Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCT. 8, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Gen. Smith and the Missouri Delegation.

We regret that we did not obtain a full report of the speech of Gen. Smith, of Missouri, delivered in Allegheny on Tuesday night. It would amply repay its publication and perusal. He has, however, kindly furnished us, at our request, with the following statement made by him in the course of his remarks in reference to a slander hatched by the enemies of the Radicals and put into circulation before the Delegation left Washington. Alluding to the contemplated call of a mass meeting of the unconditional Union men of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri, at Hannibal, on the 21st or 22d instant, Gen. Smith said:

"In the first place, it is not true, gentlemen, that any such meeting was called by the Missouri Delegation. What the Delegation did do in reference to such a convention, was, not to call it, but simply and only to recommend to the State Central Executive Committee of Missouri that it be called.

So far as I know, (continued Gen. S.) that committee has not yet acted upon the recommendation. I had heard before and it has been repeated to me here, that our enemies are charging it to be the object of that convention to take measures for the formation of a North Western Confederacy. That charge, gentlemen, is false—utterly and basely false. There was not a man in the entire Delegation, nor is there a single truly loyal man in all the North Western States, who would not as readily march to the battle field to put down a North Western Confederacy as they had marched and would march to put down a Southern Confederacy. That we of the Northwest regard any division of the States as treason to the whole; and a Northwestern Confederacy would find just as little favor and just as few friends, and no doubt the same identical friends, and them only, who were friends to Jeff. Davis' Confederacy. General Smith said, Gentlemen of the great State of Pennsylvania, your State is my State—all the States are my States, as they are the States of the loyal unconditional Union men, whom I represent. Gentlemen, the loyal Union men of the Northwest, have no such treason in their hearts or hands as that charged upon them by the lying scoundrel who ever he may be, that first put the slander afloat. I say it to you gentlemen of Pennsylvania, for the unconditional Union of Missouri, and of the other States referred to. Your people are one people and my people, and our people are your people. The destiny of the American States is one; and if they must be divided it will never, no, never, be with the consent or compliance, much less with the countenance of the loyal men of the Northwest. So far as they are concerned, you may rest assured that this war will be waged until the old flag waves over every foot of American soil—triumphant over a restored Union; over a Union in which not a single slave shall ever again be recognized or known. They will yield only when overwhelmed with disaster, such as the bravest and most determined of men can no longer resist.

General Smith then said: Our mission to Washington was a holy mission. We have fulfilled it, and with dignity and solemnity have laid our grievances before Mr. Lincoln; that strange as it might sound to the people of Pennsylvania and the East, scarcely an office in the State was held but by the enemies of Mr. Lincoln's war measures, and especially of his Proclamation of Freedom to the slaves, and of the enlistment of negro troops, whilst we, the radicals, Mr. Lincoln's friends, were denounced by the contemners and despisers of his Administration because we sustained it. We are Mr. Lincoln's friends, and whatever may be his decision upon the subjects of our mission we will in the future, as in the past we have done, stand by and support him and his Administration, in any and every effort, put forth for the suppression of the rebellion; and that whoever, individual or party, carped and caviled at, and found fault with Mr. Lincoln's measures was, to that extent, giving aid and comfort to the foe; and deserved to be held accountable at the bar of the public opinion to answer the charge of disloyalty and moral treason. Mr. Lincoln is, by the Constitution of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and that all loyal men, though not in the army or navy, are just as much bound, in morals and patriotism, to abide by and support him and his orders, as are the soldiers in the ranks, and the officers, who, under the President, who command them. And that when peace shall again spread her balmy wings, and our flag wave over a restored Union and a united people, Abraham Lincoln; if he shall resign the vast powers which he has been compelled from necessity to exercise, as the loyal men of America know he will, it will only remain for posterity to place him side by side in their affectionate regard and in the temple of fame with the immortal Washington, the father of our beloved country.

