Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....OCT. 2, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OUR OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, October 1st.

In *Select*, present Messrs. Ashworth, Bissell, Irwin, Kirkpatrick, Knox, Liddle, Wright and President Marshall.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Liddle presented a petition from citizens of the First Ward, asking Councils to grade Ridge street, from Marshall to Chartiers streets. Read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Irwin presented the report of the Committee on City Property, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be authorized to have the roof of the Town House repaired in such manner as may be deemed best, to last until the new City Hall is completed.

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to draw a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the Mount Union Cemetery for the sum of $294, and take a receipt in full, for the removal of the dead from the old grave yard.

Report accepted and resolutions adopted. In C. C. the second resolution was non-concurred in. S. C. adhered, and Messrs. Irwin and Kirkpatrick were appointed a Committee of Conference. S. C. adhered, and appointed Messrs. Stockton, Barker and Hecadorn. The committee reported in favor of laying the matter (embraced in the second resolution) over for one month.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented the report of the Committee on Water, with a resolution for the payment of the following bills:

H. Borean & Co. oil, $23 50; Bailiff & Brown, lend, $35 04; Irwin, Fulton & Co., packing, $25 45; Hemphill & Rushenberger, blacksmith, $45 19; Pay Roll for September, $520 11½. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Wright submitted the report of the Committee on Streets, setting forth that the Court had set aside the report of the Viewers for the opening of Allegheny avenue, and that a review was necessary, for which purpose they reported the following:

Resolved, That Allegheny avenue be opened from the north line of Ridge street—bounded on the west by out-lots Nos. 274, 268, 263, 259, and 251, and on the east by out-lots Nos. 275, 267, 264, 255, and 252—to Island lane, a distance of 3,616½ feet—the said avenue to be of the width of sixty feet, and that Messrs. James M'Auley, John Dean and James Bichey, freeholders, be and they are hereby appointed Viewers to view and assess the damages and benefits arising thereon, in accordance with the act of May 1st, 1861, and that the clerks of Councils notify them of their appointment.

The report was accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Wright presented the following:

WHEREAS, Some system of sewerage is indispensable for the convenience of the New Market and City Hall, now in course of construction, and after mature deliberation the general opinion is in favor of a sewer connecting with that of the Penitentiary; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Diamond improvement be authorized to make such improvement, on the plan they consider most economical, consistent with permanence and efficiency.

The preamble and resolution were read and adopted. C. C. concurred, provided the Market Commissioners report the plan and cost at the next meeting of Councils. S. C. adhere and appoint Messrs. Wright and Knox a Committee of Conference. In C. C. no further action was taken.

Mr. Riddle submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Water, be and he is hereby authorized to examine into the propriety of purchasing an additional engine for the water works, with the view of furnishing an additional supply of water, to meet the growing demands of the city, and to report to Councils at the next meeting.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wright submitted the report of the City Solicitor, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to remove the obstructions from Ridge street, recently opened, as appears by the report of the City Solicitor the assessments of damages have been paid.

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer for $45 30, in favor of the City Solicitor, to pay costs in the matter of opening Allegheny avenue.

Report accepted and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Bissell presented the report of the Committee on Numbering Houses, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the price for each regular number hereafter put up on any house, store, shop, or other building, fronting on any street, lane, avenue or alley, within the limits of the city, be fixed at twenty-five cents, the same to be paid by the owner or owners, and that the Special Committee appointed February 5th, 1863, are empowered to contract in writing with some responsible person to put up said numbers, and a sufficient number of plates with the names of the streets, lanes, avenues and alleys, cast in zinc, with Roman letters of two inches, and have them put up in their proper places at an expense not exceeding $400.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

In *Common Council*, present Messrs. Barker, Dill, Dunlap, Hecadorn, Hutchinson, Miller, Patterson, Wm. Smith, Borland, Stockton, Francis, Thompson, and A. D. Smith, President *pro tem.*

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Mr. Barker presented a petition from the Monitor Library Association of the Third Ward, asking to take charge of the Anderson Library. Referred to Committee on Library.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the Committee on Engines, with a resolution for the payment of the quarterly bills due to the several fire companies. The resolution in relation to the expediency of Councils purchasing two first class steam fire engines, referred to the committee to report, had been carefully considered, and the committee reported in favor of that proposition. The committee also had an interview with the officers of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, who propose that if Councils will appropriate $900 a year to pay an engineer and a driver, they will pay all other expenses and keep the apparatus in good order, and come under any restrictions which Councils may think proper.

