restored to the greatest of human blessings—personal liberty. Thus the old Benthamite maxim of "doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number" would be amply carried out into effect by the emancipation of the negroes.

You charge the Abolitionists, as with a crime, that they encouraged a negro, flying from Kentucky, to steal a horse from an inhabitant of Ohio, in order to aid him, if necessary, in making his escape. We are not, upon full reflection, sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide whether, under such circumstances, the taking of the horse would be an excusable act or not. But, even conceding that it would be sinful, we are *of this* quite certain, that there is not one of you that address us who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is, having no other means of escaping perpetual slavery, would not make free with your neighbor's horse to effectuate your just and reasonable purpose. And we are also sure of this, that there is not one of you who, if he were compelled to spend the rest of his life as a personal slave, worked, and beaten, and sold, and transferred from hand to hand, and separated, at his master's caprice, from wife and family—consigned to ignorance—working without wages, toiling without reward—without any other stimulant to that toil and labor than the driver's cart whip—we do say that there is not one of you who would not think that the name of pickpocket, thief or felon would not be too courteous a name for the being who kept you in such thraldom.

We cannot avoid repeating our astonishment that you, Irishmen, should be so devoid of every trace of humanity as to become the voluntary and pecuniarily disinterested advocates of human slavery; and especially, that you should be so in America. But what excites our unconquerable loathing is to find that in your Address you speak of man being the property of man—of one human being being the property of another, with as little doubt, hesitation or repugnance, as if you were speaking of the beasts of the field. It is this that fills us with utter astonishment. It is this that makes us disclaim you as countrymen. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that you breathed your natal air in Ireland—Ireland, the first of all the nations on the earth that abolished the dealing in slaves. The slave trade of that day was, curiously enough, a slave trade in British youths—Ireland, that never was stained with negro slave trading—Ireland, that never committed an offense against the men of color—Ireland that never fitted out a single vessel for the traffic in blood on the African coast.

It is to be sure afflicting and heart-rending to us to think that so many of the Irish in America should be so degenerate as to be among the worst enemies of the people of color. Alas! alas! we have that fact placed beyond a doubt by the indisputable testimony of Lord Morpeth. This is a foul blot that we would fain wipe off the scutcheon of expatriated Irishmen.

Have you enough of the genuine Irishman left among you to ask what it is that we require you to do? It is this?

First—We call upon you, in the sacred name of humanity, never again to volunteer in behalf of the oppressor; nor even for any self interest to vindicate the hideous crime of personal slavery.

Secondly—We ask you to assist in every way you can in promoting the education of the free men of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfishness—of that criminal selfishness which makes the white man treat the man of color as a degraded or inferior being.

Thirdly—We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color the full benefit of all the rights and franchises of a freeman in whatever State he may inhabit.

Fourthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in endeavoring to procure for the man of color, in every case, the benefit of a trial by jury; and especially where a man insisting that he is a freeman is claimed to be a slave.

Fifthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in every possible way to induce slaveowners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers of America have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Irish imitate them in that virtue.

Sixthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the internal slave trade of the States. The breeding of slaves for sale is, probably, the most immoral and debasing practice ever known in the world. It is a crime of the most hideous kind, and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters and practisers of American Slavery in the lowest grade of criminals.

Seventhly—We ask you to use every exertion in your power to procure the abolition of Slavery by the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Eighthly—We ask you to use your best exertions to compel the Congress to receive and read the petitions of the wretched negroes; and, above all, the petitions of their white advocates.

Ninthly—We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime of which Lord Morpeth has accused the Irish in America, of "being the worst enemies of the men of color," shall be atoned for and blotted out and effaced forever.

You will ask how you can do all those things? You have already answered that question yourselves; for you have said that public opinion is the law of America. Contribute, then, each of you in his sphere, to make up that public opinion. Where you have the electoral franchise, give your vote to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.