Copperhead outrages in Ohio.—Unionists Assaulted and an Officer Killed.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* publishes the following:

"Last Friday, as a delegation of copperheads were passing through Deerfieldville, Warren county, on their way to a mass meeting, a number of men in the procession fired into the postoffice, kept by John Cooper, a strong Union man. Seven or eight shots were fired, and all the windows broken by stones. Among the assailants, Mr. Cooper noticed two young men by the name of Lucas, and made complaint against them. In the evening the constable made an attempt to arrest them. He was driven off, but returned to Deerfieldville for help, and getting two men—*J.* Hines and William Tramp—went again to the house of Lucas. They had no sooner arrived that, they were attacked by all the male members of the Lucas family, aided by several neighbors. The old man Lucas caught Tramp by the throat and held him fast while his son George shot him twice with a revolver, killing him almost instantly. They then locked up the two others in one of the rooms of the house. But the affray had been witnessed by a passer, who went immediately to Lebanon, and gave information to Sheriff Butler, who, with a proper posse, proceeded to the spot and arrested the old man and his two sons, who are now in the county jail of the county.

"The writer of this is acquainted with all the parties in this tragical affair. No longer ago than the latter part of last July, he heard the older Lucas avow his political sentiments, and boast that he had two rifles and half a dozen revolvers in his house, which he and his sons were prepared to use in defence of their political opinions."

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The following cases were tried yesterday afternoon in the Court of Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth against Jas. W. Craft, for embezzlement, on oath of Geo. W. Welsh. It appears that Craft was commissioned to sell last December 571 sacks of corn, and paid over, after the sales, $550. It is alleged that the defendant appropriated $175 for his own use, in violation of good faith, and with the intent to defraud. Jury out.

Commonwealth against Christiana Hays for assault and battery on Hannah Francis Hays, an orphan, aged about eleven years. The little girl, whose father is dead, was placed by the mother in the charge of Mrs. C. Hays, a distant relative, to be raised as one of her own children. The little girl (there being no other servant about the house) while scrubbing the porch, one time, had overlooked some part, for which she was beated while scrubbing, with "a great big stick" so that marks were left on her body. Jury out.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from Sept. 28th, to Oct. 4th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Of the diseases there were: Inflamation of the brain, 1; cerebral inmervation, 1; dysentery, 1; consumption, 1; vomiting of blood, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteritis, 1; congestion of brain, 1; killed, 1; still-born, 1; marasmus, 1; pneumonia, 1.

Males	8	White	12
Females	4	Colored	0
		Total	12

The Copperhead Convention for Western Pennsylvania—A Great Blow, and a Small Show—A Cold Drizzle, and a Grand Fizzle!

For some time past it had been announced in the Copperhead press, and by handbills, that "a grand mass convention of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania," would be held on the West Common, Allegheny, on Wednesday, October 7th. The names of a large number of the high priests of Copperheadism were paraded in large letters, to attract an "immense crowd." Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Hon. Geo. Northrop, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Hon. H. Claymar, Hon. James Campbell, Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, Hon. W. A. Porter, Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. W. H. Welsh, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. John Van Buren, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. George E. Pugh, Hon. Charles Reemelin, Hon. W. A. Richardson, together with eight or ten other *honorable* Copperheads, of lesser note, were all announced as having been *invited*, and many of them were *positively expected!* Well, how did the "Democracy of Western Pennsylvania" respond?

THE GATHERING IN ALLEGHENY.

The day did not open very auspiciously. The clouds were threatening, but up till nine or ten o'clock no rain had fallen. There was a stir created in Allegheny, about nine o'clock, caused by the appearance of a brass band, followed by a score or two of men and boys. This was the Fourth Ward (Allegheny) delegation, but so far as we could learn there were no delegations from the other wards of that city. All the blowing and drumming of the band failed to "wake the snakes" in the other portions of the city, and the Fourth, being alone in its glory, repaired to Moore's Hall, in which it disappeared.

THE MUSTERING IN THE CITY.

In Pittsburgh the display was equally beggarly, and the "mustering of the hosts" was an up-hill business. At length music was heard in the distance. There was a bustle in the "bloody Third Ward." Everybody said the procession was coming—and it did come! A spring-wagon hove in sight, drawn by four horses. The wagon was preceded by a brass band, and followed by seventeen men! In the wagon were a number of little girls, dressed in red, white and blue, representing the States—all but one.

A STATE IN REBELLION.

