Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY MORNING.....NOV. 19, 1863.

THE election of representative in Congress from Delaware, vice William Temple, (Dem.) deceased, takes place to-day (Thursday, 19th). Nathaniel B. Smithers is the Union, and Charles Brown, the Copperhead candidate.

Judicial Nullification.

Having already shown that whether the act of Congress, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," was valid or otherwise, that fact could furnish no apology whatever, for the decision of the Supreme Court, we come to the consideration of the reasons assigned for declaring it unconstitutional. And now let us see whether these opinions are honest ones, or whether they were not dictated by the *animus*, which is so apparent in the language of the Judges, and the conduct of the whole proceeding.

And here we are met at the threshhold, with the confession, that the injunction ought not to have issued, in the remark of the Chief Justice himself, that in the absence of any argument on the part of the Government, he "cannot feel such an *entire conviction* of the truth of his conclusions, as he would otherwise have," for the reason that he "cannot be *sure* that he has not overlooked some grounds of argument that are of decisive importance." It will be taken for granted by those who know him, that this unusual diffidence is an indication, that the case was, in his own judgment, anything but a *clear* one.

Waiving this consideration, however, he puts it as a question, in effect, whether under the power "to *raise* and support armies," the Congress of the United States may, independent of the fact of *rebellion* or *invasion*, make *forced* levies, in order to recruit the regular army? And this he thinks cannot be done, because.

First. There is no regulation, or limitation, of the exercise of the power, to prevent it from being arbitrary, or partial, and it may take everybody without distinction, even to Legislators and *Judges*—his inference being, that if an abuse was possible, there was no grant: and,

Secondly, Because the Constitution *does* authorize forced levies of the militia of the States in case of *rebellion* or *invasion*, and therefore, *inferentially*, denies it in all other cases.

We are not disposed to complain of his manner of stating the question, by treating the rebellion as an *accident*, in his examination of the power to "*raise and support* armies." It is admitted that the fact is not essential to the existence or exercise of that power, which is in itself, the subject of a special and independent grant.

It is a novel argument, however, that the omission to regulate or limit the exercise is fatal to the grant, because of the *possibility* of abuse, which is an incident of every grant, and will continue to be so, as long as men are imperfect, and human nature remains unchanged. If this be the case, then the larger the power intended to be conferred, the more impossible the grant. It is rather surprising that the Judge who so speaks, should be the same Judge Lowrie, who, improving upon the maxim that it is the business of a good Judge to enlarge—not *justice*—but the *jurisdiction* of his Court—has invariably claimed for it, by *implication* only, the most unbounded powers, even to that of dragging the citizen from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, away from his home and vicinage, and in violation of the very spirit and letter of that Magna Charta, which is embodied in our declaration of rights, and the same, moreover, who expressed his public regret that the Legislature of this State should have interposed, to restrain a monstrous abuse and tyranny on the part of his own Court, in the article of contempts, which was the favorite engine of the English Star Chamber. We doubt, nevertheless, whether even the possibility of taking a *Judge*, which is suggested, by way of illustrating the horrible abuses of which such a power would be susceptible, will satisfy the people that the grant ought to be treated as a nullity. They will have some difficulty in understanding upon what ground the functionaries who are feeding at the public crib are to be left comfortably stalled, at such times as those, while others, less fortunate in position, are to fight their battles, unless he intends that these offices are to go a begging for the want of incumbents as valuable as the present ones. Judging from the dispositions of the Triumvirate, it does not seem likely that any of those dignitaries would be of much value as soldiers, or will ever be persuaded to fight, even on the side of the rebels, in any other way than on compulsion. We hope it is not expected that we shall keep them at home, and pay them for doing up the *diplomacy* of the Confederates, and preventing the reinforcement of our armies.

