Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 28, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	51
12 " M.	00	54
6 " P. M.		49
Barometer		29 4-10

Mass meeting at Sharpsburg.

On Saturday afternoon a large number of the citizens of Sharpsburg and surrounding country, assembled on the Commons where the turnpike crosses Pine creek, to hear the opinions of speakers on the political issues of the day. About two o'clock a large delegation from Stewartstown headed by Smith's Brass Band, arrived on the ground. There was a large covered platform erected for the speakers. The Great Western Band discoursed some excellent music at the intervals between the speakers. About three o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. C. Lewis.

The following officers were elected:

President—Jacob Cavode.

Vice Presidents—S. P. Barr, H. H. Lewis, A. G. Lloyd, Wilson Shaw, Wm. Henderson, A. Walter, James Saint, Geo. Kall, J. G. Comstock, Jas. J. Robinson, John W. Given, John Reed.

Secretaries—G. E. Locke, H. P. Dunkand, John L. Lloyd.

Mr. Jonas Butterfield moved that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which was agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee: J. R. Butterfield, John McPherson, J. W. Williams, John Herron, Jas. O. Lewis, J. A. Paul.

The President, after returning his thanks for the honor conferred on him, introduced Col. Bayne.

SPEECH OF COL. THOS. M. BAYNE.

My fellow citizens: It is an encouraging sign of the times, when the whole country is convulsed in the throes of a new birth, to see so many fellow citizens leave their homes, to show devotion to the old flag of our country, their loyalty, their love of our Constitution and our Union. Many of you are present to-day and your presence cannot be regarded in any other light than as evidence of the fact that you love the old flag of our country—that you love our old institutions, that you cherish them, that you are patriotic.

My fellow citizens, those issues involved in this campaign are of so serious a character, of so important a character, that it is not surprising that you have turned out in order to hear what may be said regarding those issues. It shall be my design on this occasion, if I am possessed of ability, to convey to you such information as I am possessed on the subject—information that may lead you to do what is right in the coming contest—information that will enable you to act the part of patriotic and loyal citizens, that you may overthrow all opposed to the Government and aim to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush the infamous rebellion that now threatens its destruction.

God, the author of the world, and all that it contains, hath established immutable laws for its government, has established laws by which all physics, all nature is regulated. He has established laws by which nature progresses in its ordinary and even course. He has established moral laws by which men pursue a course that is consistent with their line of duty—consistent with the rules laid down for our moral government. We love that which is great and good. We cherish it, we admire it, we adore it. And everything that is opposed to that which we cherish and to love, we repudiate—we regard as inconsistent with our welfare—we regard as inconsistent with the welfare of the nation. As we deviate from those moral laws, we suffer pain. In so far as we deviate from those laws as a nation so we suffer. If we are truthful and honest, we live peaceful and tranquil; if we are inconsistent, if we deviate, if we violate, then we suffer the penalties annexed to those laws. For no laws are instituted but what have their penalties if violated.

We, as a nation, proclaimed, when we proclaimed our independence, "these truths are self-evident—that all men are created equal and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We adhered to that, as a principal, vital to the Constitution—as a principal, fundamental to the Constitution—we advocated the principal—we adopted it. All laws which might be enacted thereafter by the Congress of the United States were to be enacted in accordance with it—not in violation of it. I am sorry that many citizens of this great Republic have repudiated that great principle, whether by words or by acts and said that it is not essential to the carrying on of the government—not necessary to the existance of the government. I contend that it is essential to the existence of the government.

I contend that this rebellion which is now threatening our Republic with destruction, arose in consequence of a deviation from those fundamental principles. It is not attributable to abolition nor to slavery. Our Democratic fellow citizens say that the war is to be blamed upon the abolitionists. Many of our Union fellow citizens say that it is to be blamed upon the institution of slavery. I contend that neither of these is responsible for this war. Slavery is not responsible, because slavery in itself has no power. The abolitionists are not responsible, because the abolitionists were prevented from interfering with the institutions of the country by safeguards thrown around slavery—state and federal laws. They could do nothing more than agitate the expediency or inexpediency. Notwithstanding the fact that abolition is excused from all blame in this matter and slavery also—yet slavery produced the cause which caused this war. The Southern States which had maintained and supported the institution before we achieved our independence, the Southern States contend that slavery was a divine institution. That is an idea which they cherished. The institution of slavery existing in their midst for many years, indeed a belief among these people to believe that they were a superior race—that they were men who ought to own laborers—that they were men who ought not to depend upon their own labor, as we of the North are compelled by the law of necessity. And they, in accordance with this proclamation to the world through the newspapers, in the speeches made by their statesmen, that they were a superior race—that they were descended from a superior race—that they were Norman cavaliers—that they, by virtue of this inherent natural superiority, were the people who ought to control the destinies of this republic. They proclaimed it in many words. They applied epithets which were calculated to demean us of the North: they called us mudsills, greasy mechanics, hard-fisted farmers, vulgar Yankees; and when a Southern man calls a Northern man a Yankee, he means everything low and mean—everything that is contemptible and despicable. This was the idea—that of our inferiority—superimposed this rebellion.