The procession moved down Fifth street, and when opposite the Custom House a halt was ordered. A stalwart copperhead, with one of the *States* in his arms, came rushing through the crowd on the sidewalk, and headed for the wagon. The child which personated the missing State now began to kick and squirm, and positively refused to go into the Union! Coercion—aye, *coercion*, was attempted—but the little "wayward sister" would not be coerced, and began to scream and cry at the top of her voice. The spectators were amused, but the scene created quite a fluttering among the other little "States," as the indignant rather gave up in despair, and left without subjugating the little rebel. [We did not learn that State this spunky child personated—whether it was South Carolina or Pennsylvania—but if she should live a few years longer she will no doubt rejoice that she refused to participate in the copperhead demonstration.]

NOT THE "GRAND PROCESSION."

The procession moved on, but it afterwards turned out that it was not the "grand Democratic convention of Western Pennsylvania." It was only the Third Ward delegation!

A DAMPER.

In the meantime rain began to fall, and kept up a constant drizzle—drizzle. It was rumored now that the mass procession would be "postponed on account of the weather," and Concert Hall would be rented for meeting in. Twelve o'clock came, and no hall had been obtained.

DELEGATIONS BACK ABROAD.

Marshals were seen galloping about the streets with anxious faces. The trains on the different railroads came in as usual, but they did not bring "large delegations" from the adjoining counties of "Western Pennsylvania." The roads were not blocked up with men in wagons and on horseback; the streets were not crowded with strangers; and it was evident that there was not going to be much of a "grand mass convention of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania." The Reception Committee were busy hunting up the "grand mass convention," but they "couldn't see it."

FORMING THE PROCESSION.

It was announced that the different delegations would form on Liberty street, and there we stood for nearly an hour in the rain, but the "different delegations" did not appear, and consequently did not form. The Third Ward delegation, having paraded the principal streets, came down to Liberty street, to form with the other delegations, but the other delegations not having yet arrived, the "bloody Third," headed by one Old Blackhawk and his assistants, and composed of the wagon containing all the "States" excepting the one which "seceded," and the *seventeen* men previously mentioned, together with several other delegates from the rural districts, picked up on the march, proceeded to Allegheny, by way of the Suspension Bridge.

IMMENSE ACCESSIONS.

On the way to the West Common, the "Bloody Third" delegation was joined by the sanguine delegation from the 4th Ward, and an "immense" number of delegations from the country—as many as half a dozen, we are sure. These were evidently in search of the Pittsburgh delegation; for they went on the way over, but turned back on seeing the grand wagon containing the "States," (all but one) headed by the seven Marshals on seven horses.

REVERT AND RUNNERS.

The "grand procession of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania," having been duly formed, could move down by Wooly-heads and Black-snakes, in all its overpowering magnitude and over-awing proportions. We could not trust ourselves to count—but we can safely guess, as we always guess high, for fear of being injustice in such cases—and we are certain there must have been at least *five hundred* men in procession, and over *twenty* wagons! And these were all from "Western Pennsylvania." The procession (including the wagon with the "States") occupied *seven or eight minutes* in passing a given point! When the head of the procession had reached the western line of the West Common, its *tail* was just being drawn over the railroad bridge. In fact, it must have exceeded in extent the entire length of the Suspension bridge, which is said to contain several million feet—of wire. It was a "grand procession of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania." It was, indeed!

A GUN SPIKED.

It was the intention to fire a grand salute from Hogback hill, on the morning of the Convention, for the purpose of waking the snakes, and another salve when the grand procession was moving to the speakers' stand. For this purpose (so we are informed) a gun had been placed on the hill the previous night, but in the morning it was discovered that some one had spiked it! This was a scurvy trick, perpetrated by some Abolitionist; so it was said. But we do not know anything of the facts, and might infer that the job had been done by some soldier, who had spiked the enemy's gun before, and knew how to do the job.

THE MEETING AND SPEECHES.

The "grand mass convention" soon ranged itself in front of the speakers' stand, when the vast assemblage was called to order by D. H. Hazen, Esq., who read a list of officers from a printed slip. Hon. Charles Shaler was the President, assisted by Vice Presidents from nearly every county in Western Pennsylvania (for be it remembered this was a "Western" affair) and some half dozen Secretaries. The venerable President was there, but not a single V. P. or Sec. was invited to the stand, because the great majority of them were absent, and "it was only for buncomb." The rain continued to drizzle—drizzle—but the "faithful" and "uncertified" stood with upturned faces eager to catch a glimpse of the great guns who had been announced.