Nor can we see any more force in the objection that the Constitution *does* authorize *forced* levies of the militia, in case of *rebellion* or *invasion*, and, therefore, denies it inferentially, in other cases. It does not appear, in the first place, that there is anything more to authorize *coercion* in this case than in the other, or that there is any peculiar virtue or potency in the words "call forth," which may not be equally evoked from the words to *raise*—nor are the *means* any further indicated in the case of the *militia*, than in that of the *army*. Suppose that, like the Welsh chieftain's spirits, they should not "come when they *are* called," as would have been inevitably the case under the teachings of such patriots as these Judges, and was, no doubt, intended and expected by them, as well as by Seymour and his confederates in New York. For the sake of the argument, they are compelled to admit that the *call* on the militia may be enforced, because, without that, the power would be an idle one, but the effect would be precisely the same in regard to the other grant, in case there were no means of raising an army, except the *voluntary* one. If men will not volunteer, as the political friends of these Judges have almost invariably refused to do, how are armies to be *raised?* Is the Government to rely on mercenaries to defend the liberties of its people, and to go abroad for them, in case abundant employment and high wages, or the arts and arguments of Democratic politicians should render the working classes insensible to the calls of duty?

But by what rules of construction, or what extraordinary logic is it, that a power to coerce the militia in the cases enumerated, involves a denial of the like power of coercion, in another case depending on an independent grant, and having no reference to the militia at all? The Constitution gives to Congress express power, "to *raise* and support armies," without saying how that power is to be exercised. The same Constitution provides, however, that Congress shall have "power to pass all laws that shall be *necessary* and proper, for carrying into execution *all powers* vested by that instrument in the Government, or any Department thereof." It is a well settled principle—and an inevitable one—that under the latter clause the question of the *necessity* or *propriety* of an enactment for the purpose of carrying into execution any of the granted powers is one that belongs to Congress only, and of which it is the conclusive judge. To say that the *mode* adopted in any given case was not a *necessary* or proper one, because there was another *possible* way of doing the same thing—as to say, for example, as is done here, that *coercion* was not *necessary*, because the object could be accomplished by a *voluntary hiring*, would be to deny the exercise of the power altogether, because, where there are two ways of doing a thing, it cannot be said that either is a necessary one.

It is not, however, so much upon the ground of a disputed necessity, as upon an assumed repugnance between the mode adopted, and the clause authorizing the calling forth of the militia, that the objection is made to rest, and it is upon this ground that these Judges would abrogate the *express* grant of the power to raise armies *altogether*, in case the experience of the country should prove—as it has done—that the mode of coercion is the only practicable one, and of course a *necessary* one. We have a case, therefore, of a power expressly granted, in which it is held—the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding—that Congress shall *not* have "the power to pass the laws that are necessary for carrying it into execution; and that upon the argument, not of a *contradiction* or *limitation* of the grant, but of a subsequent *enlargement* of their powers, by superadding that of a call upon the whole militia of the States, or a levy, *en masse*, for a special and extraordinary occasion, where the regular army may prove insufficient! This is no more or less than to declare the repeal of an express grant, upon the slenderest implications, and this is the doctrine of a Court which has solemnly adjudged, again and again, that even the *implied* powers of the State Legislature are not to be abridged, even by the *spirit* of the Constitution, or in any other way than by an express prohibition, or an implication that is absolutely *necessary*. Such, however, are the absurdities and inconsistencies into which men allow themselves to be seduced, when they are put upon such a work as these learned Thebans have performed!

But there is more behind, upon which we must claim a further hearing, when our readers shall have had further time to breathe. The subject is an important one, and is by no means exhausted.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Summary of the Correspondence on the Subject—Rebel Effrontery and Perfidy.

