

The Union as it was:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17 Beading matter on every page.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—The Democratic State Control Committee will meet a the SAINT CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittaburgh, on Tuesday, September 23d, 1963, at 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. Afull attendance of the Committee is carnestly requested. F. W. BUGHE3, Chairman, ATTEST-GEORGE DE B. KEIM, ROBERT CRANE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMO-CRATIC County Committee of Corres-pondence will be held at the SAINT CHARLES HOTE i, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 20th day of September, at II o'clock A.M. THOMAS FARLEY, President,
JAMES M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

WHAT ABOLITION COMES TO. Suppose it accomplished to-day. Ther we shall have, in round numbers, 3,500,000 tree negroes in the United States, and nine-tenths of them in the warm Southern States. Of course a very large number of them will flock into Pennsylvania, unless we prohibit them.

Now we suppose all these to be free; what shall we do with them? We shall of course give them rights of property and judicial remedies and other usual civil rights. Shall we also give them full political rights or privileges equal to white men? Then, of course, we must admit them at all our political meetings and at the polls, and we must allow them to be come Governors, Judges, Congressmen and Assemblymen. Our pride will prevent this for some years, perhaps: but very soon Abolitionism will take a new form, adapted to our new circumstances. It will join the free negroes, and soon we shall have an amalgamation party of whites and blacks, acting in the present free States as a flying squadron for all other parties that are willing to adopt any of its principles and give help for help. -A minority party is always willing to ac cept such help, even at the risk of being contaminated or absorbed by the asso ciation; just as we have seen happen to the Republicans or Whigs, by association

with the Abolitionists. But it will be worse still in the South ern States. In many of them the negroes are so numerous that the two great parties would be the whites and the blacks. The blacks would, perhaps, he everywhere in the divide, and some one of its fragments would seek to strengthen itself by courting political bed. In this way, in many of the Southern States, the blacks would obtain the most of the public offices, and the black race would become the rulers and legislators over the white race. Strange results of liberty!

And this would run into our federal re lations. Every national party must cultivate the friendship of the State parties .-If the whites in the South prevail over the blacks, we shall have a Northern party in favor of the blacks, that will endeavor to excite them to frenzy until they succeed. Thus "the whites" and "the blacks" will be the great parties of the Union. In some places the negroes will succeed by being themselves the flying squadron, which is to be well rewarded for the help it brings to some larger party. In other places the negroes will constitute the bulk of the party of "the blacks;" and the flying squadron, called to aid them, will be the physical, political, moral and ideal amalgamationists, who expect to realize some theory or advance some interest by the ccalition.

But suppose that we do not generally allow them political rights. Then the whites will continue to be the ruling race, and the negroes will be subjects. this give us peace? Who can doubt that it will not? There will be Beechers, and Sumners, and Phillipses, and Garrisons, or other equally radical and disorderly theorists and idealists, still, who will spurn all practical and praticable statesmanship-They will drum up parties, filled with an impracticable and impractical sentimentalism, which will agitate in favor of negro rights and negro equality until they succeed in obtaining them in those States where the negroes are few-that is, in some Northern States-and then they will continue to agitate until they again form a Northern party to assail the injustice of the South for not granting political rights to the negro. They will agitate for the exclusion of the South from its equal does not agree to subject itself to fierce political contests between whites and negroes. They will agitate to interfere with State rights, in order to compel the Southern white man to admit the negro into full, free and equal political and social relations; and the result will be, as we have before stated, that the regroes, by the aid of vagabond white leaders, will become the ruling race. Does this promise us peace?

contests answer this question. We might run out these thoughts so as to show many other anarchical consequences of Abolitionism, but, for coolminded and reasonable men, it is enough to start the subject. Let them reflect on assumption under the fire of public opinit. For frenzied political fanaticism we ion, which is always searching and exactwillingly submit.

Not two of them Alike.

It is curious to notice the captions or headings the opposition papers place over him and bring us through our present their State ticket. We have half a dozen national difficulties. Let carping politi-Republican papers on our table before us. cians stand aside, or rejoice with the peo-We will take them up one at a time and ple when he gains a great victory; let us jot down the words used by each as a head- all welcome the conquering hero as he THEROIDERED ing for their ticket. No I hoists the ticket advances to an honorable peace, and the and places over it the caption, "Republican State Ticket." No. 2 heads it "People's State Ticket." No. 3 "Union Republican State Ticket." No. 4 "People's State Ticket." No. 5 "State Union State Ticket." No. 5 "State Capital of every State in our once glorious of a papers of Union.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

The New York Times and other highly espectable and influential Republican papers are becoming very vehement in their demands for a change in the administration of the government. They call upon the President to dismiss his present Cabinet and surround himself with others who have a proper conception of the times and their requirements. The Times re marks:

"It is not a change of policy which seems ous essential at the present moment The reforms we urge are not in the interest of any faction or of any party. We should entertain the most profound distrust of any changes made in any such interest, or for the promotion of any such purpose. President Lincoln's policy of saving the Union at all hazards, as the for the emergency. But he needs a new organization of his Government in order to give it full effect. He needs a new Cabinet, composed of men who sympathize thoroughly and heartily in this leading and dominant idea.