The committee also examined the condition of the engine houses and apparatus belonging to the city, and report their condition as follows:

	Sections in use.	Being repaired.
Hose—Second Ward has	7	10
Third Ward has	10	4
Reliance has	7	6
Columbia has	8	4
Hope has	5	10
Total	35	34

None of the hose in use are very reliable, and the committee are of opinion that each company under the control of Councils, should receive at least 500 feet of new hose.

In order to enable Councils the better to determine the class of steam fire engines best suited to their purpose, the committee submitted a communication from the Amoskeag Company, describing the different classes as to weight, capacity, etc.

The following resolutions were submitted by the Committee:

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Engines be authorized to advertise and receive proposals for the manufacture of 1,000 feet of ten inch hose—the same to be equally divided between the steam fire engines proposed to be purchased.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Engines be authorized to enter into negotiations with some of the builders of steam fire engines, with a view to purchase one first class and one second class steam fire engine for the use of the City, and report to Councils at their earliest convenience.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Engines be authorized to contract with the lowest and best bidder, at their discretion, for the necessary repairs to the Third Ward engine house.

The first resolution was adopted. The second resolution was also adopted, but in Select it was laid over for the present. The third resolution was adopted and concurred in by Select. The fourth resolution was laid over, and Select concurred. Common Council adhered to their action on the second resolution, and appointed Messrs. Barker, Hecadorn and Stockton a Committee of Conference. Select Council concurred and appointed Messrs. Bissell and Ashworth. No further action taken.

Mr. Dunlap submitted the report of the Committee on Markets, (approving the accounts of the Weighmasters for the month of September. The receipts were:

Wm. Scandrett, Diamond Scales.....$150.85
J. A. White, Second Ward Scales..... 306.50
Total.....$457.35

Report accepted and ordered to be filed.

A communication was received from Messrs. McNeal & Fulton, grocers, asking to be relieved from a fine imposed upon them by the Mayor for forestalling the market. Laid on the table.

In all action not otherwise noted there was a mutual concurrence, when Councils adjourned.

Meeting in the Seventh Ward.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Seventh Ward School House last evening. The meeting was called to order by James Robb, Esq., who moved that the following persons be appointed as officers:

President—W. C. M'CARTHY.

Vice Presidents—Capt. Wm. Mays, Lieut. George Atkinson, Samuel Barckley, Lewis Roll, Albert A. Moore.

Secretary—T. B. McMillan.

The President introduced Rev. John Douglas, D. D. as the first speaker. The reverend gentleman arrigned Slavery as the great prime moving cause of the rebellion, and showed that if Calhoun, Garrison, Smith, Phillips, Webster and Clay had never lived nor spoke, there would have been war. The conflict in the circumstance was irrepressible. There could never be a harmonious Union ratified between Slavery and Liberty. War must come sooner or later. We cannot give even an outline of his speech. One important point, however, we cannot pass over. When speaking of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he referred to a decision given by Judge Woodward in the case of Sharpless vs. Wayn, it is as follows:

"IN ADEQUATE EMERGENCIES MARTIAL LAW SUSPENDS THE HABEAS CORPUS, INFLICTS SUMMARY PUNISHMENT, AND APPROPRIATES PRIVATE PROPERTY, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE GUARANTEES OF THE CONSTITUTION. ENTER ARMA SILENT LEGES."—9 Harris, p. 178.

