Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY MORNING.....NOV. 23, 1863.

Judicial Nullification.

We return to the Chief Justice, not for his own sake, seeing that he has been dismissed by the people, but because "as the evils that men do live after them," his powers of mischief as a judge may unfortunately extend beyond the period of his commission. We could scarcely hope to convince, although we are very sure of convicting him, of error. If he could have profited by any lesson, one would suppose that his recent experience would have borne better fruit. It might have taught him at least, that there were other modes by which abuses of power in a public functionary could be remedied, that by annulling an express grant. His logic would equally prove that his own Court has no power, or ought to have no existence. Most people would think that under present auspices we were as well, or better, without it. The people chose however, to *reform* rather than to *destroy*, and they have entered upon the work with a will that bodes no good to his colleagues of the Triumvirate—the residuary legatees of his patriotism on that Bench.

After endeavoring to show that there is no authority to use the means of *coercion* for the purpose of *raising* an army, even though all others may have failed, the Chief Justice proceeds to say that even considering such a process of recruitment to be admissable in any form, the question still remains, whether the particular *mode* of coercion adopted here is constitutional? And this he answers in the negative: because

First.—The power is not expressly delegated, and cannot be implied, because it is incompatible with the power granted to call out the militia, in case of a rebellion or invasion; and with the power reserved to the States to keep up a *standing force* to secure domestic tranquillity, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Second—It is inconsistent with the idea of a State Militia, because it covers its whole range, and completely annuls it by converting it into a *national* force.

Third—It violates the State systems, by incorporating into them every State and social officer, except the Governor, and degrades even the militia generals into the ranks, thus leaving the States, and the political part of the minority, defenceless against the General Government; and

Fourth—It confounds the regular army and the militia, in allowing the President to assign the soldiers drafted to any corps, regiment, or branch of service he pleases.

When the Judge remarks that the power is not expressly delegated to pass just such a law, he ignores the general authority "to pass such laws as may be necessary to execute" this power, and merely intends to say that the precise *form* of the enactment is not marked out in the Constitution—or, in other words, the instrument that which confers this power is only a *Constitution*, or body of fundamental principles, which cannot execute themselves, and not a collection of statutes. But as he insists that it cannot be implied, because the power to *coerce* a part, at all times, is incompatible with the power to coerce the *whole*, in case of a *rebellion* or *invasion*, let us look into the question a little, and see whether he knows what he is talking about.

What, then, is this power "to raise and support armies?" Is there anything extraordinary about it? Is it true as Judge Lowrm supposes, that it rests solely upon an express grant in the Constitution, and would have no existence without it? No enlightened publicist will say so. If the Government of the United States is a sovereign—and that it is so within the range of the subjects committed to its jurisdiction, no lawyer will deny—its power to raise armies for its own defence—for the assertion of its rights—and to see that the laws are faithfully executed—is a necessary result of that sovereignty. That power is, indeed, one of the essential attributes and elements of sovereignty, which inheres *ex necessitate* in every government, and is inseparable from the idea of an independent political State.

In this respect it may be likened to the taxing power, or the right of eminent domain, of which it is perhaps a part. It required, therefore, no constitutional provision to *authorize* either of them, although it would and did, to *limit* or *abridge* them. Thus the power of taxation, not granted expressly in our State Constitution, is regulated in that of the United States by a rule of apportionment, while it is declared to be arbitrary here. So the right to take private property for public use, not expressly *authorized* by either, is only *qualified* by the principle of *compensation*, while the power to raise armies is abridged by forbidding any appropriation for their support beyond the duration of a single Congress, which was all the check that was deemed necessary against abuse. But for these limitations it is doubtful whether they would have been mentioned at all. If the property of a citizen may be taken, however, by any of the former modes—and in one of them without any compension whatever, except the protection which the Government, or the aggregated force of the community, extends to us in return—what is there in principle to prevent the coercion of military service? Without that power, a State must be defenceless so long as large masses of its citizens are governed by the counsels of patriots like the triumvirate, who advise their friends that involuntary service is an abridgment of their liberties, and that a war even of self-defense is an unjust one. But no nation has found a place in history where this power has been successfully questioned, though some have undoubtedly perished, as a consequence of turning over their defense to mercenaries, as these gentlemen would apparently have us do.