Under a popular Government, the man who has right, and reason, and justice, and charity, and Christianity itself on his side, has great instruments of legislation and legal power. He has the elements about him of the greatest utility; and even if he should not succeed, he can have the heart-soothing consolation of having endeavored to do great and good actions. He can enjoy, even in defeat, the sweet comfort of having endeavored to promote benevolence and charity.

It is no excuse to allege that the Congress is restricted from emancipating the slaves by one general law. Each particular slave State has that power within its own precincts; and there is every reason to be convinced that Maryland and Virginia would have followed the example of New York, and long ago abolished Slavery, but for the diabolical practice of "raising," as you call it, slaves for the Southern market of pestilence and death.

Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have, many of them, risen to high distinction and power in America. Why should not Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen write their names in the brightest pages of the chapter of humanity and benevolence in American story?

Irishmen! Our Chairman ventures to think, and we agree with him, that he has claims on the attention of Irishmen in every quarter of the globe. The Scotch and French philosophers have proved by many years of experiment that the Irishman stands first among the races of man in his physical and bodily powers. America and Europe bear testimony to the intellectual capacity of Irishmen. Lord Morpeth has demonstrated in the British Parliament the superior morality of the humbler classes of Irish in all social and family relations. The religious fidelity of the Irish nation is blazoned in glorious and proverbial certainty and splendor.

Irishmen! sons of Irishmen! descendants of the kind of heart and affectionate in disposition, think, oh think only with pity and compassion on your colored fellow-creatures in America. Offer them the hand of kindly help. Soothe their sorrows. Soathe their oppressor. Join with your countrymen at home in one cry of horror against the oppressor; in one cry of sympathy with the enslaved and oppressed.

"Till prone in the dust Slavery shall be hurled,—
Its name and nature blotted from the world."

We cannot close our observations upon the unseemly, as well as silly attacks you make upon the advocates of abolition, without reminding you that you have borrowed this turn of thought from the persons who opposed Catholic emancipation in Ireland, or who were the pretended friends of the Catholics. Some of you must recollect that it was the custom of such person to allege that but for the "violance" and "misconduct" of the agitators, and more particularly of our Chairman, the Protestants were about to emancipate the Catholics gradually. It was the constant theme of the newspaper press, and even of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament, that the violence and misconduct of agitators prevented Emancipation. It was the burthen of many pamphlets, and especially of two, which were both written, under the title of "Faction Unmasked," by Protestants of great ability. They asserted themselves to be friends of Emancipation in the abstract; but they alleged that it was impossible to grant Emancipation to persons whose Leaders misconducted themselves as the Agitators did. They gratified their hatred to the Catholics as you gratify your bad feeling toward the negroes, by abuse of the Catholic leaders as virulent as yours is against the abolitionists. But they deceived nobody. Neither do you deceive anybody. Every humane being perceives the futility and folly of your attacks upon the abolitionists, and understands that those attacks are but the exhibition of rancor and malignity against the tried friends of humanity.

You say that the Abolitionists are fanatics and bigots, and especially entertain a virulent hatred and unchristian zeal against Catholicity and the Irish. We do not mean to deny, nor do we wish to conceal that there are amongst the Abolitionists many wicked and calumniating *enemies* of Catholicity and the Irish, especially in that most intolerant class—the Wesleyan Methodists; but the best way to disarm their malice is not by giving up to them the side of humanity, while you, yourselves, take the side of slavery. But, on the contrary, by taking a superior station of Christian virtue in the cause of benevolence and charity, and in zeal for the freedom of all mankind.

We wish we could burn into your souls the turpitude attached to the Irish in America by Lord Morpeth's charge. Recollect that it reflects dishonor not only upon you but upon the land of your birth. There is but one way of effacing such disgrace, and that is by becoming the most kindly toward the colored population, and the most energetic in working out of detail, as well as in general principle, the amelioration of the state of the miserable Bondsmen.

You tell us, indeed, that many clergymen, and especially the Catholic clergy, are ranged on the side of the slaveholders. We do not believe your accusation.