Judge Shaler, on taking the chair, (the only chair on the platform) returned thanks, and then berated the administration for sending the soldiers home to fight the Democratic party, instead of sending them to Charleston and Chattanooga, to fight the rebels. He said Judge Wilkins had been designated as Chairman, but he could not attend. He had a letter of sympathy, however, from Judge Wilkins, and another from Hon. Wm. Bigler, but he asked some gentleman to move that the reading of them be dispensed with, as they would be published in the *Post*. The suggestion was acted on, and the letters were not read.

Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, was introduced, and made a long-winded, stale, flat and unprofitable speech. He talked about the influence of money, and deplored the fearful consequences that would follow a war between labor and capital! But he did not say a single word about the war now going on between Freedom and Slavery. He was very anxious about an assertion of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, that the election of the Union ticket was a fixed fact. Ingersoll thought it meant something. He thought it meant that the Government would do everything possible to keep themselves in power. He said the Government had made a great mistake in sending the soldiers home to vote—*that the soldiers were going to vote for Woodward!* Ten thousand had been sent to Philadelphia, and he did'nt know how many to Allegheny county, but he knew they would cast their votes for Woodward—at least all of them who were left free from influence of their officers. This startling piece of intelligence created considerable applause among the Copperheads, for they were evidently not prepared for it.

The people got tired of Ingersoll, and insulted him before he finished, by crying for Witte. Ingersoll got uneasy, but Witte was not on the stand, and Ingersoll had to grind away awhile longer.

Witte finally appeared, and was hailed with loud cheers. He made a speech full of copperhead virus, in which he charged the National and State Executives with perjury, and characterized the Abolitionists and the Republicans as the traitor party. He was also exercised about the soldiers coming home to vote, but he didn't claim that they would vote for Woodward. He paid a great compliment to Gen. McClellan, which created a perfect storm of enthusiasm. He said he was sorry McClellan didn't come to this "great copperhead" of Western Pennsylvania Democracy," but he was authorised to speak for him and say that he heartily desired the success of Geo. W. Woodward—and further, that he believed the Democratic party was the only means, under God, by which the Union and the Constitution could be saved. Witte was very much indisposed, and was in sad trim for speaking, (so he said,) and excused himself several times. He was evidently "sick at the stomach" when he got a full view of the "Democracy of Western Pennsylvania," and was anxious to get away as soon as possible.

Commodore Kounts was the next speaker, but he didn't say much. He would not keep the patriotic Democracy of Western Pennsylvania standing longer in the rain, and simply announced that the meeting would stand adjourned to meet at Lafayette Hall, and at the Democratic Club room, where it was expected that several distinguished speakers would be in attendance. He also announced that Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. C. W. Carrigan, and Hon. George Northrop would be in the city during the evening, and speak at one or the other of the halls. The "grand mass convention" then skedaddled.

THE GERMAN STAND.

Col. David Campbell presided at the German stand, although he does not hail from Vaderland. Three addresses were made in German, and one in English, to an audience variously estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five. At no time did it exceed one hundred and fifty—an additional proof of the loyalty of the German population of Western Pennsylvania.

THE AGGREGATE NUMBER.

Good judges estimate that there must have been between fifteen hundred and two thousand people on the ground, all told! At the main stand, a bed-cord would have encircled the audience proper, not including the horses, wagons, and Union men, who stood around on the outskirts.

VALLANDIGHAM AND M'CLELLAN.

While the meeting was awaiting the organization, some daring Cop. shouted out "Hurrah for Vallandigham!" From another part of the crowd came the response, "Hurrah for Vallandigham!" We next expected to hear "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" but the name of "McClellan" and "Little Mac" was substituted for that of J. D.

THE MOTTOES AND DECORATIONS.

The principal mottoes were "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." "The Union shall be preserved, in spite of Southern rebels and Northern abolitionists." There were several flags in the procession, carried on hickory poles. Some of the men had butternut leaves stuck in their hats and on their horses' heads, but the hickory leaves predominated.