The latter clause being in "*Irish*," he would translate for the audience. It meant that when a country was in arms laws were silent. He recommended every one present to commit the authority for himself, and show it to every man that complained of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hon. W. Little was then introduced, and made a telling speech. He hoped to be able to write to his two sons in the army, on the second Wednesday of October that A. G. Curtin, the soldiers' friend, was elected by sixty thousand majority.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was next introduced to the meeting and made a really eloquent and telling speech. He said that the Democracy of these days was very different from what his father taught him. He used to swear by James Buchanan and the Democratic party, but he could do so no longer. He had three brothers in the army, all of whom, like himself, had been Democrats, but like all the other soldiers, they were for Andrew G. Curtin.

Hon. Thos. J. Bigham was the next speaker. He delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

A vote of thanks was given to the speakers and the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for the Union and the Union ticket.

This abolitionist one of the most crowded and enthusiastic meetings we have seen. Large numbers were standing around the house, who could not gain admission.

Capt. Wright's Monthly Report.

The following is the consolidated monthly report of Capt. E. S. Wright, Provost Marshal of the Department of the Monongahela, for the month of September. It shows that the total number of men reported and arrested during the past month, was 323, classified as follows; 90 stragglers, 80 deserters, 33 paroled prisoners, 29 convalescents, 23 recruits, 29 colored recruits, 13 drafted absentees, 28 colored drafted. Of these, there were forwarded to Harrisburg, 136; Philadelphia, 54; Washington, 40; Annapolis, 20; Camp Copeland, 17; Baltimore, 14; Uniontown, 12; Cincinnati, 8; Wheeling, 7; Louisville, 6; Cairo, 4; Columbus, 4; New York, 4; Chicago, 2 and Milwaukie, Cleveland, Detroit, Beverly one each; Eight men were discharged by the civil authority.

In addition to this there were 163 rebel prisoners; 130 deserters and stragglers; 456 drafted men; 58 recruits; 70 guards and 59 colored troops were furnished quarters and rations. Number of drafted men reported during the month 722, who were sent to Camp Copeland.

Grand Union Convention at Clinton.

There was a tremendous outpouring of the Union-loving people of Allegheny, Washington and Beaver counties, at Clinton, the procession being some five miles in length, carrying flags and banners decorated with appropriate mottos, and led off with bands of music. After arriving at the grounds, the convention was called to order by Captain J. Young, in a neat address. Messrs John McDonald, Marshall Short, Jno. McLuskey, Jno. Woods, J. W. Stewart, Mathew Bailey, Hugh Barton, J. H. McNair, George Shillito, Wm. Livingston, John Christy, and James McCutchen were elected Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Thomas Nicholson, H. E. McBride, Wm. Erwin, Mathew Hall, and T. M. Stewart, Secretaries.

Speeches were made by Dr. McCook, J. W. F. White, W. H. Dannison, and R. A. Cameron, Esq. The speeches had a telling effect, and the greatest enthusiasm and hearty good feeling prevailed.

A meeting was held in front of the hotel in the place, after the supper, when the citizens were addressed by Col. Thos. M. Bayne, and others.

Another Copperhead Fizzle.

The copperheads of the city assembled *en masse* on Thursday evening, in the Scotch Hill Square, where they listened to addresses by Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, John B. Large, Esq., Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, and Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks county. The attendance was quite large, but in the language of Mr. Hunter "there were hundreds of Republicans present." When the rain came on, the Union men, who had been attracted thither out of curiosity, withdrew, leaving but a boggardly show of the "untrifled" on the ground, liberally estimated at between three and four hundred. In addition to the usual copperhead slang, some of the speakers took occasion to berate the clergymen who are standing up so manfully in defence of the Union. Rev. J. B. Clark, Dr. Douglas, and other eminent ministers came in for a share of abuse. On the whole, themselting was a lame affair, and it is well that the demonstration was gotten up in such close proximity to the "bloody Third Ward," else there would have hardly been a corporal's guard in attendance.

Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

A large and spirited mass meeting was held in the Allegheny Diamond last evening. Wm. Douglas, Esq., of Franklin, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. J. B. Sheriff opened the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, and was followed by Hon. John P. Penny, in a calm, dignified and forcible speech, full of sound logic and convincing argument.

Rev. J. O. Steele, being unexpectedly called on, made an extempore address of great power and eloquence—an appeal for the Union which rivated the attention of the audience until the close. Even the ladies stood in a drizzling rain, without exhibiting the slightest impatience, or attempting to change their position. This speech has justly been pronounced one of the most effective of the campaign.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union ticket.

A NEW THING IN COLLARS.—Patent Steel Collars are amongst the remarkable novelties for which we are indebted to the *inventive genius* of the present century. They are no stiffer than the starched linen *should* be; they defy the most moistening flow of perspiration; and they can be instantly cleaned, when soiled, with soap and water.

Eaton, Macrum & Co., on Fifth street, sell them for the Patentee in this city, and at present their prices either wholesale or retail, as closely as his prices either wholesale or retail, as our readers will see by their advertisement.

Lawrenceville Union Mass Meeting.

There was a large turn out last night of the people of Lawrenceville on the commons near the residence of John Chlsiett, Esq., to hear addresses on the political issues of the day. The platform was surrounded with lanterns and had two splendid flags floating over it. At a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet from the platform, there were two powerful calcium lights. Notwithstanding the rain, the crowd was large and continued to the close of the speaking, at ten o'clock. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President.—George D. Clowes.

Vice Presidents—Hebron Robinson, James T. McClure, M. Nickerman, Joseph Pearson, Henry Snowden, James Wilson, Wm. Bishop, Col. Kinsey, Robert Whightman, Dr. James Robinson, Noah G. Craig, Wm. Flaccus, Geo. W. Irwin, Thomas Douglass, Edmund Wilkins, John Earle, Thomas Howard, John Wilkinson.

Secretaries.—C. B. Bostwick, Jonathan Longstaff, George Garrison, M. M. Bosworth, John West.

B. G. Childs, Esq., was then introduced, and delivered a speech which often called forth applause. He said that in every war we had had, peace parties existed; but, the so-called Democrats of the present day who would come to us with the siren song of peace, will sink into political infamy. He severely censured the administration of Mr. Buchanan. That administration had managed to steal all the treasure, arms and ships, and had the ruin of the country in view. But when it then managed to weaken and encumber the Government, there was one thing of which it did not rob the country—patriotism. It only tended to warm twenty millions of hearts, to nerve with strength, twenty millions of good right arms. It brought forth the feeling of veneration and pride with which twenty millions of freemen look upon the institutions of a free country. The Government left without munitions of war, now stands on a footing with other military powers; with a treasury that was once depleted, the credit of the United States now stands on a better basis than during any time when Howell Cobb, the last Democratic Secretary of the Treasury was in power.

He compared the conduct of James Buchanan on the breaking out of the rebellion, with that of Andrew Jackson when South Carolina attempted to defy the Government, to show the difference between the present modern Democracy and the old fashioned Jackson Democracy. He believed that President Lincoln had power to do all that he had done to support the Constitution and maintain the liberty of which we are the guardians. The Copperheads say that Abe Lincoln is a tyrant, but they never say that Jeff. Davis is a tyrant—they never say a word against him. The Copperheads would have us believe that by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, we have lost more rights than we ever dreamed we had. None of us have slept less soundly since the suspension; therefore it is proof that we have not felt our rights invaded or restricted. He said that not long since Judge Cadwallader, a Democrat in Philadelphia, decided that the writ of habeas corpus could be suspended; but it was only the next day after the decision, that a Democratic meeting said the suspension was unconstitutional, Judge Cadwallader's decision notwithstanding.