We have already shown that the power to raise armies by draft or coercion, referring obviously to the maintenance of a regular standing force for all the usual exigencies of a State, is not incompatible with the power to call out the militia in the case of a rebellion or invasion. But the Judge insists that the mode adopted here is further incompatible with the power reserved to the States to keep up a standing force, to secure domestic tranquility, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion—upon which points we have sundry things to say, that will require the further attention of our readers.

Henry Ward Beecher's Impressions of England—His Account of the Sentiments of the Different Classes there Toward the United States.

Of all that has been written or spoken respecting England and its people, and the past and present tone and temper of feeling towards this country since the war commenced, we have met with nothing more admirable, more worthy the subject and the occasion, wherein the friendly relations and common susceptibilities of two great and kindred nations are involved, than Henry Ward Beecher's speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on last Thursday night. We make the following extracts:

WHY AMERICA WAS DISAPPOINTED IN ENGLAND.

You are aware that the general expression of our people was almost universal that in Great Britain we should find a sympathizer, ready and prepared. One thing we counted sure, and that was, that if all the other nations stood aloof there was one that would stand by us in the hour of our peril, and that was Great Britain. And the sharpness of our retaliatory complaints was scuminated by that very disappointment of a very confident conviction. When I was asked in Great Britain why the American press so severely inveighed against England, and was almost silent in respect to France, I said, "Because we, in our deepest heart-core for England and not much for France." (Applause.) "Because, under anger, and lower down than prejudice when you strike the deeper feelings, the Americans know that they have an English origin, and they are proud of their history; when it gets back further than the present generation (laughter;) and it was this growing affection and sympathy in the best natures and in the best parts of the best natures—it was this that made the disappointment of public expectation so sharp and so hard to be borne when Great Britain foiled our expectations and gave us no sympathy.

We never asked for help. We never asked that she should lend us anything or stretch out so much as the little finger of her right hand. We did ask simply the generous confidence and generous moral sympathy, and that was all, and that we did not get, and we felt sharply the conduct of England. The expression of public feeling had an effect of throwing her moral weight against the North and for the South. So I told them. I carefully discriminated between the intention and the result. What man intend has much to do with judging of their moral character; but what man do does not depend always on their intention. And when, therefore, the British people disclaimed sympathy with the South, or a disposition to go against their own principles as represented by the North, I said to them, "What your intentions are you can best judge, but what the effect of your attitude is we on the other side can best judge," and we know that the moral influence of Great Britain has substantially gone for more than two years to help the rebellion and the slaveocracy of the South, and to hinder the progress of free institutions in the North. And if there is rescue or relief—if there is redemption finally, Great Britain must stand aside, and it must be said: "The nation that boasted of her free institutions and her sovereign sympathy with the welfare of the common peoples has had no part or lot in the great work.

The denial of moral sympathy in Great Britain was only interpreted by the active exertions of certain parts of the British people on behalf of the South, so much so that it, I think, will be scarcely denied by any man that if the shipyards, and foundries, and looms, and shops of Great Britain, had refused their succor to rebellion, the rebellion would have died out in the nation long ago. I said in private what it did not seem altogether judicious to say in public, that in some sense I might bring this war and lay it at the feet of the British people, and say, not that you intended it, but that the course of conduct pursued, legal or illegal, was such that, but for you, this rebellion would have perished almost in the beginning of it. {Applause.}

WHAT THE REBELS HAVE DONE IN ENGLAND.

I found the most active and unscrupulous efforts made by Southern men to stir up animosity towards our country. And let me say that the bad cause was better served than a good one there, as to some extent it has been in our own land; for I am sure that the South, for a bad cause, has more nearly put forth every particle of strength that it has to put forth than we have for a good cause. And as it is at home, it was abroad. Where we sent one man to England to influence public opinion, they sent a score: where we touched one spring they touched a hundred. They seemed to pervade England, and they seemed, with the unerring instinct of selfishness and despotism, to know just where to undermine the generous and better feelings—just where to invoke the influence of ignorance—just where to touch men so that principle should fall, and profit take its place. (Applause.) You may then imagine the surprise and skepticism with which, under these circumstances, I received the assurance of friends on every side that the great heart of the British nation was on our side. I had found nobody except unconditional friends of emancipation in whose society I was thrown. I had found almost nobody that spoke kindly of our cause; I seemed to be in sympathy with us, and yet my ears were filled with these assurances day and night. "You are mistaken, you are mistaken, this great English people are sound at heart." I said where under heaven do the English people keep their hearts, then? (Laughter and applause.) And if I had spoken in my early visit to England in June, I could not have spoken as I now do and shall. Neither on my first return from the continent in September could I have understood and felt what I understand now, in some measure, and entirely believe that they were right; and that, after all, the great heart of the British nation is with us of the North. (Great applause.)