AN INCIDENT.

As the procession was passing the corner of Western avenue and the Common, an old, gray-haired woman stood on the side-walk, shouting "Hurrah for Curtin!" She annoyed some of the Cops very much, and although she was cursed terribly, she stood her ground defiantly, shouting "Hurrah for Curtin!" until the last man had passed. She seemed to enjoy very much the annoyance which she occasioned.

THE LADIES.

Did not figure much in this memorable Copperhead convention of Western Pennsylvania. Along the route of the procession, the windows and doors of course were filled, but the ladies were loyal, and there was no waving of handkerchiefs, or other demonstrations of joy. They looked on silently and solemnly, as upon a funeral procession.

THE SOLDIERS.

There was scarcely an American uniform to be seen in the ranks. In fact we did not see a single uniform, although there were men wearing parts of Uncle Sam's toggery—here a coat, there a pair of breeches, etc. There was one soldier in the meeting, in full uniform, and he was such a novelty that Mr. Witte had to single him out in his speech! In this convention we may state that there were two *citizen exempts* in the delegation from the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, and there were no doubt many more of the same sort in the convention.

THE NIGHT MEETING.

At Lafayette Hall, was largely attended, and when we visited the hall Mr. Vaux was speaking—not against Jeff. Davis and the rebellion, but against Mr. Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, the suspension of the habeas corpus, etc.

CONCLUSION.

Having devoted just as much space to this "Democratic Mass Convention for Western Pennsylvania" as we intended to, we leave it with the remark that it was an exceedingly gratifying display to every loyal man and woman who witnessed it. The cold drizzle, and the grand fizzle of October 7th, 1863, will long be remembered as a sorry day for the Copperheads.

Berks County.

There was an increase of over 20,000 in the number of letters mailed at the Reading Postoffice during the quarter ending September 30, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1862. This is hopeful; for it indicates that light is breaking into that dark region. The locofoco majorities will not be so big after this. A little more than thirty years they had banners in that county inscribed, "*Democracy and no Free Schools;*" but from the number of letters mailed at Reading, we might infer that the free schools are getting the better of that kind of Democracy.

There has never been anything so horribly abused and perverted as this thing called Democracy, which has successfully been made the patron of ignorance, whisky, slavery, secession and treason.

A NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING.—We notice that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company advertise gratuitously the names and places of business of their principal competitors in the sewing machine line, and urge those seeking a perfect machine to avail themselves of this list to make their own comparisons. Aside from the novelty of this mode of advertising, nothing could be fairer or more liberal; and it most certainly evinces that the Grover & Baker Company do not fear the results. Since this company have recently brought out a series of Shuttle Stitch Machine, claimed to be superior to any machine making that stitch, in addition to their celebrated machines making the Grover & Baker stitch, they certainly seem to have covered the whole ground. We doubt very much if the mode of advertising adopted by this house will be very often infringed upon.—*Transcript.*

See Advertisement.

MESSRS. GOODWIN & SOMERBY'S celebrated Original Picture of the War, is to revisit Pittsburgh, as we learn through their agent, Mr. C. Amory Brice, commencing at Masonic Hall next Wednesday evening. This is the same entertainment that created such immense favor in this city last January, the proprietors of which were obliged to turn hundreds from the door nightly, Masonic Hall being too small to accommodate the vast crowds that flocked to witness this grand production of art.

CHEYENNE Delegates will find badges at *Kidd's*, opposite the Post-office.

Our Book Table.

VIOLETTO; or, Sunken Rocks. A Novel. By John Brent, author of "Doctor Antonio," "Lavinia," "The Experience," etc. New York. Carleton. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner, Fifth street, (next door to Post-office.) 1863. 8vo.