He said that the emancipation proclamation was a noble act, for it, at one blow, struck the shackles from four millions of slaves, which no Copperhead could ever replace. By that act, we now have thousands of negroes fighting for us—battling with us for freedom's cause. Jeff. Davis himself has turned abolitionist and offers freedom and fifty acres of land to each slave. Therefore, if two flags, one of which is our own, are presented to us to fight under—both for freeing the negroes—it is impossible that as honest, patriotic men, we can lend aid and comfort, or sympathize with a foreign flag—a flag, whose bearer would trample ours in the dust. A few years ago, he was no abolitionist, but while he was in the army, never a bullet, ball or shell went through the air, without preaching him an abolition sermon.

Now, we have just so many abolitionists in our army as we have soldiers—no matter how they thought on first going into the army. After recounting the victories gained by our arms, and showing up the record of Woodward, Mr. Childs concluded.

Thomas M. Marshal, Esq., was introduced. He delivered a most able and well received speech.

John M. Kirkpatick, Esq., was present, but did not speak, on account of the lateness of the hour and the inclemency of the weather.

The Copperhead Demonstration at Uniontown.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend, for some facts in regard to the Copperhead demonstration held at Uniontown, on Wednesday. The most extensive preparations had been made for "a big thing," and every device was resorted to in order to induce the Butternuts to turn out. Bigler, Clymer, Dawson, and other noted secession sympathizers were announced as speakers, and advantage was taken of the fact that the Court House would be in full blast on the day of the meeting. And what was the result? By actual count there were one thousand and seventy men, women AND CHILDREN, in the procession, and one *hundred and seventy* vehicles!! Such was the quondam Democratic stronghold of "old Fayette," with delegations from Westmoreland, and a sprinkling from Washington and Greene! Alas for the traitorous party of the Democracy—the honest masses of the party have deserted them.

Speeches were made by Bigler, Clymer, A. J. Baker, and others. The true character of the gathering may be fairly unmistakeably when we state that butternut branches were displayed, butternut breast-pins were worn, two or three *secession* flags were carried in the procession, and cheers were given for those representative traitors South and North, *Jeff. Davis* and *Vallandigham*.

The town was full of persons attending the fair, and the sidewalks and windows were filled with good, true and loyal men and women, reluctant spectators of the disgraceful exhibition, which could only have been pleasing to Southern traitors and Northern sympathizers.

Whisky flowed quite freely during the day, and the consequence was that the "unterrified" became boisterous, and were severely handled by the Union men in numberless instances. Notwithstanding the heroic efforts to make the meeting a "stunner," it proved to be a most contemptible *fizzle*.

Bank Statements.

The following is a tabular statement of the condition of the Banks of this city, for the week ending OCT. 1ST, 1863, as compared with the previous month:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treas'y Notes & Notes of oth'r B'ks	Due by Banks.
Pittsburgh	1,478,128	298,450	765,984	625,491
Exchange	1,205,468	251,187	1,021,257	197,909
Merchants & Manuf'rs	963,476	203,258	1,419,978	53,505
Citizens	830,238	169,451	1,137,781	69,800
Mechanics	1,480,458	61,540	875,317	40,563
Iron City	503,449	125,327	1,193,294	107,878
Allegheny	999,838	135,068	531,719	41,258
Total	6,715,611	1,256,067	7,250,326	1,311,099
Last month	6,469,581	1,264,823	7,417,220	1,188,194
Increase	246,030	1,744	166,906	122,905
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIABILITIES:

	Circul'n.	Deposits	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	54,526	1,710,918	1,047
Exchange	1,720,488	637,783	50,644
Merchants & Manuf'rs	1,181,564	379,909	12,929
Citizens	978,000	380,803	8,250
Mechanics	993,626	380,719	15,518
Iron City	744,760	779,259	43,181
Allegheny	523,738	357,163	19,689
Total	6,542,323	4,631,645	148,208
Last month	6,491,990	4,638,095	193,233
Increase	50,333	.....	45,025
Decrease	.....	16,452	.....

Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, half a mile above Mifflin, on Thursday morning, at two o'clock. The engineer of a freight train going east, left his train standing on the track of the fast passenger line, bound east. The latter ran into the rear cars and the passenger engine, killing the fireman of the passenger train. The engineer, also, was injured badly. No harm was done to the passengers. Broken cars obstructed the track of the passenger train bound west, causing a delay of four or five hours.

CURTIN VS. WOODWARD.—The result of a vote taken on a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday morning was as follows:

Curtin.....25 | Woodward.....7

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit on the Brandon Bank of Vermont has made its appearance in this city. The note is so neatly engraved that a gentleman keeping a furniture store in Ridge avenue, above Callowhill street, took $5 of these bogus notes.—*Philadelphia News.*

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

A. F. GRATONY, 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. ap26:6m

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. 27 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.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of their friends, and the public in General, to their Fall and Winter stock of Goods. They consist of all the very latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, English Beskins Beavers, Trios 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.

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—The volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them! Only 25 cents per box or pot. 22:6

RENEWED HIS AGE.—Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." These preparations have been used and approved for twenty years.

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

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.

STARTED.—The extensive rope works of Irwin, Fulton & Co. Those in want of manilla, hemp or hay rope, twines, oakum, &c., will do well to call at 57 Water street. 1w

C. BILL, Dentist, 245 Penn street, attends to all business of his profession.

DIED:

GLESENHAIP—On Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at 7½ o'clock p. m., LOUIS, son of Louis and Mary Glesenhaip, aged 1 years and 5 months.

Funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 2d, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 213 Penn street.

PENNOCK—On Wednesday morning, at the residence of her father, Hon. H. Hampton, near Sharsburg, Mrs. ANNIE BARTON PENNOCK, aged 22 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock FRIDAY AFTERNOON. Carriages will leave the Warren rooms of B. Fairman, corner Seventh and Smithfield streets, at 12 m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
HEAVY ALPACCAS AND BALMORALS,
RIBBONS, RID GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance. sed:tw

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra size, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old bearing varieties, and some new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, NECTARINES, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

JOHN HERRON,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
se6:6dew

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BEHIND THE SCENES!

A diary of unwritten history, from the organization of the Army by McClellan to the close of the Campaign in Virginia, about the first day of January, 1863. By Alfred L. Castleman, Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Kearney's Old Division. Price $1. For sale by

JAS. L. HEAD, 78 Fourth street.
se21

MR. A. H. ENGLISH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Myers & Son's original GERMAN ANTI-CORROSIVE PEN. They are recommended by the largest houses in the city, among which are

GRAFF, BERNETT & CO., | STOWE & CO.,
MOORHEAD & CO., | IRON CITY TRUST CO.,
EVE, PAINTER & CO.,
and others. jo6:ly

EYES AND EAR.

DR. DAELE

Pays particular attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, the EYE and EAR; operates on CATARACT, SQUINT EYES, for ARTIFICIAL PUPIL, inserts ARTIFICIAL EYES; also HARD HEARING, and all diseases affecting the Ear and leading to Deafness.

Office, 100 FIFTH STREET. my29:ly

OPEN AGAIN!

R. REINEMANN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

Delicious OYSTERS, the first of the season. se5:3m

ALL the incomprehensible wonders of Prof. Anderson

Are performed without the use of apparatus of any kind.

He appears at Masonic Hall to night. se27:tf

SHOT GUNS, double and single barrel. The largest and best assortment ever brought to this market, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 116 Wood street. se21

TIMOTHY SEED—100 bags now landing from F. F. W. & O. R. R., for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. se30

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 1, 1863.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SPEECH TO THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS DELEGATIONS.