then drew a picture of the subsequent action of Congress, which disregarded the wisdom of Solomon, "that it is an honor to a man to cease from strife, but a fool by this time would have been crippled, if not actually crushed. Had the President dismissed the steeming politicians who dismissed the steming politicians who dismissed the stateming politicians who ruption and unfaithfulness. He showed complicated our troubles by mixing them how the course of Congress had tended up with Abolition schemes of emancing to unite the South and distract the North up with Abolition schemes of emancipation, the country would now be in a very tion, the country would now be in a very different condition from what it is. But he permitted his Cabinet and other leading men of his party to control his councils and diges! the war from its original party that slavery was not the only thing in the Constitution the overthrow of which mand himself. He did take command and nothing but reverses followed, until he was compelled to abandon his enterprise and send South for Halleck to come to his and the War Department's relief. Even then nothing but disaster was chronicled for the Union cause. McClellan, in front of Richmond, with eighty thousand men, fought the entire rebel army in their entrenchments for seven days, and in Virginia and was whipped clear up to entrenchments at Washington, and thus ended that campaign. The President reinstating McClellan in

chief command in the field, has either deand Halleck have the management of them cabinet who either interfered in the original plans of McClellan, or who have blacks would, perhaps, be everywhere in the minority, but that would not prevent their success. Very soon "the whites" would salvation of their country, first, last and all Democracy were confident in their cause, the country first, last and all Democracy were confident in their cause, the country first, last and all Democracy were confident in their cause, the country first, last and all Democracy were confident in their cause, the country first, last and all Democracy were confident in their cause, the country first, last and all Democracy were confident in their cause, the country first fir the time. Let him select wise men, not Constitution and the laws. political trimmers; and when such intellectual manikins as that driveling inchri ate, Chandler, of Michigan, or blustering poltroon, Ben. Wade, of Ohio, again atbanish from his sight those Abolition conwar to their own purposes, and who havelabored to prostrate our ablest Generals.

GEN. McCLELLAN. The glorious news received within the past few days fully confirms the judgment of our veteran soldiers and the great marights in the Union, because the South jority of the public, that Gen. McClellan is the great Captain of the age. No man since Napoleon's time has been able to rally to his person the same measure of enthusiasm and boundless confidence now manifested and reposed in Gen. McClellan. We become bewildered in endeavoring to explain this singular feature in the history of our modern chieftain. We can scarcely point to his series of heroic services and attempt to explain the force of the magnetic influence now wielded by him; still less will the charge be sustained that his present influential sway has been obtained through the silly shifts of the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the clapset trap demagogue. It cannot be else than the charge has been able to the since Napoleon's time has been able to Let those who have not lost their capacity still less will the charge be sustained that for judging in the excitement of partisan his present influential sway has been obreal, else defeats would have demolished him as they have others. The mere meretricious soon pay the penalty of their

to respond to the confidence reposed in

Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour. The Democratic State Convention cw York, on Wednesday, nominated the

Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor by acclamation. Soon after, Governor Seymour appeared before the convention, and was greeted with immense enthusiasm. Governor Seymour, when order became ufficiently restored, addressed the Convention in a speech of unusual force, briliancy, eloquence and boldness. After stating his unwillingness to accept the

office under any other circumstances than those rendering it the duty of every man to do what was in his power so rescue the country from its present difficulties, he referred to the Democratic Convention saring the Union at all hazards, as the great necessity which shadows and subordinates all other questions and all other interests, and of using all others for the accomplishment of that, is broad enough for the emergency. But he needs a new treach the strain two years ago in this same hall, to exhort the dominant party to submit the "Crittenden Compromise" to a work of the people in order to aver the length the course of Congress, which refused the petition of the Democracy, and held less than two years ago in this same battle of Bull Run down to the pledge made by Congress to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. He nen drew a picture of the subsequent ac

for the Republican party had evince and diver! the war from its original purpose—the restoration of the Union. He tried their councils, and at their request removed his ablest General to take command himself. He did take command the Government. They approved of the formation of impertinent, meddling committees, who push themselves into the very councils of our rulers. They propose to organize men outside of the authority of law and the constituted authorities. For one, he [Mr. Seymour] spurned such committees, and would resist such il legal, revolutionary organizations, if need be by force. While he admitted that there were loyal men in the body of the Repub lican party, its leaders were dangerous and their entrenchments for seven days, and unwise men, and in its present situation it then made a retreat in safety. Pope then took command of the entire army in Vitainia and was whipped clear up to to loyally support the laws and authorities of the country. They would give the President all the men he called for to uphold the Government, execute the laws, pu down the rebellion and gain an honorab

chief command in the field, has either de-and lasting peace. The Democratic party termined him to change his policy in the prosecution of further hostilities, or it to the laws and Constitution of their coun shows a determination to let McClellan try; not from fear, but patriotism. He and Helleck have the management of them and Halleck have the management of them to mistake the patriotism of the Democrate cy for fear. The Democratic party had President owes it to himself and to the hearts and arms strong enough to sweep country to clear out all of these in his away the coloweb system of terrorism and threats which seemed to be held over the heads of the people. The security of the public is in the loyalty and intelligence of shown themselves incapalle of rising to that party, and upon that party the Government can at all times rely. The President has been far less embarrassed by