Mr. Beecher then took up one part of English society after another, to show the feeling of different classes towards us, beginning with

THE COMMERCIAL CLASS.

First, there is the great commercial class of England—those that are making money, and those that have made it; if you please call them the Plutocracy. They are against us. In the first place there is a large class of men that are actively employed in supplying the South with all its necessities—except principle—[laughter]—and they are making, or suppose that they are making, large fortunes. We cannot doubt which side they take. The next is a very large class of men who, for precisely opposite reasons, somehow are opposed to the North and in favor of the South; namely those who have been accustomed to make money, but find this interrupting war has stopped their profits; and men that want to make money, but do not, they are opposed to us. And between these two classes lies an intermediate one of men who are bewildered and perplexed, and see that business is more or less affected, as it is over the whole continent; by its sympathetic relations with this continent. They say when will this war end; and as the offensive is on the northern side, they feel as though whenever the North will stop aggressing the South the war will stop. So in the main they are against us. It may be lowered down to this: that while there are very noble exceptions here and there all through England—men that stand out of their class, above it and against it, not speaking comprehensively—the commercial class of England are against the North and in favor of the South.

Mr. Beecher then spoke of the feeling of the religious class and the nobility, showing how and why both have in the main thrown their influence against the North and in favor of the South. But of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, he says:

It is the impression throughout the realm that the sovereign of Great Britain has been from the first our judicious but our steadfast friend. [Prolonged applause.] It is believed, and so represented to me, that her never rightly estimated consort was our fast friend, and that among the last acts of his life were those which erased from documents presented to him sentences which would have inflamed the growing anger. [Renewed applause.] He died with the blessing upon his head, "Blessed are the peace-makers." [Applause.]

Of the present Administration he says:

All through in the British government, as at present constituted (and I shall read you their names by and by,) there are several that are known to be warm and disinterested in their regard for the North, as there are others in that government who, it is known in England—at least it was so represented to me by those who ought to know—who would not hesitate to plunge the continent into a war for the sake of disrupting this nation.

BETTER FEELING.

There is a growing enlightened sympathy in our favor, also, throughout the realm. There are more public men, more public lecturers, and more public writings influencing opinion in our favor than ever before. And when men say to you that they doubt this English feeling, I always bring this fact to them that the English Parliament, as it is now known to be adverse to the North, dare not vote against the North for fear of their own people. I allege this additional fact, that out of four or five hundred public meetings that have been held in Great Britain, not more than twelve or fifteen of them carried resolutions against the North—that out of eight or ten public meetings held in Liverpool, there has not been one that has been carried against the North. And that at the great meeting which it was my privilege to attend there—[laughter]—the vote was five to one in favor of the North. The noise and tumult with which it was conducted would have given one an expectation of a very different result, but when it came to vote there was but one in five against us, and the men who were there for peace and quietness were four out of five for us.

I hold in my hand a letter from Richard Cobden. [Tremendous applause.] He says: "You will carry back an intimate acquaintance with a state of feeling in this country among what, for a better name, I call the ruling class. Their sympathy is undoubtedly strongly for the South, with the instinctive satisfaction at the prospect of the disruption of the great republic. It is natural enough. But do not forget that we have in this case, for the first time in our history, seen the masses of the British people taking sides for a foreign government against its rebellious citizens. [Tremendous applause.] In every other instance—whether in the case of the Poles, Italians, Hungarians and Corricans, Greeks or South Americans—the popular sympathy of the country has always leaned to the side of the insurgents the moment the rebellion has broken out. In the present case our masses have an instinctive feeling that their cause is bound up in the prosperity of the States—the United States. It is true they have not a particle of power in the direct form of a vote, but when millions in this country are led by the religious middle class they can go and prevent the governing class from pursuing a policy hostile to their sympathies. [Tremendous applause.]

OUR FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

And now let me give you some reliable intelligence. Let me read to you, citizens of the United States, the names of members of the government and others—and papers known to be favorable to the Federal cause.