The following is a full report of Secretary Chase's remarks last night to the Missouri and Kansas delegations, who had called at his residence to pay their respects to him. The lateness of the hour at which it was delivered prevented our transmitting anything more than the briefest mention of it last night:

It is hardly in rule, gentlemen, that a host should receive such a compliment as you have just tendered me from guests assembled under his roof. It is perhaps less in rule that the host should reply to it. It would, however, show an indifference, which I cannot feel, if I did not say something. Let me say then, simply, that you are welcome Missourians and Kansans, all of you to my house. I feel myself honored by this visit. I rejoice to see you, who were arrayed a few years ago against each other, now united in the holy cause of freedom and Union. Most sincerely do I sympathize with you in the distresses brought to your homes by a wretched rebellion, and most earnestly do I wish that you may find the deliverance from them that you seek. You have, I understand, laid your case today before the Chief Magistrate of the nation. I cannot anticipate his decision. He will give it, I am sure, according to his honest convictions. In times of divided opinions on vital questions, when men are arrayed on different sides, the true rule of duty, in my judgment, is to ascertain, in the first place, what is right, and then do it. In these days, the first question to ask is, Who are the men in any State who most earnestly and unconditionally maintain the Union against rebellion; and having found, who they are, stand with them. In the next place, ask who are they who mean to maintain the Union, by means which will most certainly secure the country we all love against a renewal of the disorders which now afflict it, and having found out who those persons are, go with them. It is not so important to know how many take the straight faith as it is to go ourselves with those who take it. The first duty of the hour is to restore the integrity of the republic. The second is to found the restored republic on principles which will insure it against future disorders. I have long believed that universal freedom and just wages for labor are the true foundations of a Democratic Republic. This faith I am glad to know is your faith. I have maintained it through some trials, and you are now maintaining it amid greater trials. Do not doubt your final triumph. Difficulty, danger and calamity may yet attend for a while, but guided and sustained by this faith, you will, I am sure, soon find in your distant western homes, peace, prosperity and happiness. Most happy shall I be if, by any act or word of mine, I can promote in my way a speedy coming of that day.

WHAT THE RICHMOND EXAMINER SAYS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 29th, contains the following:

"A battle on the Rapidan is not a necessary sequel of the battle on the Chickamauga. Meade is one of those leaders who risks nothing. He has gained a reputation above his merit by the affair of Gettysburg, and will not lose it, if caution can preserve his laurel. No doubt can be entertained that every available man will be rapidly concentrated at the Chickamauga, and that the second act of the sanguinary drama of Tennessee and Georgia is yet to be seen. The battle of the Chickamauga is finished. It was an unquestionable victory for the Confederates. Yet there is little rejoicing over it. What are the results, people ask, except a considerable number of dead men. There are others. First of all, the greatest design of the war has been defeated. The Confederacy is not cleft in twain. Georgia and Alabama are saved for the time at least. The second and chief gain is purely moral, but it is immense. It has satisfied Europe that the Confederacy did not die at Gettysburg and has not been buried in Mississippi.

It has proven to the North that the Southern cause has not collapsed; that no disabling wound has been inflicted on our organization, and that our armies are still fighting machines of tremendous power. So far so good. But it cannot be denied that the results are not all that we had reason to anticipate from success in the field. The enemy hold Chattanooga and East Tennessee, which were the prizes of the battle. True he cannot remain long in Chattanooga. The possession of Lookout Mountain is the essential possession of Chattanooga, and Bragg doubtless expects to conclude the campaign by receiving a capitulation. But another battle must be fought, and another victory gained before the conclusion can be reached. If Rosecrans can only maintain himself in the town till his reinforcements reach him, he will endeavor to redeem his fortunes by an effort of the first magnitude; but then he must be the attacking party, and the choice of position will rest with his adversary.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 29th, says: The policy of concentration advocated so long ago as last May, has at length been adopted, and its results are before us in the crouching attitude of Rosecran's army which seems, however, not to have been destroyed as announced in a recent sanguine bulletin. It is impossible to say what Rosecrans' ex not intention may be. Northern accounts do not tally, of course, with our own. Our own dispatches to the 26th state that Longstreet commands the River and Railroad below Chattanooga. A piece of excellent news if true, for Rosecrans must then rely upon wagons alone for supplies, and to say nothing of the enormous amount of transportation which such an army as he has would require. The road over the Cumberland is easily obstructed and difficult under circumstances and wholly inadequate for his purpose. Our dispatches add that it is not supposed that the attack will be made, as we command the situation and need not sacrifice the lives of our troops. The inference is that Rosecrans will hold his own as long as he can get all possible reinforcements, and attempt to extricate himself by assuming the offensive, and failing in that make the best of his way back to Nashville.