In order to root out this rebellion, we must compel them to know we are their equals—mentally, morally and physically. We are their superiors in everything that constitutes true manhood. I know it by having studied the Southern character. I am well aware of it. We have proved it satisfactory on the field of battle. This question was discussed among them many days. Alexander Stevens took grounds against it. Those who were strongly in favor of seceding from the Union, took strong grounds in favor of it. They said "shall we secede." They said in their arguments, that the Northern Democracy—that party which had adhered to them in times past, that party which had never failed to support the measures of the South—that party would support them in their secession. Do you want evidence of this fact? If you do, the evidence is to be found in the declaration of war made by Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, who declared war. They made a discrimination between foreign foes and foreign friends—foreign foes, the Union party of the North—by foreign friends, the Democratic party of the North. They considered secession expedient, and after having adopted it and considered it expedient, before any measure of the Administration was made at which they could quibble—before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, they seceded from the Union.

The Democratic party, as you are already well aware, before the Southern States seceded, cried lustily, "no coercion." When the capital of our country was assailed, "no coercion" was the watchword of that party. Soon after, the rebels, as an organized band of traitors, fired on Fort Sumter. Then, as if one man only existed in the North, as if we were all loyal men without doubt, the people of the North arose and condemned the act and were in favor of resisting this act of aggression—this act calculated to destroy our Republic. This insult to our flag was more than the people could bear. Democrat, Republican, Native American, every party, every man rose and said that this insult should not pass without a rebuke. The President took the necessary and proper steps to rebuke the rebellion. And here, at this crisis, comes in the unpardonable crime of the Democratic party. Had they renounced their former predilections—had they renounced their previous conceived opinions—had they stood by that old flag as they did in days before—had they remained true to that flag as in times before, then I for one, and you I know, my fellow citizens would have forgiven them their fault, their mis-step. What was the action of the Democratic party? They put themselves in opposition to every measure of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion.

Col. Bayne then stated the measures taken by the administration to crush the rebellion, and showed the conduct of the Democratic party in reference thereto.

J. L. Koethen, Esq., was then introduced and addressed the meeting in the German language. His remarks were attentively listened to by a large number of German citizens.

Dr. George McCook was introduced and delivered a long and able speech throughout which he was often applauded and cheered. He handled the Copperheads very severely. He showed that in 1824 when Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and Gen. Jackson were running for the Presidency, and Gen. Jackson was defeated, the democratic party then, because they were defeated, did not set themselves up against the government; that the democratic party waited till another election, when they elected Jackson almost by acclamation.

Lieut. Childs was than introduced. After dealing some heavy blows at the Democratic party, he said there were but two ways of ending the rebellion; first, with genuine Yankee pluck, fight our way out; the other way would be to get down on the marrow bones of political humiliation and beg those poor —— to come back and rule us thirty or forty years more. He said that George W. Woodward says, get down on the marrow bones, &c., but Curtin says, take muskets with bayonets, and give the rebels their arguments back with good strong gunpowder and cold steel. He made a long speech, and was often applauded.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following:

WHEREAS, In the progress of this unholy rebellion a faction has arisen in the North, calculably claiming to be the advocates of so-called constitutional rights, but who, smarting under the infliction of political defeat, are really sympathizers with secession, aiders and comforters of rebellion, and the apologists of treason, anarchy and crime; therefore,

Resolved, That in the dying words of Stephen A. Douglas, "There can be but two parties to this contest: Patriots and Traitors.

Resolved, That we regard the principles of Justice George W. Woodward, enunciated in his speech of 1860, as inimical to the perpetuity of our National existence, and founded on false doctrines in direct antagonism with the Christian civilization of the present age.