This is a story of Italian life, written in English by a highly gifted Italian writer, who, like his countryman, Mazzini, and the distinguished Hungarian exile, Kossuth, uses our English with a freedom, a mastery, a radiance of idiom, that equally surprise and delight the reader,—so much so, indeed, that not a few critics have acknowledged that, in some of the highest qualities, the style of these foreigners is even superior to much that is written by some of our most popular authors. Be this as it may, however, here is a book which, apart from its many other claims to attention, may be read from beginning to end with the pleasure one feels when the workmanship, if not superior to the material—(we dare not assert, out of deference to the thousands who believe that a story shaped for a novel or romance, corresponds to the poet's 'gold, ivory, or marble,' and not at all, as some cynical egotists say, to the apostle's 'wood, hay, or stubble')—is fully equal and appropriate thereto. But we must forbear further remark on this head, and content ourselves with announcing that those who have made the acquaintance of Ruffini, in his former works, will find this story of Italy during the eventful revolutionary year of 1848, fully up to the mark of their high expectations—a charming and impressive delineation of life and manners in Northern Italy.

THE REBELLION RECORD: PART XXXV.—This monthly part of the *Rebellion Record* contains fine portraits of Brigadier Generals Godfrey Weitzel and J. W. Sill. It brings the Documentary Record down to the early months of the present year, and continues to present the same excellent features of editorial care and ability which we have had such frequent opportunities to praise in the preceding numbers. *For sale* by all Booksellers and News-agents, and by Charles T. Evans, 448 Broadway, New York.

MEETING IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—A large and spirited Union meeting was held in Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, last evening. Geo. W. Irwin, Esq., presided, assisted by Messrs. A. D. Anderson, John Clifton, John Craiger, Wm. O. Brown, John Metcalf, A. B. Boles, Thos. Dunn and Dr. F. Jacoby, Secretaries—H. J. Wainwright, A. J. Harbaugh and Geo. W. Barr. Able and patriotic speeches were delivered by Col. T. M. Bayne, W. C. Moreland, Esq., and R. A. Cameron, Esq.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns are tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SIGEL.—Gen. Sigel will reach this city, this evening, from Greensburg. A grand procession has been arranged to receive him, which will form on the wharf, opposite the Monongahela House, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and proceed thence to the railroad depot. The route of procession will be found in another column. Gen. Sigel and Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin, will address the citizens from the balcony of the Monongahela House.

THE PITTSBURGH SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE have fitted up a large room for giving free lodgings to all soldiers detained temporarily in this city by sickness or other causes. The room is adjoining the one they have been using for some time as a dining room, No. 347 Liberty street, (opposite the Pennsylvania depot.) These rooms will open for public visitors this evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

A FINE ADDRESS.—Prof. Josiah Cohen, of the Hebrew School, of this city, delivered a most able and eloquent address at Wilkins' Hall, last evening, and will speak again at the same place on Saturday evening. He is well worth a hearing.

THE GREENSBURG CONVENTION.—Delegates to the Greensburg Convention will leave the depot, in this city, shortly after nine o'clock this morning. A special train of twenty cars have been engaged. Tickets for the round trip, fifty cents.

FLAGS, large and small, of silk, bunting, or muslin, at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

A. P. CRAWOY, 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. ap27:m

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—The undersigned 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, Casimeres and Vestings, English Esquimo 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 things, 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.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.—Rev. Jas. Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness, surpass those of any preparation known to me."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich street, New York.

THE horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, Holloway's Ointment, as it will cure *any* wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they may be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

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.

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

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

MILITARY NOTICES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
3RD DISTRICT OF PENN'A,
88 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1863.

EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by the Board of Enrollment in this District, to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

EXAMINED BY BOARD AND REJECTED.

John McCabe, Chartiers tp., disability.
Andrew Fulton, Jr., 1st ward, do
Abraham Wiggins, Lower St. Clair tp., disability.
PAID $300.
John Woods, Birmingham.
J W Hoover, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
J. HERON FOSTER,
Capt. and Provost Marshal, 3rd Dist. Pa.
oc8:3tdw7

150 BOXES CUTTING AND W. B. CORSETS just received and for sale by WEBB & WILKINSON, 377 Liberty st.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1863.

Slidell is still dancing attendance upon the Emperor, and still hoping that his Majesty will recognize his government.

Definite news from Charleston this morning, shows that Gillmore and Dahlgren have quarreled. Reliable information says they are not on speaking terms. Dahlgren is not respected by either the army or navy—everybody praying for Farragut to succeed Dahlgren.

There is nothing from the Potomac.

San Salvador troops had committed many ravages in San Salvador and Honduras, particularly against the French interests. The property of a French mining company was destroyed, and the imperial flag hauled down and spat upon.