RELEASED PRISONERS ARRIVED.

Prisoners, just released from Libby prison and arrived here, make the following statements: That the only troops in Richmond now is the city battalion, numbering about 1,400 men, under the command of Col. Boisseau, and they are doing guard duty at various prisons, and patroling the city. A. P. Hill's division, numbering about 8,000, are six miles south of the city. Lee is said to be at Orange C. H., but his strength is considerably reduced by sending troops to Bragg. Longstreet passed through Richmond on his way to Bragg, about a week previous to the battle near Chattanooga, with about 28,000 men, who were passing through the city for three days' time.

SAILORS GOING TO CHARLESTON.

The sailors at Jones' Bluff and from the gunboats have gone to Charleston, leaving but about forty men under Lieut. Hogus, on the New Merrimac. They number about 500, and are accompanied by Capt. Pegram and Lieuts. Lyle and Murdock, of the Merrimac. The Merrimac has four guns on board, one of which is a 144-pounder. Some distance from the city another iron-clad of the same size of the Merrimac, called Lady Davis, has been launched, and has her iron plating on, and will soon be ready. There is still another iron-clad on the stocks, but will not be ready for launching for some time. At Jones Bluff there are five small boats carrying three guns, each of small calibre.

The poorer classes are represented to be tired of the war, and there is a strong union feeling among them. The prices of every article of food are exorbitant, and many families are suffering. Meats are selling at $2,00 per pound; butter $3,00, and eggs $4,60 per dozen.

SALE OF CONFISCATED ESTATES.

The sale of rebel estates in Alexandria county, Va., under the confiscation, will commence on Monday next. It is understood that the sales will be absolute, and the titles to the property sold will be given in fee simple, leaving the question of legality to be determined hereafter by the Supreme Court of the United States, before which it is expected it will be brought.

NO DRAFT.

The statements that another draft was likely to be speedily ordered, are contradicted.

OUR NAVAL CAPTURES.

Our naval captures during this war is stated at $30,000,000, of which only $100,000 have been awarded to the captors.

REBEL NEWS.

Richmond papers, of Sept. 29th, contain the the following dispatches:

"*Atlanta, Sept. 26.*—Our lines extend around Chattanooga within striking distance of the enemy. On Wednesday night our cavalry occupied Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain, twelve miles from Chattanooga. That night Gen. Wheeler made a reconnoissance towards Lookout Mountain. He found an infantry force of the enemy, and drove them away. The mountain is now held by Longstreet.

The enemy's operations are plainly visible from Lookout. Rosecrans has two lines of defence on the road to Chattanooga, six hundred yards apart. He has one pontoon bridge across the river, which is crowded with wagons, and the impression is that he brings them over as they are needed.

Longstreet commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed twelve thousand. The Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will reach twenty-eight thousand. Five Yankee hospitals are in our hands, full of wounded. The enemy's haversacks contain corn bread only. The prisoners state that they were four days on short rations. The bridge over the East Chickamauga river is repaired, and trains will go to our lines to-morrow. It is not supposed that an assault will be made, as we command the situation and need not sacrifice the lives of our troops. When the train left: Burnt Bridge Station this morning heavy cannonading was heard.

On Thursday night the enemy made two attempts on our lines, and were driven back both times to their intrenchments.

Further news of a cheering character has been received, but it is not deemed prudent to communicate it.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department:

Thursday Night, near Chattanooga, Sept. 24.—A report from Gen. Hood, last night, was favorable. Our prisoners will reach seven thousand, of whom two thousand are wounded. We have twenty-five stands of colors and guidons, thirty-six pieces of artillery and fifteen thousand small arms over and above those left on the field by our killed and wounded