The Catholic clergy may endure, but they assuredly do not encourage the slave owners. We have, indeed, heard it said that some Catholic clergymen have slaves of their own; but, it is added, and we are assured positively, that no Irish Catholic clergymen is a slaveowner. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctly slaveholding, and especially slave trading, is condemned by the Catholic Church. That most eminent man, his Holiness, the present Pope, has, by an Allocution published throughout the world condemned all dealing and traffic in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct nor more powerful than the Pope's denunciation of that most abominable crime. Yet it subsists in a more abominable form than his Holiness could possibly describe, in the traffic which still exists in the sale of slaves, from one State in America to another. What, then, are we to think of you, Irish Catholics, who send us an elaborate vindication of Slavery without the slightest censure of that hateful crime? a crime which the Pope has so completely condemned—namely, the diabolical raising of slaves for sale, and selling them to other States.

If you be Catholics, you should devote your time and best exertions to working out the pious intentions of his Holiness. Yet you prefer—Oh, sorrow and shame!—to volunteer your vindication of everything that belongs to the guilt of Slavery.

If you be Christians at all, recollect that slavery is opposed to the first, the highest, and the greatest principles of Christianity, which teach us "to love the great and good God above all things whatsoever," and the next "to love our fellow-man as ourselves;" which commands us "to do unto others as we would be done by." These sacred principles are inconsistent with the horrors and crimes of slavery; sacred principles which have already banished domestic bondage from civilized Europe, and which will also, in God's own good time, banish it from America, despite the advocacy of such puny declaimers as you are.

How bitterly have we been afflicted at perceiving by the American newspapers that recently in the city which you inhabit an opportunity was given to the Irish to exhibit benevolence and humanity to a colored fellow-creature, and was given in vain! We allude to the case of the girl Lavinia, who was a slave in another State, and brought by her owner into that of Ohio. She by that means became entitled to her freedom, if she had but one friend to assert it for her. She *did* find friends—may the great God of Heaven bless them! Were they Irish? Alas! alas! not one. You sneer at the sectaries. Behold how they here conquer you in goodness and charity. The owner's name, it seems, was Scanlan; unhappily a thorough Irish name. And *he*, it appears, has boasted that he took his revenge by the most fiendish cruelty, *not* upon Lavinia or her protectors, for they were not in his power, but on her unoffending father, mother and family!

And *this* is the system which you Irishmen, through many folio pages of wicked declamation, seek, at least, to palliate, if not to justify. Our cheeks burn with shame to think that such a monster as Scanlan could trace his pedigree to Ireland. And yet *you*, Irishmen, stand by in the attitude rather of friends and supporters, than of impugners of the monstrous cruelty. And you prefer to string together pages of cruel and heartless sophistry in defense of the source of his crime, rather than take part against him.

Perhaps it would offend your fastidiousness if such a man were compared to a pickpocket or a felon. We respect your prejudices and call him no reproachful name. It is, indeed, unnecessary.

We conclude by conjuring you, and all other Irishmen in America, in the name of your fatherland—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of mercy and charity; we conjure you, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, to abandon forever all defense of the hideous negro Slavery system. Let it no more be said that your feelings are made so obtuse by the air of America that you cannot feel as Catholics and Christians ought to feel this truth—this plain truth, that one man cannot have any property in another man. There is not one of you who does not recognise that principle in his own person. Yet we perceive—and this agonizes us almost to madness—that *you*, boasting on Irish descent, should, without the instigation of any pecuniary or interested motive, but out of the sheer and single love of wickedness and crime, come forward as the volunteer defenders of the most degrading species of human Slavery. Woe! Woe! Woe!

There is one consolation still amid the pulsations of our hearts. There are—there must be genuine Irishmen in America—men of sound heads and Irish hearts, who will assist us to wipe off the foul stain that Lord Morpeth's proven charge has inflicted on the Irish character—who will hold out the hand of fellowship, with a heart in that hand, to every honest man of every cast and color—who will sustain the cause of humanity and honor, and scorn the paltry advocates of Slavery—who will show that the Irish heart in America as benevolent as ever it was in Ireland—who will show that the Irish heart in America as benevolent in any other clime on the face of the earth.