Resolved, That in the patriotic words of the gallant Raccoons, "No system of peace can be founded on the delusive hopes of honor, truth or justice of the rebel leaders shall ever induce us to pauil both honor and the safety of our homes!" and that over the flowing blood of our heroes, fallen in battle, we pledge ourselves to recognize no terms of peace that would imply to any degree the hyperitical attributes of the glorious old Union of our Fathers.

Resolved, That we will sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in all his efforts to suppress this wicked rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the land.

Resolved, That in Andrew G. Curtin, our noble and patriotic Governor, we recognize the sagacious statesman, the zealous and untiring defender of our Commonwealth, the friend of the soldier, and above all the representative of the principles on which rests the corner stone of our Federal Union.

Resolved, That while we cordially indorse the eloquent speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner on "Our Foreign Relations," we earnestly desire to be the witnesses of no act calculated to infringe upon International Rights, or interfere with the comity which should ever exist between friendly nations.

Resolved, That in the language of the Union State Central Committee, we recognize in the Hon. Daniel H. Agnew, a candidate worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for tips and virtuous service, for unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making, the law, which our Supreme Judicial tribunal won and wore in other days.

The meeting adjourned at six o'clock.

Meeting at Wilkins Hall—Speech of Col. Thomas C. MacDowell.

On Saturday evening, Wilkins Hall was crowded with citizens desiring to hear Col. Thomas C. MacDowell, of Harrisburg, speak on the war question. The meeting was presided over by J. H. Sewell, Esq. Thomas Steel acted as Secretary.

Col. MACDOWELL said:—Every man knows the fact that the Southern people did not only bring on this war, but they revolutionized their youths into the belief that they could at any time rear upon the ruins of this government, a southern empire. He said, he, as a Democrat, had advocated the rights of the States under the Constitution; that he now advocated the rights of the States under the Constitution. But he charged upon the Southern people the consequences of this terrible rebellion. He wanted them to reply to us, what concessions have provided for, if any, for the terrible state of things that exist in this country.

He said, to him as an individual, it amounts to nothing for whom any of his hearers voted, but to us *all*, it amounts to a terrible responsibility, how we vote on the second Tuesday of October next. He showed the disunion tendency of South Carolina since 1832, and what effect the teachings of Calhoun had had upon the people. He said that in an evil moment, the Southern people conceived the idea that they could not only rule the people of this country, but that they could separate this country by geographical lines and rear upon its ruins a Southern empire where they would be supreme. He alluded to the Southern leaders of the Democratic party—that they, to carry out that idea, arrayed themselves against the Democratic party. Through their leaders at Charleston in 1860, the Southern people brought about the terrible schism which resulted in the disruption of the Democratic party in that year. For, following it up from Charleston to Baltimore, there was consolidated, by a previous concerted previous arrangement, the suicide of the Democratic party. Contemporaneous with this operation at Charleston and Baltimore, the leaders in the Senate and Congress taking their view from those men felling and believing as they did—that they could accomplish their purpose, one by one they vacated their seats in the Senate and House, and left the Democratic party denuded of its influence, powerless for good. The Democratic party of the North of this day, as he [Col. M.] understood it, do not exactly understand the workings of that party. He was not at Charleston but he was at Baltimore. Educated in the tenets of the Democratic party, and feeling a deep concern for the interest of the country, apart from all party considerations, he was then, in favor of what he believed to be right. He was then sincerely in favor (but now *sorry* for it) of the election of Breckinridge as President of the United States. In that he now knew he was mistaken. He thanked God that no combination of circumstances brought about the elevation of that man, now opposed to the Government and in favor of dragging down this country into infamy and destruction. He did not then believe Breckinridge was a traitor at heart. He liked the man. He came in daily intercourse with him for a number of years in Washington. Nothing ever fell from Breckinridge's lips to reveal to him the future. He said it took a considerable effort of the human heart to cut loose from all associations, and especially from the associations of manhood—boyhood is ephemeral, but manhood means stability. But now, he had done it—done it with a purpose, and gloried in doing it, because this side of the worship of Almighty God, he had no other party or object to worship, except the flag and institutions of the country.