Among the members of the government known to be favorable to the Federal cause are the following: The Duke of Argyle (who married a daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland), Lord Granville, Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Charles Gibson: members of Parliament: Messrs. John Bright [cheers]—I told him it would be just so, Richard Cobden. [Cheers.] You know your friends, I see—W. E. Forster, less known, but just as firm and sturdy a friend; E. A. Leatham, Guildford Onslow, James White, P. A. Taylor, F. Doulton, W. Williams, The O'Donoghue, F. Barnes, Thomas Barnes, W. E. Baxter, James Caird, Samuel Gurney, George Hadfield, Grant Duff, James Kershaw, Wilford Lawson. Among the newspapers and magazines favorable to our cause are the following: The *Morning Star*—the organ of the advanced liberal party—managing proprietor and editor, Mr. Samuel Lucas; the *Daily News*, another liberal organ, edited by Mr. Walker, a paper which, if a man wants to take the *Times* without its venom and wickedness, he can take. It is just as able as the *Times*, and a thousand times more principled. The evening editions of the above journals are respectively named the *Evening Star* and the *Express* (a queer name!) The *Spectator*—weekly—edited by Mr. Hutton, one of the oldest and most influential of the weeklies, and distinguished by its calm and philosophical tone; *Lloyd's Weekly News*, edited by Blanchard Jerrold, with a circulation of four hundred thousand weekly, the great hebdomadal organ of the working classes; the *Reviewer*, organ of the Trades' Union, non-conformists (all sorts of dissenters); the *British Standard*, Dr. Campbell, Congregationalist; the *Freeman*, Baptist; *Macmillan's Magazine*, edited by Professor Masson, of Cambridge University; the *Dial*, weekly journal of the *Morning Star*; the *British Ensign* (Congregationalist,) the *Westminster Review*, the quarterly organ of English liberalism; the *Observer*, the ministerial organ; the *Reader*, one of the principal literary journals. The most popular and widely-circulated journals, in both the metropolis and the country, support the northern cause. The aggregate circulation is at least a million each issue. Among the leading provincial papers may be mentioned the following: The Manchester *Examiner*, circulating through the manufacturing districts; the Newcastle *Chronicle*, Liverpool *Daily Post*, Leeds *Mercury*, Preston *Guardian*, Dundee *Advertiser*, *Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh; *Northern Daily Whig*, Belfast; Carlisle *Examiner*, Kendall *Mercury*, the paper of Lake district; *Hampshire Independent*, Southampton; Bradford *Advertiser*, in which Peronet Thompson writes weekly: Bedford *Mercury*: *The Irishman*, as organ of the Meagher and O'Brien party in Ireland, and the Bucks *Advertiser*. Among men distinguished in science and literature are the following: Lord Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Houghton, better known as Monckton Milnes, author and poet [applause;] Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist [applause;] John Stuart Mill, the greatest of England's philosophers of the present day [tremendous applause;] Sir Stephen Lushington, judge of the Admiralty Court and one of the great leaders in the English struggle against slavery and the slave trade, [applause;] Goldwin Smith, professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford [applause;] Professor Cairnes, professor of Political Economy in Belfast University; Professor F. W. Newman, the eminent professor of Latin and English Literature; General Peronet Thompson, the founder of the *Westminster Review*, first Governor of Sierra Leone, and author of the "Anti-Corn Law Catechism" [applause;] Dr. Chapman, editor of the *Westminster Review*; Mr. Thos. Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," the most popular work in England next to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" [applause;] Mr. Edward Miall, leader of the English Non-conformists; George Wilson, chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League; George Thompson, fellow-laborer with Wilberforce, Clarkson and Brougham in their anti-slavery struggles; Professor Nichols, of Glasgow University; Dr. Foster, chairman of the Religious Liberation Society; Professor Beesly, Professor of Political Economy in University Hall; Jas. Taylor, founder of the freehold land movement; Dr. Lees, the eminent temperance lecturer; W. J. Fox, the late member for Oldham; Washington Wilks and Henry Vincent, well known as popular lecturers or writers; Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of London; the Mayors of Manchester, Birmingham, Rochdale and Faversham. Clergymen and ministers are as follows: Dr. Trench, dean of Westminster; Dr. Candlish and Dr. Guthrie, the leaders of the free church in Scotland; Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Newman Hall; Rev. Wm. Brock; Rev. Dr. Halley, president of New College; Rev. Dr. Angus, president of Regent's Park College; Rev. Dr. John Cairns, Berwick-on-Tweed; Rev. Dr. James Begg, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, Edinburgh; Rev. Canon Robinson, of York Cathedral; Rev. Professor Maurice, of London; Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee; Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Campbell, of London; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of London; Rev. W. Batchelor, of Glasgow. These are only a few of thousands of names of men who are our friends, but they are better known, and have signalized their friendship by literary services in the cause of the North.