We conclude. The spirit of democratic liberty is defiled by the continuance of negro Slavery in the United States. The United States themselves, are degraded below the most uncivilized nations, by the atrocious inconsistency of talking of liberty and practising tyranny in its worst shape. The Americans attempt to palliate their iniquity by the futile excuse of personal interest, but the Irish, who have not even that futile excuse, and yet justify Slavery, are utterly indefensible.

Once again—and for the last time—we call upon you to come out of the councils of the slave owners, and at all events to free yourselves from participating in their guilt.

Irishmen, I call on you to join in crushing Slavery, and in giving Liberty to every man of every caste, creed or color.

Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

IRISH HARVEST.—This is said to be the first year since 1846 that the potato blight has not appeared in Ireland. The harvest generally is reported better than it has been for several years past. This fact, however, is not retarding emigration, and the peasantry are crowding the ships that sail for America.

THERE is only a slight verbal distinction between having a tooth drawn by a professional surgeon, and having it knocked out by a fall upon the pavement. One is dental and the other accidental.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by judges, been pronounced unrivalled. As to the relative merits of KNABE'S PIANOS, we would refer to the certificates of excellence in our possession, from Thalberg, Strakosch, Gottschalk and Wieniawski, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. A beautiful new stock of KNABE'S PIANOS are now being selected by the subscriber, in Baltimore. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 84 Fifth street.

200 BBLS. REFINED OIL for sale in bond or free, by the car load or a single barrel. HOBT. ARMSTRONG, Duquesne Way and St Clair street.

FRESH EGGS—200 doz'n fresh eggs just received and for sale by WARR & WEIMBERG, 67 Liberty st.

KEG LARD, a prime article, for sale by CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT SCHOOL,

J. B. HEWELL, A. M., TEACHER,

No. 191 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MR. HEWELL intends to open a Select School in the large story room on the second floor of No. 191 Penn street, on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863. Latin, Greek, French and German will be taught, while no pains will be spared to impart to the pupil thorough instruction in the usual branches of an English education.

Mr. H. proposes to limit the number of pupils, that he may have the better opportunity of securing proper moral and intellectual culture, and more rapid progress.

TERMS—$20 per session of Five Months. No extra charges. Tuition to be paid during the first half of the Session.

School Hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

After the 17th inst. Mr. H. may be seen daily at the school House during the above hours.

au13 1d

ATWATER LOTS FOR SALE, ON THE OHIO & PA. R. R., NEAR COURTNEY'S STATION.—The undersigned is authorized to sell two pieces of land, one of 6¾ and one of 9 acres each, fronting on the Ohio & Pa. R. R., being part of the farm of David Dickson, deceased.

A plan of the same may be seen by calling at my office, No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City.

a-12:td&w JAMES D. HILANDS.

FOR SALE—On account of sickness, a ROUTE ON THE EVENING GAZETTE. This route has a very large number of subscribers, and an energetic man can make good wages. Apply at THIS OFFICE, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. au12:1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Maxwell deceased, late of the Borough of Twentieth Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

au10:1t&d6 w JAMES MCAYEAL, Adm'r.

FINAL NOTICE.—U. S. INCOME TAX.—All persons residing in the 2d Collection District of Pennsylvania are hereby notified to make return on or before SEPTEMBER 1st, 1863, to the Assistant Assessors of their respective Divisions, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 106 Fourth street. In case of persons failing to make return within the above specified time, Assistant Assessors are instructed in all instances to exact the penalty fixed by law, which is 50 per cent. additional.

HENRY A. WEAR,
Assessor 2d District, Pa.

au12:3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WM. MCKEE and W. W. ANDERSON, doing business under the style of WM. MCKEE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th inst., WM. MCKEE retiring. W. W. ANDERSON is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling the business.

WM. MCKEE,
W. W. ANDERSON.

W. W. ANDERSON, (successor to Wm. McKee & Co.) will continue the Brewery Business at the Allegheny City Brewery, No. 465 Robinson street, Allegheny City.