Col. M. said he was a foreigner by birth. He was born in the green Isle of Erin. He imbibed the love of liberty from his mother. He ran away from home and friends at ten years of age, and shipped on board a vessel and worked his passage to the continent of America—ran away from the ship and swam ashore. There was implanted in his heart at fourteen, the same germ of truth and liberty that animated him to address his hearers. Now, a man of fifty years of age, he had no aspirations beyond the present hour—beyond his country.

He was not here when the war of 1812 not 1816, but was when the war of 1861 broke out. He then went to the Governor of Pennsylvania and said, "Sir, my country requires my support—feeble as it is, I will give it. Thank God that in the order of Providence, my country has preserved my health and the use of my boy—the only boy that I own. He will go with me. I have told him I owe everything to his country and like a true patriot boy he said, 'I will go with you to the death.'" Having proffered his services to the Governor, he said they were accepted, and he participated in some active operations of the war, under Lander and Shields. He remained in the service till his feeble health gave way, and he found himself in such a position that as an honest man he could not receive pay from the United States without rendering an equivalent in service. For his acts he claimed no credit except what was due a patriotic heart. He came home, but had not been there a month, when he was summarily awakened by a guard at his door. A government Marshall, without giving any reason for the arrest, then took him to Washington where he was confined sixteen days. He said he, at that time was one of the editors of the *Patriot and Union*, a Democratic newspaper. He never from the time of his arrest to now, knew for what he was arrested. He acknowledged he had written, with his own hand, some of the most violent articles against the present Administration, that had ever been printed in the newspaper press of this country. He believed the government was mistaken in arresting him. He believed the government was mistaken in a good many other things. But now, he waived all that—he gave up all party predilections and would forget all former associations for the time being. He called upon his fellow citizens, in the name of all that is great and true and holy and proper, to forget these things for the time being and give to the government their united and hearty support in order to put down this rebellion—to stay this tide of blood and save the country from ruin and destruction. As for himself, he threw aside every personal consideration, and threw himself in the breach of his bleeding country.

He said: Great God, thou who ruleest over the destinies of men, can it be that in this nineteenth century that we should forget the teachings of history—that we shall forget the history of the Greek and Roman Republics? That we will forget the time when the Netherlands battled for three hundred years against tyranny and oppression and finally conquered? That we shall forget the history of England, and the glorious history of Ireland—trodden and oppressed as she is—but thank God, her star is coming out—her star is coming up. The day is approaching when Ireland like Poland, will rise, Phoenix like from ashes and assert freedom and manhood in the Councils of the nations. [Applause.] Can it be that we are to agree to any proposition, no matter how specious, from people in arms against this government, the result of which must be a division of the country and its consequent disruption?

Col. MacDowell here went on to show that it was impossible to find a geographical boundary line between a southern slave empire and a northern free republic. He further said that God Almighty has decreed one thing most certain, that this, like all other countries whose situation is geographically disposed as it is, must remain one Government, either as a republic, monarchy, or a despotism. Do you choose a monarchy? It would be but a short time inevitably, of a despotism and a military despotism, the most cruel and vindictive of all. It comes a most serious question for each man to examine in his own heart. It is a serious question now for a man to consider what will be the result of his own vote. At this time, in the name of God, humanity, religion, truth, hope and freedom, he conjured his fellow men to consider the consequences of their vote.

He then went on to show what the Southern papers calculated if Woodward was elected. He wished all to vote for Curtin, because he believed Woodward to be the candidate, in this contest, representing a party and portion of a party that, if successful, will give aid and comfort to the rebels in arms against the Government. He said that his reason for voting for Andrew G. Curtin was not personal, but arose from high patriotic duty. He would vote for the principle. He would vote for Curtin simply to teach the people of the South that there is no party North that favors their principle of disruption—that the North is united against them. That is the argument he wanted to come forth from the people of Pennsylvania. That is the reason he came here to speak, unsolicited and ungassified. He gloried in the position he took and with the country, no matter what, in God's name, came, he would rise or fall. He said he could never forgive the Southern Democracy for destroying the organization, and leaving the Northern Democrats to fight their battles deluded and alone. Upon the leaders in the South, rest the responsibility of all the consequences of this rebellion. People might tell him about Abolitionists, Republicans, Democrats and everything else, but it is untrue. The Abolition party was an impossible party in the country as they are now. He spoke exclusively of the exclusive Abolition party—and did not mean he was opposed to universal freedom, for he was in favor of freedom to all mankind. He took the New Testament for his guide, on the subject of universal freedom.