A very voluminous correspondence which has taken place between Commissioners Mezroth and Ould, relative to the exchange of prisoners, has been published. It appears that on the 20th of October Mr. Ould renewed a proposition to General Meredith that all officers and soldiers on both sides should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on either side to be on parole. This was just subsequent to a formal adeclaration of exchange by the rebel commissioner, when he had declared exhanged nearly the whole of the Vicksburg garrison and all those taken at Port Hudson. This course was adopted in order to swell the ranks of Bragg's army with paroled prisoners and enable them to retain possession of Chattanooga then being threatened. Mr. Ould's letter was very sharp; he complained very bitterly that his proposition had not been answered more than a month before when it was made; and expressed no hope of obtaining a reply to the renewal of the proposition. He was disappointed, however, for on the 29th of October General Meredith respended at length declining the proposition. He stated that while Lieut. Col. Ludlow was Commissoner of exchange, Mr. Ould had enticed him into the establishment of a precedent whereby exchanges were declared without designating the persons exchanged by name or descriptive lists. Lieut. Col. Ludlow did not see, at the time he consented to this mode of declaring exchanges, the evil that would result. The trick so skillfully played by Mr. Ould was repeated in other instances, until at last confusion and disputes arose with relation to the balance sent. The rebel commissioner claimed a preponderance of federal prisoners, until the fortunes of war threw into our hands the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Then a sharp game was unblushingly played. It will be remembered that on the 3d of July the War Department promulgated a general order declaring invalid all paroles given not in accordance with the strict language of the cartel. This order relieved from their obligation a few prisoners taken by the rebels at Gettysburg. The rebel commissioner, however, took advantage of it to absolve from their paroles the Port Hudson garrison, and subsequently extended the absolution to other cases, numbering several thousand soldiers. In September, Mr. Ould made another declaration of exchange, whereby he released from their paroles a large portion of the garrison captured at Vicksburg. This declaration covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands but not enumerated. By this act a large number of rebels were discharged from their paroles above what had any right to be so discharged, the excess being, as stated by Gen. Meredith, one third. Occurring as it did about the time of the battle of Chickamauga, and the anxiety of Mr. Ould to make another declaration, show very plainly the straights to which the rebels were reduced, which obliged them to violate every principle of honor in order to reinforce their armies. Mr. Ould had previously declared that he would proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops in the field whenever he thought proper. In view of this assertion he proposed to General Meredith to release all officers and men on both sides, paroling the excess. The exchange of prisoners had then ceased. There was no probability of an immediate resumption, and Mr. Ould was anxious to make a new arrangement.

To the statement of facts set forth by Gen. Meredith, Mr. Ould retorted with a general denial. He also charged duplicity on the part of the Federal government, and, upholding his own band of rebels as saints, quoted the order of July 3, 1863, in justification of his invalidating the paroles taken at Port Hudson. He concludes the correspondence in an insulting manner.

The negotiations are at an end. Meanwhile our noble martyrs in Richmond prisons are starving to death, while the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and other military prisoners, are being treated with liberality. We must endure this injustice until such time as the fortunes of war shall release our men from their sufferings, or until we retaliate in kind, if, indeed, it were possible to find Northern men who would consent to be the means of treating men in the cruel manner that seems natural to the "chivalry."

The Rebel Emissary Mason Challenged.

The Hon. Secretary of the London Committee of Correspondence on American Affairs, Frederick Tomkins, Esq., M. A., D. C. L., has published a card in the London *Star*, in which he challenges the rebel agents, Mason and Lamar, "or either of them," to discuss the question at issue between the Northern and Southern States, before a London audience. We quote a few sentences:

An influential gentleman has just written me referring to an article in the *Morning Star* of this day. He suggests that a challenge be presented to Mr. Mason and Col. Lamar, or to any other Southern advocate of slavery, to follow up the late Exeter Hall meeting with one on their side. He proposes that we should offer them a free stage at the hall for this purpose. I shall be glad to learn from Mr. Mason, who is lingering in our country, and from Col. Lamar, or either of them, if they are willing to meet in fair discussion, on a London platform and before a London audience, an anti-slavery opponent and champion of the constitutional government of the North as opposed to slavery and rebellion.