THE FUTURE.

It has pleased Lord Brougham—who is not, I think, any longer responsible for what he says—to say that the American people are a mob. Let it be ours to show that an American mob is more decent than a British aristocracy. [Tremendous applause.] We are proud of our common schools; we are proud of our citizens they make. Let it not be pride and mere vanity on our part, but in all the attributes of fidelity to our conviction at home, patience with our enemies abroad, let us show to the world one more thing; that while, with free institutions, a self-governing people can acquire wealth from the bosom of the earth, as no other ever did, and while they can maintain a government more cheaply and more fairly than any other—while they have power to put down foreign enemies and subdue the most terrific intestine foes that ever afflicted and tormented a people—while we are exhibiting that, let us also show to the world that under crowns nor coronets, nor under any educated influence, is there another class of people on the globe that are so temperate, so self-restraining, so just and so generous in their sentiments toward foreign people as the great mass of the common citizens of America. [Applause.] The day is coming when nations are to feel each other's hearts more nearly—when more and more themes for national discussions are to be those that turn upon the moral sentiments—those that are allied to common ideas and common feelings—for we need no other. We do not need Great Britain for any material reasons. For moral reasons we need her. And I say more than that—for moral reasons she needs us. For the sake of man, and for the cause of God, for the hope of civilization, these two nations of the earth, carrying a civilization which is derived from and which carries with it the common people, and they are uplifted in civilization—these two great Protestant Christian nations all forbid that we should ever cross hands in strife and struggle. But while other nations are beginning, though with slow steps, to look to the rising sun, while even in Russia her frosts begin to glitter in that light that ere long shall melt them, let not those foremost of nations that have stood in witness for liberty, and all other blessings of free government, fall out on the way; but shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, bearing and forbearing with each other, loving, or hoping to love by and by, let them stand together to bear out to every part of the earth the influence of Christian civilization and human liberty. [Great and long continued applause.]

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:tr

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.

no13:td M. McCONNIGLE, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, (Jones' Building,) Fourth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY (7th day,) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

no21:td W. O. HUGGART, Secretary.

THE NEW GYMNASTICS AT NEVILLE HALL.—The Classes are open for new members at each time of meeting. Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

For Adults, course of twenty lessons.....$6 00.
For Lads and Misses, " " ..... 4 00.
For Children, " " ..... 3 00.

no17:tf

TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC.—The well-known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's Church, New York, will visit this city during the week commencing on the 23d inst., for the purpose of giving a short course of instruction in Harmony, Thorough Bass, Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus Singing, connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kleber & Bro., and C. C. Mellor. no21:3tdw

SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.—A Recruiting Station for this attractive branch of the army has been opened in this city. The nature of the service and the inducements offered are such as render this opportunity of enlisting most desirable, and one that may not again be offered.

For further particulars inquire at Recruiting Station, No. 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Lieut. J. B. DUFF,
Recruiting Officer.

no11:2w

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, to be applied to the reduction of the Scrip Due Bills.

H. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

no20:tdel

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 1st, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

H. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

no20:td

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
(*Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.*)
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD of DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the stock of the Pittsburgh Trust Company to 1st of August, and TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of the First National Bank, out of the profits accrued since last, payable on or after TUESDAY, the 10th inst.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that the final payment of the subscription to the Capital Stock, viz: Twenty-five Dollars per share will be required on or before the 1st day of May next.

no13:tn JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

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 garrison of the post. By enlisting in it, all pleasure, 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.

Capt. JOSEPH B. BISPHAM,
Battery L, 3d Penna. Artillery.

no18:2tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGES FOR SALE.—3 Barges, 100 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3½ feet deep, in good order. Have been used once for oil.

EDGERTON & STEWART,
107 Wood street.

no21:1w

PINE KEG TIMBER.—4,000 feet to arrive this day, for sale.

Inquire at 319 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

no21:2t

LIME! LIME! LIME!