Col M. then referred to the existance in the loyal States, of a regular organization in favor of the Southern Confederacy and to resist the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. He said that there are hundreds and thousands of honest men who believe that if the Democratic party gets power, the war will cease and peace immediately. He was unalterably opposed to that portion of the Democratic party in favor of the South. He said the people of the South were in earnest in the destruction of the government, and of rearing a Southern empire. In reference to intervention he said, when the time comes when we have exhausted ourselves—North and South—then France and England can intervene and say that this Republic shall fail. He referred to the exertions of Sidell to procure the acknowledgment of the independence of the South from France, on the 10th of January, 1864. He said that England would also side with the South, as she was never true to anybody but aristocrats.

In reference to the assertion that there were a considerable number of people in the North in favor of the position of the South, he said it was a libel upon the Democratic party and upon the people of the North.

He concluded, by appealing to his fellow citizens to stand by the flag, swear by the flag and show by a united front at the polls, that the government is in the hands of Abraham Lincoln shall be sustained.

Hon. A. W. Loomis was then introduced. He delivered an eloquent, able and patriotic address.

Among the Vines.

Few of our readers have any just conception of the extent of grape culture in this vicinity, or of the increasing importance of the vine, in a commercial aspect. We are largely indebted to our German fellow citizens for the introduction of vine culture amid the rugged hills surrounding our cities; on the stony slopes of "Spring Hill" and "Troy Hill"—so rough and steep in some places as to require a resort to terraces; along the precipitous cliffs which skirt the Allegheny above Duquesne borough; at Eckert's place, Woods' Run, and in many other localities in the vicinity, where formerly but craggy and barren slopes of seemingly useless hill side met the view, may now be seen the teeming vine bending beneath the luscious cluster of the dark blue "Isabella," or the more glowing "Catawba."

The grape crop of 1862 was a remarkable one; the vines were loaded to their utmost extent. The greatest yield per acre which we have ever heard of, and which would do no discredit to the sunny slopes of Italy, was that of Adam Reineman, Esq., of Spring Hill. The vineyard of Mr. R. covers 1½ acres, Catawba vines, planted 4x5 feet, supported by stakes; the exposure is south-easterly, and the vineyard occupies the elevated slope of Spring Hill, above the mansion. The vines were planted in 1855. The product of the Spring Hill vineyard for 1862 was 1,500 gallons—or 1,000 gallons per acre. This wine is of an excellent quality, and worth to-day about $2,25 per gallon. We annex a tabular statement of the product of the principal vineyards of this vicinity for 1862, with an estimate of the probable yield for 1863:

	Acres.	Gals. 1862.	Estim'd Gals.'63
Jeremiah Knox, Coal Hill	10		
" " wine-bearing	3	450	1000
Adam Reineman, Spring Hill	1½	1500	1000
Dr Hardmayer, Springtiarden	4	3000	2500
Victor Scribe, Troy Hill	2½	900	600
Mr. Basinge, Spring Hill	2	1900	1000
J. N. Strauss, Troy Hill	2½	1650	1000
C. L. Goehring, Spring Hill	2	—	—
W. A. Reed, Spring Hill, new	1	70	200
" " in cultivation	7		
John Voeghtly, Troy Hill	1½	1500	1000
John Fleiner, Troy Hill	1½	1600	1000
Christian Beckert, Troy Hill	1½	400	400
D. Dempy, Troy Hill, ½ acre, new this year, first crop			
A Martin, Spring Hill	1	1400	1000
A Miller, Spring Hill	1	800	600
Chas Hetzelt, Spring Hill	½	700	500
Mr Lemon, Spring Hill	½	700	500
Mr Bissell, Ferrye's plankroad	2	new crop.	
J. S Liggett, Wood's Run	1½	—	—
James Gill, McCrea tp	3	—	—
Jacob Eckart, Wood's Run	2½	—	—
John Seifert, Wood's Run	2	1200	1000
R. A. Hamling, Hill Dale	—	—	—
Economy Society, Economy	—	—	—

This list is by no means complete. Some vineyards have, doubtless, been entirely overlooked, as we have no statistics to govern us. Some vineyards above included are new, and, therefore, do not exhibit a fair return of wine. But new as is this item of domestic produce, and incomplete as our list may be, the above table shows the vintage of 1862 in this vicinity, to have been 17,820 gallons. Number of acres planted, 63¾, which, at an average yield of 800 gallons per acre, would give 51,000 gallons.