The Speakership and Clerkship of the Next House of Representatives.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes:

Indefatigable Schuyler Colfax, a New York city boy, who went to Indiana, and has represented the South-bend portion of that district since 1854, will unquestionably wield the speaker's mallet in the next House. Who will be clerk is a more difficult question to answer, as the large emoluments of that office making it a tempting position. Already are there three ex-members of the House contesting for the prize, and in naming them alphabetically I give their respective chances, Buffington, of Massachusotts: Fessenden, of Maine; and McPherson, of Pennsylvania. McPherson is perhaps the ablest man of the trio, but Pennsylvania enjoys the clerkship of the Senate already, with its patronage, and that should satisfy her politicians.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞THE MAYORALTY OF ALLEGHENY.—Capt. Simon Drum, at the urgent solicitation of many citizens, has consented to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Mayoralty of Allegheny City, at the ensuing municipal election. no18:tc

☞I. O. O. F.—The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by Duquesne Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., November 14th, 1863:

Whereas, Under the dispensation of the Divine Grand Master, our worthy and beloved Brother, CONROD SHERIFF, a true and faithful laborer in the Lodge, has been summoned from the labor of this life, as we have reason to hope and believe, to the Celestial Lodge above, we, as Odd Fellows, desire to record our testimony to his worth as a man and as a Brother of our cherished order, and also to convey to his bereaved family and relatives an assurance of our deep sympathy in the sorrow which now enshrouds them; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our well beloved Brother, CONROD SHERIFF, we, the members of Duquesne Lodge, mourn the loss of a tried and faithful laborer in the cause of Odd Fellowship, who, in his daily walk in life, faithfully remembered and exemplified its sacred principles, and, by his practice, honored them. That, to the members of his bereaved family, in this their hour of trial, we earnestly and respectfully tender the assurance of our deepest sympathy, and our heartfelt prayer, that their grief may be lighted by the remembrance that "death is another life," entered upon by those whose earthly career has been illustrated by an unfaltering trust in the sacred promises of the Divine Master in faith and hope which cannot fail in full fruition.

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Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that this Hall be draped in mourning.

Resolved, That the Secretary enter these resolutions upon the Records of the Lodge, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

JOSEPH DARRAH,
THOMAS S. MOULD, } Committee.
JAS. S. PATTERSON,
no19:1t

☞ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS!—A few recruits are wanted for Battery L, 3d Penna. Artillery, Col. JOSEPH ROBERTS. This Regiment is permanently stationed at Fort Monroe, as a portion of the post. By enlisting in it, all exposure, long marches and privations of the field are avoided, and men are provided with comfortable quarters in the largest and most important fortification in the country, and are thoroughly instructed in all the duties of Artillery and Infantry Soldiers. All the Bounties paid—$402 to veteran, and $302 to new volunteers.

Apply for further information, at the Recruiting Rendezvous, LAFAYETTE HALL, Wood street, below Fourth.

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no18:2w

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Payments for the First Sub-District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 9th Wards of Pittsburgh, and the adjacent Boroughs, must be made at my office, No. 67 Fourth street, on or before the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, after which time the penalties prescribed by the law will be exacted.

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Collector 22d Penna. District.
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(*Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.*)
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☞REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the removal of all human remains now in the Presbyterian Burying Ground, on Juniata street, Second Ward, City of Allegheny, to Hillside Cemetery, will be commenced on the 27th of this month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

no18:td M. McCONNELL, Sec'y.

☞BRIDGE NOTICE.—The Commissioners, and all others desirous of having a Bridge built over the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Penn street, Pittsburgh, are earnestly invited to meet at HARE'S HOTEL, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 2 p. m. By order.

M. B. BROWN,
no17:3t Secretary of Commissioners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—150 bbls. fair to prime, on hand and for sale by
no19 LITTLE & TRIMBLE.

CHOICE DARK NEW CROP COFFEE.—231 bags to arrive and for sale by
no19 LITTLE & TRIMBLE.

OILED CLOTHING.—Coats, Pants, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
no18 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW MACKEREL.—900 packages, bbls., half bbls., quarters and kits, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 large medium, in store and for sale by
no19 LITTLE & TRIMBLE.

CHOICE OLD CROP SUGAR-48 bbds. in store and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
no19 Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.

CONSIGNMENTS.