100 bbls. fresh Extra White for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

no23

250 PIGS GALENA LEAD,

In store and for sale by

ALEXANDER GORDON,
121 Second street.

no21:3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, on Wednesday evening last, a BLACK MARE, attached to a covered spring wagon. The wagon contained five barrels of apples, a box of cheese, a bag of sugar and some other small articles. Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of them, will be liberally rewarded.

GOTLEB STARR,
761 Penn street.

no21:3t

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE, situate in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., 7 miles from the thriving village of Bakerstown. Contains 130 acres, 70 of which is cleared. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, barn 30x90, with extensive stabling; an orchard of 150 bearing fruit trees; a never failing spring of water at the door; water in every field; coal under the whole place. Apply to

no21 B. McCAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

NOTICE—ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, on the Washington Pike 2½ miles from the city, on the 14th instant, TWO COWS, one a small Brindle Muley, and the other a large Red Cow, apparently four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold to pay expenses, according to law.

no21:3t JOSEPH ALLAN, Union Township.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited and will be received by the Committee on Streets of the City of Allegheny, until FRIDAY, November the 27th, 1863, for the grading of Ridge street, from Irwin's avenue to Chartiers street, in the First ward. Payments will be made to the contractor as fast as they are collected off the property. Proposals will be left with A. HODSON, Street Commissioner, or

no21:td JOHN WRIGHT, Chairman.

KNABES PIANOS are now considered the best Pianos in the world. HAINES BROS. PIANOS are the best Pianos in the country at the price. GROVESTEEN & CO.'S PIANOS, full 7 octave rosewood, fully warranted, for $290. MARSHALL & TRAVEN'S Parlor Gem PIANOS for $225. PRINCE'S MELODEONS, the best made. Prices from $55 to $220.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,
Sole agent for above Instruments.

n 21

N. SIEDLE & BRO. have just received a new stock of their celebrated Boehleder & Schmidt's PIANOS. These instruments are superior to any other, and will be sold at low prices. Also on hand, a very good 7 octave ROSEWOOD PIANO, reduced from $325 to $200. Violins, Accordeons, Strings, &c.

No. 183 SMITHFIELD STREET,

no21:2w-was Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINE DWELLING ON PENN ST. FOR SALE.—The large three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 55 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.,
no18:2tplal Sewickleyville P. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d Streets,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 18th, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F and 21st and 22d streets, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d, a large lot of QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements.

Terms cash, in Government Funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
A. Q. M., U. S. A.

no21:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF HOSE.—Proposals are invited and will be received until FRIDAY, the 27th instant, by the Committee on Fire Engines of the City of Allegheny, for the manufacture and delivery, in said city, of one thousand feet of the best quality of Leather Hose, suitable for the use of Steam Fire Engines. Separate proposals are solicited for 9 and 10 inch hose complete.

Proposals to be sealed and left with A. D. SMITH.

no21:td

NOW READY.

General Butler in New Orleans;

A History of the administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and Military. By JAMES PARTON, author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. Crown 8vo., with portrait on steel and maps. About 700 pp. Price, in cloth, $2; half calf, extra, or antique, $3 50.

Published by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston.

MASON BROTHERS,
7 Mercer street, New York.

no23:3t

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, COTTON MATTRASSES, re-made in the best manner, and FEATHER BEDS renovated.

A great variety of BLINDS, TABLE & FLOOR OIL CLOTH, EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS; ADELAIDE, 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 175½ FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, (house formerly occupied by Mr. Semple.)

no18:1w BARKER & SIBLO.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Wholesale Prices.

We are now closing out our large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES at wholesale prices, and will continue to do so until the End of December. Persons needing BOOTS AND SHOES will get bargains by calling this week at

JOS. H. BORLAND'S,

no21 38 MARKET STREET, 2d door from 5th.

WANTED.—Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for Colored Regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf, and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before a Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland, and elsewhere.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. R. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office, Nov. 18, 1863.

no23:eod3t

THE BUGLE CALL.

A collection of nearly fifty of the freshest, spirited and most rousing

Songs, Trios, Quartetts and Choruses

Ever published. This Book should be in every loyal home, in every Union Leagueroom, and around every camp fire,—for it will help the right, while it arouses, amuses and entertains.

BY GEO. F. ROOT.

Copies mailed on receipt of 35 cents.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
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Mailed post-paid on receipt of two red stamps.