It will thus be seen what an interesting subject the culture of the grape is becoming. It would not be easy to estimate the moral result likely to follow the radical change which must be produced by the introduction of such a large quantity of pure native wine, and which will, naturally and necessarily diminish the quantity of alcoholic compounds heretofore used as beverages by our population; but the effect cannot but be salutary. We consider the wine growers of this country as the pioneers in a great moral reform, certain to follow the introduction of a supply of pure native wine, at a moderate price.

In this connection it may not be out of place to direct the attention of our readers to the subject of grape culture, as promising one of the most pleasant and profitable investments of a moderate capital. Suitable lands for a vineyard can be purchased, within a short distance of the city, in almost every direction, for from three hundred to a thousand dollars per acre, and on any of our railroad lines, at a distance of from five to thirty miles, at from $50 to $250 per acre. Vines will bear about the third year after planting, and continue to bear during an ordinary life time. The crop is about as reliable as any other common to this climate. The demand for good grapes for table use, in our city market, and, also, for pure native wines, is constantly increasing. The average annual product per acre—cost of ground, tillage and gathering considered—is greater than that of most other crops. A man with a very moderate capital, may, by investing in suitable land for a vineyard, render himself independent in a few years.

Our sources of information are too meagre to permit us to enter into the subject at any greater length to-day. We have merely aimed at interesting our readers in the general subject of grape culture, and its growing importance; if we have succeeded, those desiring further information can make a personal application to any of our principal grape growers, (above named,) gentlemen whom we have ever found glad to impart information, genial and hospitable.

Incendiary Fire.

On Sunday night, between half past nine and ten o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the wood shop attached to the carriage factory of Messrs. Cornwell & Kerr, on Duquesne Way, near St. Clair street. Officer Williams, of the Night Police, noticed a boy lurking about the premises, and on meeting him a few minutes afterwards he commenced to run. The officer asked him what was wrong, and he simply answered "nothing." Directly the alarm of fire was raised, but fortunately the flames were suppressed before they had obtained much headway, and without the assistance of the engines. It is said that one of the doors had been left open, and this oversight was taken advantage of by the incendiary. The fire was applied to some combustible material on the floor of the woodshop, and its timely discovery prevented a serious configuration, as there is much valuable property in the neighborhood. Two boys were also seen, by the same watchman, rolling an empty barrel from the warehouse of Mr. Ashworth, in the immediate vicinity, but they stated that they were "only in fun," and left. They were evidently bent on mischief.

Died of their Injuries.

We have already reported the serious accident which occurred on the line of the Steubenville Railroad, in Charliers township, on Friday evening, resulting in the instant death of Mr. Dennis Sullivan, and the dangerous injury of three other men. Two of these, Christopher Burns, of Greene county, and Martin Connor, died from the effects of their injuries on Sunday. Mr. Burns was on the bridge when it gave way, and Mr. Connor was at work in the quarry. Coroner McClung was notified of their decease last night, and he will hold an inquest to-day.

DEAD.—Mr. Tustin, who was so severely injured a few days ago, by being run over with a passenger car opposite his residence near the Two Mile run, died on Saturday from the effects of his injuries. The wheel passed over his arm at the arm pit, and as no bones were broken he was not believed to be dangerously injured, but disease supervened which terminated in death. The accident was caused by his jumping off the platform before the car stopped.

MEETING AT MERCHENTER.—A large and spirited meeting was held in Manchester, on Saturday evening. Several addresses were delivered, and the audience was gratified with a stirring speech from Col. MacDowell, after he had finished speaking at Wilkins' Hall. Want of room prevents us from giving a report.

STARVED.—The extensive rope works of Irwin, Fulton & Co. Those in want of manilla, hemp or hay ropes, twines, oakum, &c., will do well to call at 57 Market street.