W. W. ANDERSON.

a-12:1w

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

500

Photographic Albums,

THE FINEST, CHEAPEST AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

AT

PITTOCK'S

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE P. O.

au13

MAGAZINES, FOR SEPTEMBER.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
POCKET BOOKS AND WALLETS.
PORTFOLIOS AND PAPESTRIES.
STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS.
POCKET INKSTANDS.
GOLD PENS, warranted the best that are made.
CARTES DE VISITE.
MILITARY BOOKS.

For sale at

JOHN P. HUNT'S,

Wholesale and retail

Book, Stationery and News Emporium,

MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

JUST OPENED, AT

M'Callum's.

87 FOURTH STREET,

A large assortment, which will be sold at a very great reduction from late prices.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

au12

PENSIONS, BOUNTY & BACK PAY.

T. WALTER DAY,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENT,

No. 105 Fifth St., third door below the Cathedral.

All wounded Soldiers, who have been in the military or naval service, are entitled to $100 Bounty and Pension. All soldiers who have served two years are also entitled to the $100 Bounty. Soldiers discharged by reason of disease, are entitled to pensions. Widows of Soldiers who die or are killed in the service are entitled to pensions and the $100 Bounty, &c., &c.

Officers' Claims, of every description, promptly attended to. No charge made in any case until the money is collected. jy8:1yrs

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY.

H. G. MACKRELL,

Attorney-at-Law and Claim Agent,

No. 114 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. Prosecutes SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, of every description; BOUNTIES, for all discharged Soldiers; PENSIONS, for wounded Officers and Soldiers; SOLDIERS' and PENSIONS for Widows, Parents, Orphan Children, Brothers and Sisters, or other legal representatives of those who have died in the service, or have died after discharge from disease contracted in service.

No charge until collected, and no letter will be answered unless a stamp is enclosed. fs19:1yrs

FRUIT JARS.

ADAMS & CO., No. 57 Wood street,

Are prepared to furnish parties who wish to have a fresh fruit during the winter months with their celebrated

Buckeye Jar, and also Cork Jar,

Which they can supply at the very lowest prices, at wholesale and retail.

Give them a call.

au7:1w

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c., always on hand at the India Rubber Depot of J. A. H. PHILLIPS,

au13 96 and 98 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FLATBOAT. Enquire at REED'S DRY DOCK, First Ward, Allegheny, or at R. S. DAVIS', Mulberry street, same ward. au11:3t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received up to the 17th AUGUST, 1863, at the office of the undersigned, in the Market Building, for the re-paving and re-setting with Curbstones, Second street, from Wood street to Market st.

au11:td ISAAC MORLEY, Superintendent Sec.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER—the only Wringer that will give perfect satisfaction. Call and see them at the India Rubber Depot, Nos. 96 and 98 St. Clair street.

J. A. H. PHILLIPS,

au11 Sole agents for this county.

DRY HIDES.—700 to arrive per steamer Nassau, from Nashville, Tenn. for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, August 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to law, and that it has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.

(SEAL.) HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

CAPITAL, $100,000 with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same Officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin, Robert E. Ross, Thos. Bell, Thos Wightman, Wm. K. Rimick, Alexander Speer, Francis G. Bailey, Alex. Bradley, Samuel Rea.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

August 5th, 1863 au10:6md

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

Prices reduced at the NEW CARPET STORE of

McFarland, Collins & Co.,

Nos. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Between the POST OFFICE and DISPATCH BUILDING.

Desiring to purchase for the FALL TRADE

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,

We are selling all goods now on hand at PRICES VERY MUCH

Below Present Market Rates.

We especially invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and WHOLESALE BUYERS.

au5

GREAT SALE OF LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES', BOYS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

To close out Summer stock, at

McClelland's Auction Rooms,

55 FIFTH STREET.

au8

IF YOU WANT TO BUY good, cheap and durable

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters or Balmorals,

call at No. 98 MARKET STREET, as we are closing out our Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices.