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JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher,

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AT THE

NEW CARPET STORE,

We shall sell, during the present month, at wholesale and retail, WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICE, a full line of

CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloths,

In sheets 3 to 24 feet wide.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, &c.

These goods have advanced, in first hands, from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. within thirty days, and we are now selling at LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Our stock is almost entirely new, all having been purchased within thirty days, for cash, at the very lowest prices of the year.

McFarland, Collins & Co.,

No. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Between Post Office and *Dispatch* Buildings. no23

TWELFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors filed in the Clerk's Office up to November 10th, 1863:

Catharine Daffey,	other goods,	1st ward,	Pittsburgh;
Harry Shafer,	tavern,	2d ward,	do;
James O'Rourke,	do,	do,	do;
Maurice F. Kane,	eating house,	do,	do;
Wm. Longdon,	tavern,	do,	do;
Wm. Bechtold,	do,	3d ward,	do;
Peter Dean,	do,	do,	do;
Simpson A Billows,	eat'g h'se,	4th ward,	do;
Rudolph Honegger,	other g'ds,	do,	do;
Miller & Hickeson,	do,	do,	do;
Daniel Herwig,	tavern,	5th ward,	do;
Andrew Begg,	do,	do,	do;
George Wibner,	do,	do,	do;
John Ostermaier,	do,	do,	do;
Wm. Auth,	do,	do,	do;
John Rochreiger,	do,	6th ward,	do;
John Watson,	other goods,	do,	do;
Herman Diebold,	do,	8th ward,	do;
John Fletcher,	eating house,	do,	do;
F. L. Johnston,	tavern,	9th ward,	do;
Hugh Callahan,	do,	1st ward,	Allegheny;
Mary Owens,	eating house,	2d ward,	do;
Gottlieb Fass,	other goods,	3d ward,	do;
Anthony Berninger,	tavern,	do,	do;
Jacob Jost,	other goods,	do,	do;
Lewis Cesar,	tavern,	4th ward,	do;
R. & A. Carson,	other goods,	do,	do;
Wm. Denney,	eating house,	do,	do;
George Gerber,	tavern,	do,	do;
F. R. Bustmann,	other goods,	do,	do;
Jos. G. Schwind,	tavern,		Birmingham;
Henry Byers,	do,		East Birmingham;
Margaret Fox,	do,		Lawrenceville;
Jacob Waldlier,	do,		do;
P. Miller,	do,		South Pittsburgh;
Wm. Lappy,	eating house,		Sewickley borough;
Jos. Phillips,	tavern,		Elizabeth tp;
John Sorh,	do,		Mifflin tp;
Jacob Frey,	do,		Reserve tp;
Christ. Froelich,	do,		Ross tp;
Dennis Healor,	eating house,		Shaler tp;
John Buchanan,	tavern,		L. St. Clair tp;
John B. Davis,	do,		do;
Frederick Kanf,	do,		do;
Ann M. Miller,	eating house,		do;
George W. Boyd,	tavern,		U. St. Clair tp;
Ann Thompson,	eating house,		Union tp;

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, December 2d, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.

no21:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Boutwell's United States Tax System.

Hills' Political Economy, 2 vols.

Thackeray's Roundabout Papers; illustrated.

History of the Sioux War of 1862-3; illustrated.

H. Marvel's New Work—My Farm at Edgewood.

The Headship of Christ, by Hugh Miller.

Heaven our Home.

Bivouac and Battle-Field, by Capt. Noyes.

Flower, Fruit & Thorn Pieces, by Jean Paul, 2 vls.

Titan, " " 2 vls.

Leonora, or the Doctrine of Education, "

Bayard Taylor's New Work—Hannah Thurston.

Broken Columns—a new novel of great power.

Peter Carradine, by Caroline Chesebro.

Arthur Hallam's Literary Remains.

Schokke's Meditations on Life.

For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

THE DRAFT.—Persons who are drafted, who are entitled to exemption for causes laid down in the Conscription Act of March 3, 1863, or who wish to be relieved by the payment of $300 *from this present draft*, or wish to procure a substitute, to take their place *during the war*, will find it to their advantage to call on me, as I am fully prepared with blanks, &c.

J. K. MORANGE,
No 107 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

jy3:lawly

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And the only known remedy for Diabetis and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

CONSTITUTION WATER is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETIS, and we have so much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used—Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urination.

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