An officer of the army would like to engage a furnished room without board, in a quiet part of the city. Price no object. Address box 821.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. sp8:6m

Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The *Wall Street Underwriter* has the following notice of this highly successful company: "The Seventh Participation Dividend of this Company was declared on the 9th July, instant—amount 50 per cent, being 10 per cent. increase on the dividend of 1862, and in fact, a resumption of the rate reached on the third and fourth years—1858 and 1859. For the seven years during which the Continental has practiced the participation plan, the profit dividends average over 43 per cent for each year—and the cash amount of those dividends is now returned at $481,160.16 which is represented by the interest bearing script of the Company and redeemable after the accumulation reaches HALF A MILLION. The value of the participation plan is very tersely put by the 21st semi-annual circular of the office, in a sentence that may pass into an apothegm for the plan generally, viz: "The effect of this system is to cause the customers to obtain their insurance at *as near cost as is consistent with reliable security*, with the additional advantage of having that *security increased* with each successful year's business." The results achieved by the Continental fully supports that proposition. An increase of $154,749 88 appears upon the asset account this year, the gross amount now standing at $1,378,772.23. On the stock department the company declared at same date a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., and directed six per cent. interest to be paid on all outstanding script, on and after September 10th. In all respects the Continental manifests the advantages of first-class management. Mr. James W. Arrott is the agent for the Continental in this city. His office is at No. 87 Fifth street.

Opinions of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.

There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's.—*Judge Meigs, of American Institute, N. Y.*

The Wheeler & Wilson Machine has no rival.—*Scientific American.*

It is the machine for family use—*Advocate and Journal.*

It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*

Every one should call at Wheeler & Wilson's rooms, No. 97 Fifth street, and examine specimens of work done on these machines.

Wm. Sumner & Co., the Western Agents for Wheeler & Wilson, have now on exhibition a fine stock of machines, in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut cases.

WANTED.—By two gentlemen, furnished rooms without board in a pleasant part of the city. Parlor and two chambers needed. Address, P. O. Box 797.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of their friends, and the publick in General, to their Fall and Winter stock of Goods. They consist of all the very latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, English Eskimo Beavers, Trico and Pilot Cloth and Overcoatings. Also, a large assortment of French Chinchilla Overcoatings of the very finest quality, all of which is selected from the latest importations, and will be made in the most fashionable manner, and at a price lower than any other merchant tailoring establishment in the city. Give us an early call.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 54 Market st.
SAMUEL GRAHAM, GEO. MCCANDLESS.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The summer is past, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will be shortly upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and we do not know of any place where our readers would suit themselves better than at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co.'s clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

ATTENTION, RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our country's brave defenders recently returned from the seat of war, and of the public in general, is again directed to the very extensive and handsome assortment of the latest styles of French, English and American piece goods, for pants, coats and vests, lately received by Messrs. John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. A tasteful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods will also always be found on the shelves of the establishment, together with a lot of ready-made clothing, got up in the best manner.

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.—S. Randall, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorative is a valuable remedy for baldness and greyness. I could procure more testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!—No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 525

FOUR DOLLARS, four dollars.
Four dollars, four dollars.
Dental Institute, Dental Institute.
Best chess Dentistry, best cheap Dentistry.
No machine work, no machine work.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

O. SILL, Dentist, 246 Penn street, attend to all business of his profession.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH
OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 27, 1863.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS DELEGATIONS IS WASHINGTON.

The radical delegations here from Missouri and Kansas, to demand a change of the administrative policy regarding those States, engross general attention. The Missouri delegation now numbers sixty-three and more are yet to come, and the Kansas delegation almost equally numbers it. Among the Missourians here are Gen. Sloan and Colonel McClurg, radical member of the next Congress, C. D. Drake, of St. Louis, Judge Wright, of Platt county, and Emil Pretorious, the St. Louis leader among the Germans. Among the Kansas delegation are Governor Carrey, Senators Jim Lane and Pomeroy, Attorney General Gaithrie, Parrot, Wilder, and others.

The Kansas men talk, of course, especially of the recent raid, and demand a change in the military policy. The Missourians present a long list of grievances, for which they demand such redress as it may yet be possible for the administration to make. They represent their State as in a condition of confusion and anarchy, worse than has been at any time since the rebellion began. They declare they can get no protection from the State officers, who continue to assert authority to which they have no claim, and that Mr. Lincoln's appointments are even worse than their State officers. They assert that it is far safer in Missouri to-day to be a rebel than a loyalist, and declare that every effort is now being made on the one hand to drive out the loyal voters, and on the other to induce the thousands of rebel Missourians, who have been off in Price's army, to return and secure their citizenship, so that the pro-slavery and semi-secession party may gain the ascendancy once more at the ballot-box. Such a course as this, they will tell Mr. Lincoln, it is suicide for him to continue.