Col. Thomas, who commanded a Salvatorial brig-of-war, was in a very critical position on Tiger Island, being shut up with a few man in a house surrounded by Nicaraguans, who had resolved to murder his party and himself. Col. Thomas was bravely defending himself.

In San Salvador, the Guatemalian troops of President Carrera, were within three miles of the Capitol. They had completely cut off the communication of President Barrios with the port of Libartad. Barrio's friends were still sanguine of his ultimate triumph. General Carrera supplied his commissariat at the expense of the people by very severe measures.

Gen. Bonilla was on his way to join Carrera with reinforcements.

Bets on Curtin's election of five to one are publicly offered on Chestnut street. No money named.

W. J. J.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The pirate Georgia put into Simon Bay for coal on the 16th of August, and burned the ship Prince of Wales, from Valparaiso for Antwerp, his fifteenth prize.

The pirate Conrad, now called the Tuscaloosa, put into Simon Bay, August 8th. She captured and bonded the ship Santa, from Akyab. The U. S. Consul protested against the capture, and against the capture of the Sea Bird, on the ground that she was within British waters, and also demanded the delivering up of the Tuscaloosa, on the ground that being a prize and not yet condemned, the violated the Queen's proclamation by entering a British port. The Governor declared adversely to the Consul in both cases, whereupon the Consul entered a protest.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £252,262.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—Cotton opened with less excitement, but good demand, closing about one farthing higher for American. Flour dull; to effect sales at 6d. reduction would have to be made. Wheat is also dull; 1@2d. cheaper for inferior, but steady for fine winter red, at 8s. 3d@8s. 9d. for Chicago, and Milwaukee 6s. 6d@8s. 2d. Corn—White 28@29s. Beef is in moderate demand and steady. Coffee steady. Breadstuffs quiet and still tending downward. Sugar in demand at full prices. Tallow closes quiet.

The Reported Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Untrue.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The extract from the Richmond papers of the 3d, copied generally by the New York press of this evening, stating that Imboden had recently made a descent upon this road is entirely false, as no interruption to the regular freight or passenger business has occurred since the opening in August last, nor is such a contingency probable.

The temporary large movements of Government troops has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Court Martial in Session at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—A general court martial, General Ammon President, has been in session here this week, trying the parties lately arrested on the charge of fraud against the Government. It is understood that the case of Capt. F. W. Hart, Assistant Quartermaster, of this post, arrested in July last, will be brought before this court. The court of inquiry called for by Captain Hart has been refused. The statement made in July last that Capt. Hart was arrested for appropriating funds to his own use is incorrect, as no such charge has been made.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.—The steamer Eagle has arrived from Havana, on the 3d. Arrivals from Matamoras, with dates to the 12th of Sept., make no mention of the French occupation of that place.

The civil war in Honduras continues.

Advices from Port au Plata are to the 26th of September. The Spanish troops are being removed to San Domingo as a base of operations. Santa Anna has some 40,000 troops, but no arms. Two steamers were about leaving Havana for San Domingo.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.—Cotton less active and scarcely so firm at 87@88 for Middling Uplands. Flour less active and 5c lower at $5,60@5,75 for Extra State, $5,75@5,80 for Extra, $ H. O., and $5,45@5,60 for Trade Brands—closing quiet. Wheat less active, and decidedly firmer at 87@88½c. Wheat less active, and 1c lower, at $1,13@1,17 for Old Chicago Spring. Corn 93@95½c for Shipping Mixed Western afloat, 96@98c in store, and $1 for Western Yellow in store. Oats at 71@71c for Western. Coffee firm, with nothing doing of account. Sugar steady at 14¼c for New Orleans, 11½@12½c Muscovado and Havana, 14@14½c Molasses quiet, and nominally unchanged. Pork is without a material change. Beef dull and unchanged. Bacon Sides dull and nominally unchanged. Lard opened quiet and steady at 11@11¼c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.—Money active.