Remember the place, at

J. H. BOZLAND'S, 98 Market street,

au8 Second door from Fifth.

DRUG NOTICE.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
GOWLAND'S MEDICATED SOAP.
B-ZIN'S SAREKE AND EXTRA SCENTED HORSE SOAPS.
BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, for the handkerchief, and
FRUIT WAX! FRUIT WAX! FRUIT WAX! for sealing fruit cans and jars, can always be procured at

GEO. A. KELLY'S GENERAL DRUG STORE,

1:20 Corner Ohio and Federal streets.

McCARGO'S MARBLE WORKS,

335 LIBERTY STREET.

A beautiful and varied assortment of

MARBLE MANTELS,

Monuments and Grave Stones.

ALSO,

PLASTER PARIS, ROSENDALE AND JOHNTOWN CEMENTS.

jy30:1yrs

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 7th, 1863.

WANTED—Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for Colored Regiments.

Applicants for appointment must be Graduates of Medicine, and of such physical ability as will enable them to endure hard field service. They will be examined previous to appointment by a Medical Board. Applications for permission to appear before an Examining Board must be sent to the Surgeon General. No expense allowed previous to appointment. Pay of Assistant Surgeon $1 a 32, pay of Surgeon, $1 83.

au10:2t W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon General.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies.

Nos. 1337 and 1339 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French languages as a vernacular. Latin, if required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English education, special attention being paid to the latter by the Principal, assisted by the best Professors.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institution.

The scholastic year commences September 15th and closes July 1st.

For circulars and particulars apply to

au10:2t MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO GAS AND STEAM FITTING,

BY

WM. TATE, Jr., & CO.,

No. 86, (East side,) FEDERAL STREET,

au11 2d door below Robinson, Allegheny.

ANALYSIS.—

SiO2	49.80
Alumina	31.80
Per Ox. Iron	2.80
Lime	.01
Magnesia	.01
Water	16.40
	100

SEMPLE CLAY. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of the SEMPLE CLAY, mined near St. Louis, Mo., I invite the attention of Glass and Steel Manufacturers to the Analysis given above, as reported by Prof. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and J. G. Rorth, of Philadelphia, which, together with the test of actual experience by manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, determines it to be the purest and most valuable Clay now known, whether Foreign or American. Pots made from it have stood in the Glass Furnace from 6¾ to 9 months.

The Analysis is of the Clay as taken from the mine, without any washing or preparation whatever. It possesses great adhesiveness and plasticity qualities, which are not shown by the Analysis, and which admit of the admixture of a large proportion of shall or burned clay.

I am now prepared to fill orders for the above Clay, to be shipped from St. Louis or delivered here.

ALEX. GORDON,

No. 131 SECOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy30:m

PLAIN HAMS, large size for sale by CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

au13

15 KEGS SHOT just received and for sale by JAMES WYLIE, 136 Wood st.

WILLOWS—1,000 pounds Union Willows for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY GOODS.

AT JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.,

NEW GOODS

ARE

BEING RECEIVED DAILY

AND ARE FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

OUR SUMMER STOCK

IS BEING CLOSED OUT

CHEAP!

au13

CLOSING OUT OUR

SUMMER GOODS,

To make room for our

NEW FALL GOODS!

The following goods have been marked down

VERY CHEAP!

LAWNS, BERAGES, ORGANDIES, LINNS,
LACE POINTS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, SACQUES.

A fresh supply of fashionable shades of

Alpaccas and De Laines.

And a new lot of BALMORALS just received, at

ALEX. BATES',

au13 81 FIFTH STREET.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES!

We are selling at a REDUCED PRICE

Cotton Hosiery,
Gloves,
Lace Mitts,
Embroideries,
Veils,
Sleeves,
Waists, &c.

Hoop Skirts, slightly soiled, at half price.

We are receiving the latest styles of HEAD DRESSES, HATS, new Fall DRESS TRIMMINGS, BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.

WHOLESALE ROOMS up stairs.

MACRUM & CLYDE,

NO. 78 M