Among the scores of illustrations they give of the policy now prevailing in Missouri, is such as these: Under the military authority, officers recruiting for negro regiments, by order of Adjutant Gen. Thomas, have been arrested, and the negroes they have enlisted, have been returned to their disloyal masters; negroes employed in the Quarter Master's Department have been seized and returned to their rebel masters; men known to have been in the rebel service have been placed in important positions in State militia, and called into service men known to be lukewarm, at least, in their loyalty; open secessionists are habitually preferred for all places of authority, both by Schofield and Gamble, and every effort is being made to prepare the State, at any rate, to defeat the emancipation movement; and, if possible, to throw it completely over into rebel hands in case of any serious disaster to the national arms. These and other points will be strenuously urged on the President, and a redress of grievances will be asked for. How this redress is to be obtained, is not so clear, but it is manifest that among the first things insisted on, will be the instant removal of Gen. Schofield. No movement is made for the restoration of Gen. Curtiss, he, himself, having forbidden it, but some man like Butler will be asked for.

The delegations reached Baltimore Saturday noon, and proceeded in a body to the Eutaw House, where the City Council were presenting an address to General Schenck. Messrs. Drake and Hart were called upon, and made brief addresses.

The Missouri delegation on their arrival here took rooms at Willard's, and had an informal meeting, but nothing was decided on, as the Kansas delegation had not arrived. It is understood that the States will present separate memorials, setting forth their respective grievances, and demanding the appointment of Gen. Butler, or some other energetic officer, as the commandant of the Department. The propositions to make a separate department of Kansas and a part of Arkansas, meets with much favor in the Kansas delegation. A meeting will be held to-morrow, at which committees will be appointed to prepare addresses to the President. An interview is not likely therefore to be had, at any rate, before Tuesday or Wednesday.

UNION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

The Missouri delegation has received an invitation from the Union Leagues of New York to a public demonstration at the Cooper Institute, and will probably accept.

JUDGE APPOINTED.

Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Florida. The place was formerly offered to John A. Bingham, and by him declined.

THE M'CLELLAN TESTIMONIALS.

Gen. Howard has prohibited the circulation of the subscription paper for the McClellan testimonials in the 11th Corps, and remonstrated with Gen. Meade against the policy of permitting it anywhere.

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES BY THE REBELS.

It is reported that slaves are being sent from Pawixret to Richmond for the purpose of enlistment as soldiers.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM ROSECRANS.

Cheerfulness in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The *Republican* says that the Government has received glorious news from General Rosecrans, but the details cannot be stated.

The rebel army, from the latest telegrams, has not, it appears, molested Rosecrans in his present position.

There is, in Washington, a general spirit of cheerfulness regarding further military movements.

From Little Rock—Fight Between Col. Cloud and Gen. Cabell—The Rebels Defeated and Routed—Unionists Joining our Army.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated the 21st, to the *Republican*, says Col. Cloud, with one hundred of the 2d Kansas cavalry, arrived at that place on the 19th.

Between Perryville, in the Indian Territory, where Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Coffee, and Fort Smith, Col. Cloud, with five hundred of the 2d Kansas cavalry and Robb's battery, attacked 2,000 rebels under Gen. Cabell, in a strongly fortified position, routing them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated toward Fort Smith. At Dardenville, on the 9th, Col. Cloud attacked one thousand rebels under Col. Stirman, and defeated them, capturing their camp and a large amount of commissary stores.

Over 2,000 Union men have joined Col. Cloud's command, anxious to serve in the defense of their homes.

The first train started on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad on the 21st.

From ten to fifty deserters reach Little Rock daily. They take the oath of allegiance and are released.

Burnside's Resignation Accepted—Hooker Appointed his Successor—Exchanged Prisoners—Deserters Sent to the Front—The Missouri Delegation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The resignation of Burnside has been accepted and Hooker sent to Knoxville as his successor.

By the recent exchange, 15,000 soldiers, heretofore released on parole, will be returned to duty, and will add to the strength of the Union armies. Four hundred exchanged cavalry arrived at the cavalry camp to-day from the Parole camp at Annapolis. About as many more are on the way.

Four hundred deserters from the Army of the Potomac were sent to the front to-day.

About 2,000 Union exchanged prisoners arrived from Richmond at Annapolis on Friday night.

The delegation here from Missouri is said to be unanimously in favor of Gen. Butler for successor to Gen. Schofield. They express their determination to remain till the