Stocks hardly so firm:

Cleve & Pitts	107¼	Reading	123¼
A & T H	69¾	H G	116½
Illinois Cen Scrip	122¾	Cleveland & T	119¾
Ph Bonds	93¾	N Y C	135
Erie, Pf'd	103¾	Pacific Mail	240
Erie	100¾	Mo C	63¼
Hudson	136¾	U S 1 Y C	102¾
Harlem	136¾	U S 6s, '81, Coupons	108
Harlem, Pf'd	139		

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Flour steady and in better demand; Ohio Extra at $6,65@6,75. Wheat firm; Southern Red at $1,65@1,68; White $1,85@1,90. Corn quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat active; Red at $1,45@1,46, and White at $1,60@1,75. Corn advancing to 98@$1. Mess Pork $18,87½. Whisky advancing to 86c.

MARRIED:

OGDEN—HURLEY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1863, at Liberty Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Wm. A. Davidson, assisted by Rev. I. E. Baird, D. D., Mr. GEO. OGDEN and Miss MAGGIE A., daughter of Mr. Bernard Hurley, both of this city.

LUKENS—NEVINS.—In New York city on the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Smith D. Alexander, ALAN W. LUKENS, of McKeesport, Pa., to LIZZIE E., daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Nevins.

$110 BOUNTY.
COLORED RECRUITS WANTED,
AT NO. 62 WOOD STREET.

For the EIGHTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS, which is now forming at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, Pa. Pay, Clothing and Rations the same as white soldiers.

Transportation will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, to squads of men of any number.

Capt. THOS. H. BENGLESS,
Recruiting Officer.
oct8:tw

NEGLEY NURSERY.—ROSES SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES and EVERGREENS; WILLOW (Osiers) and the ornamental osier, ASPARAGUS, FRUIT TREES and herbaceous plants, all in great quantity and variety. BOURBON, CHINA, TEA and NOISETTE ROSES, at the low price of $10 per hundred, if ordered before potting time; and all other Nursery stock of best quality, and at reduced prices, in order to close out during the present Fall and next Spring. Inquire of

O. H. SHELY, 37 Diamond st.;
or, T. A. MELLON,
On the premises.
ap29:1mdw7

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—We are now prepared to furnish Captains and owners of Steamboats with STEAM ENGINES, of any size and stroke. We will furnish all the machinery of a boat, and exceed in point of excellence to none. We hope, by our promptness in coming up to time, and the quality of our work, to share the patronage of our own river men.

R. W. BOLM,
Bank of Allegheny River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1863.

The Missouri delegation have addressed another letter to President Lincoln, giving an exposition of the immense power Governor Gamble is now wielding in Missouri, through what is called the "Enrolled Missouri Militia." There are in that State two bodies denominated the Missouri State Militia and the "Enrolled Militia." The former are volunteer troops, enlisted into the service of the United States, and supported by the National Government. There are ten regiments of these troops, under the command of the General of the Department.

The enrolled militia are an entirely different force, organized by order of the Governor, and controlled by him. The creation of this force (amounting to about seventy-five regiments) was unauthorized by law, but was called into existence by the Governor's order alone. The following orders issued in reference to it will show its character:

"The Enrolled Militia are under the exclusive command of their own officers, except when they are by express orders placed under the command of United States officers, and they will be governed only by such orders as may be issued from these Headquarters. If, therefore, any officers of the Enrolled Militia are engaged in making assessments, in pursuance of orders from United States commanders, they will immediately suspend all action under such orders."

"Hereafter no enlistments will be allowed from any organization of Enrolled Missouri Militia into the volunteer service of the United States, when such Militia shall have been detailed for active service, and shall have been embodied as a force in the field."

The power assumed in these orders, the Committee represent, is fatal to the National supremacy there; for the Governor need only detail the whole Enrolled Militia for active service to shut the door effectually, as far as his orders could do so, against Government enlistments. These orders were issued during Gen. Curtis' administration. But as soon as he was removed and Gen. Schofield took command there, the command of these troops was conferred on him on account, as the Committee think, of "the existence of a community as to views between the Governor and the General in regard to slavery."

On Sept. 23, 1863, another order was issued and upon which the Committee comment as follows:

"The militia of the State, whether in active service or not, are hereby placed under the command of Major General John M. Schofield, until further orders."

Two things in this order arrest attention: 1. That, unlike Order No. 17, it does not speak of the "*Enrolled* Militia," but of the "Militia." Whether this chance of terms