50 bbls. Onions;
25 do Turnips;
16 boxes Catawba Grapes;
50 do. Cheese;
1 car Potatoes;
To arrive and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
no19 126 Second street.

TALLOW OIL—12 bbls. in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUBSTITUTES.—The highest cash price paid for SUBSTITUTES.
Apply immediately at Drover's Home, Pittsburgh.
no16:3t J. G. KEISER.

WANTED—To hire a FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good locality. Address A. H. WESCOTT, Pittsburgh P. O., stating particulars. House must be centrally located. no18:3t

WANTED—A Partner to engage in the Foundry Business, or other manufacturing business. A practical man preferred.
Address PARTNER, Gazette Office, Pittsburgh.
no10:tf

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE conveniently situated on Penn street, containing ten rooms. Rent, $350 per annum.
Inquire of WM. B. HAYS & CO.,
no16:3t 271 Liberty street.

STORE FOR RENT ON MARKET STREET.—The handsome Iron Front, No. 55 Market street, next door to N. Holmes & Sons, is offered for rent on first of January next.
Address JOHN WAY, Jr.,
no14:2ptiaf Sewickleyville P. O.

WANTED—By a Philadelphia Flour, Grain and Produce Commission House, a COMPETENT MAN to secure consignments from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern and Southern Ohio, on a very liberal per centage. Address, with real name and references, "PRODUCE," Box 620, P. O. Philadelphia. no18:3t

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Will be sold at Public Auction, by Messrs. DAVIS & McILWAINE, at No. 51 Fifth street, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., a lot of condemned U. S. TOOLS. They can be seen at the Auction Rooms on the 24th inst.
Terms cash. R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance,
no19:td Commanding Allegheny Arsenal.

FOR SALE—SIX SMALL BRICK HOUSES, situate on Sturgeon street, Allegheny. The houses will be sold on terms to make it a desirable investment to capitalists, or persons desiring cheap and comfortable homes.
Inquire of J. C. BARR,
No. 16 Diamond, Allegheny;
or of S. B. W. GILL, Attorney-at-Law,
no19:eod1f No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FINE DWELLING ON PENN ST. FOR SALE.—The large three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 85 Penn street, below Hay street, is offered for sale. Price $6,000. The house is well built, furnished with marble mantels, gas and water. Large yard and alley in the rear. Any one wishing to see the house can enter through the side gate on Penn street.
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
no18:2ptiaf Sewickleyville P. O.

Office of the Controller of Allegheny Co., Pa.,
Pittsburgh, November 16th, 1863.

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 23rd INSTANT, inclusive, for furnishing SEVENTY OFFICE DUPLICATES, SEVENTY COLLECTION DUPLICATES, and SEVENTY SCHOOL DUPLICATES, for the year 1864.

By direction of County Commissioners.
no16:1t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY RENT, when you can purchase a two-story frame dwelling house and lot of ground 18 feet front by 50 deep, for $400? Terms, $200 cash; remainder in one and two years. Situate in Duquesne Borough, near the Water Works. Also, a two-story brick dwelling house and lot same size, near the above, will be sold for $800—one-half cash, remainder in one and two years. Title clear of all incumbrance. Call at once at our office, 51 Market street, if you would secure a cheap home. S. CUTBERT & SONS.

UPHOLSTERING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—Having purchased a large stock of goods for CASH, we are able to offer great bargains at extremely low prices.

FEATHER BEDS; HAIR, HUSK AND SPRING MATTRASSES, OLD MATTRASSES, remade in the best manner, and FEATHER BEDS renovated.

A great variety of BLINDS, TABLE & FLOOR OIL CLOTH, EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS; ADELADE, GRASS and MANILLA BORDERED MATS, CARPET BINDINGS, and every variety of goods kept in that line.

We invite the attention of the public generally to our WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

All orders promptly attended to.

Please give us a call at 172½ FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, (house formerly occupied by Mr. Semple.)
no18:1w BARKER & NIBLO.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER BOOTS—We would invite the attention of gentlemen who have difficulty in getting Boots made, to our large assortment of

DOUBLE SOLE CALF BOOTS
TAP do do do.
TRIPLE do do do.
Do do do WATERPROOF GRAIN BOOTS.
DOUBLE SOLE AND UPPER CALF do.

The goods are made to special order, and for neatness and durability are warranted equal to any city work.

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,
no18 Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—The immense success which for the past seven years has attended PROF. BEED'S MAGNETIC OIL in the alleviation and cure of pain, embolden the proprietor to state, (and challenge contradiction,)

That it has cured more Rheumatism,
That it has cured more Sore Throat,
That it has cured more Neuralgia,
That it has cured more Weak Joints,
That it has cured more Ulcerated Sores,
That it has cured more Burns,
That it has cured more Frosted Feet,
That it has cured more Bruises,
That it has cured more Nervous Affections,
That it has cured more Stiff Joints,

Than all other Pain Curers, Pain Killers and Liniments combined. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
no14 Corner Fourth and Smithfield sts.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
Daring and Suffering. A history of the Great Railroad Adventure in Georgia, by Lieut. William Pittinger. 1 vol.
Beyond the Lines; or, A Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie.
Ike Marvel's New Book—"My Farm of Edgewood," 1 volume.
The Last Time, by Setss.
Wendell Phillips' Speeches and Lectures.
Our Sunday School, and How we Manage It. A new supply just received.
no4 J. I. READ, 78 Fourth street.

McCOLLISTER & BAER,
TOBACCO DEALERS, 108 WOOD STREET,
Are selling off their large stock of
TOBACCO, PIPES AND SMOKING TOBACCO
At the very lowest figures for cash. All orders promptly attended to. no17

DENTISTRY.
DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at
No. 142 PENN STREET, two doors below Pitt.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1863. oc30:1m

FLOORING BOARDS!
Prime Inch Flooring Boards,
16 feet long, various widths, for sale by
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
no13:1m 229 Liberty street.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large lot of those fine
ENGLISH WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At prices according to the quality.
no17:2t WHITE, ORR & CO.

BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, &c.,
Forwarded to order from
MURDOCH'S OAKLAND GREENHOUSE.
Fourth street cars run out to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes. no17:tf

ESTRAY.—A DARK BAY MARE, 10 or 12 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, and some white in her face, well shod all round, came to the premises of the subscriber, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, on the 6th inst. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
no17:3t JOHN YOUNG, Jr.

TAX NOTICE.—All persons in the Second Ward, Allegheny, who have not paid their County, State and Bounty Taxes to the County Treasurer for the year 1863, will find me at the store of W. J. Gibson, No. 161 Federal street, every evening from 6 to 8 o'clock, to receive the taxes. They must be paid immediately, as no further indulgence can be given by said Treasurer.
no12:6t JOHN RAMSEY, Collector.

FOR SALE.—Two Blast Furnace Engines, Steam Cylinders, 18 inches diameter by four feet stroke. Blowing Tubs 3 feet 8 inches diameter by five feet stroke. All in good order, having been used but a short time. Manufactured by Knap & Wade, Pittsburgh. Apply immediately, to
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
no14:2w Johnstown, Pa.

PRODUCE.
330 bbls. prime Green Apples;
10 " Sweet Cider;
50 bush. White Beans;
3,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour;
Just received and for sale by
no19 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SHAKER DRIED CORN.—Sweet Corn, dried and put up by the United Society of Shakers, just received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no18 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP, from Stuart's Refinery, just received, also, Lovering's Steam Syrup, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no18 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

WHITE CORN MEAL.—Just received a fresh supply of Extra White Corn Meal, from Indiana, and put up in small sacks for family use, or for sale by the bushel, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no18 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

PEARLASH—30 casks received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Nov. 16, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock p. m. on the 15th OF DECEMBER NEXT, for HEAVY PROJECTILES to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undermentioned Arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot.
2,000 5-inch shells.
8,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW YORK.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
1,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE U. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.
1,000 15