> A Million and a Billion. A correspondent sent the following to

New York paper: tempt to intrude their fanatical counsel, let him remember the damage they have already done, and the calamities they have produced and so eject them at once from his presence over the her contained in a million. For instance, portico of the White House. From her contained in a million. For instance this time forth the President should how long it would ask a person how soon or how long it would occupy him to put banish from his sight those Abolition con-down a million dots with a pen upon a spirators who have conspired to divert the sheet of paper, he will generally tell you the night on the battle-field, whilst our something so far from the fact as to be

They are the rogues behind the screen have tried the experiment more than once who have plotted our disasters, and the President knows it. They will plot and conspire again, and will find in the present Cabinet men willing and anxious to enter into and help their machinations. This will give your readers some idea of the countries or number or With a fresh, honest Cabinet and House

Quantity or number contained in a million.

Let any one try it, by laying his peach on
the ground over which they passed thickly With a fresh, honest Cabinet and House of Representatives this coming winter, who would back the efforts of McClellan and Halleck, next spring would, we verily and throes of dissolution. In England the remedy for disaster to the government is a change of ministry. It has been tried there a hundred times, and always with good effect. Let us have a new House of Representatives and a new Cabinet, of men who are devoted to their country, and not the mere givers and recipients of government contracts.

With a fresh, honest Cabinet and House of Representatives this coming winter, they have a million. Let any one try it, by laying his watch on the table, close to the paper, and work for the table, close to the paper. A very short answer with which they paper to a bundred to a summarked evidence of the severity with which they paper was a marked evidence of the severity with which they had been to a bullion? A very short answer was marked evidence of the severity with which they pape men who are devoted to their country, and not the mere givers and recipients of government contracts.

268,000, and a year, or 365 days, 105,150, 000. Let us suppose now, that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count; and had coatinued to do so, and was counting still; he would not now, according to the usually supposed age of cour globe, have counted after enough.—For to count a billion, he would require 5.520 years. 40 days, 5 hours and twenty minutes. Now, supposing we were to allow poor Adam 12 hours daily for rest, as eventy-five years ago this day, the ever when the method of the position of the enemy, on Sunday. I hear of the loss of no other of our general officers. Of the

MARRIED. On Tuesday, Sept. 16th, by Rev. Mr. Hill. Mr. GEORGE W. MARKELL, of Monorgabel scity, to Miss JRNNIE H. CUPPLES, of Pittsburgh. Matrimony, in these warlike times, requires some nerve, and we congratulate both the young people on the happy event, hoping that, even the the laws of the Mosaic dispeneation are not in vogue their new relation may not be disturbed by the rude shock of war for at least a year.

MANHOOD-HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! meretricious soon pay the penalty of their assumption under the fire of public opinion, which is always searching and exacting.

The earnest prayer of millions this day is that Gen. McClellan will be permitted to respond to the confidence reposed in Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. Post post, on receip of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. OH. J. C. KLINE two last Bowers, New York, Post Office Box, 4686 and 258-declary A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers.

MUSQUETAIRE KID GLOVES, Alexandre's Best

RATON, MACRUM & CO...

Our Army in Close Pursuit. Rebel Loss Very Heavy FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

&c., &c., &c., &c. BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The following are extracts from the special correspondence

of the American . that reaches here from the front, coming through a variety of sources, is all of a gloriously encouraging character. The scene of the fight yesterday was upon what is generally called the Seared Mountain, of the Catocin range; but in the maps it is called the South Mountain. Our forces on Saturday drove the robel rear gneed out.

The rebels made occasional stands behind walls and fences, but were driven from thence to the top of the mountain and over into the valley, when, it being now night, our troops were called from further pursuit. Not one of our men faltered. This part of the contest was conducted by our troops of the centre.

Two Colonels were anneaded. on Saturday drove the rebel rear guard out of Middletown, and our advance halted on of Middletown, and our advance halted on that hight a short distance beyond that the battle was fought principally with intended to bring the artillery into full play: Gen. Early on Sunday morning the onward

novement was resumed by General Mc-Clellan. The rebels were directly in front, and retreated slowly, resolutely contesting every foot of ground. Up to about two o'clock the engagement was principally heavy, but the advantage, from the higher ground they occupied, was with the rebels in this artillery practice. Our generals depended more upon their infantry, and heavy columns were pushed successfully forward, driving the enemy back until about half the ascent of the

mountain was gained. In doing this work some splendid dashes were made by our troops, in which Burnside's and Hooker's (formerly McDowell's) corps, particularly listinguished themselves.

Between two and three o'clock the rebels were found drawn up in line of battle, their left covering Turner's Gap, through which the pike of Hagerstown passes.—Our right was led by Gen. Hooker, in advance, with Gen. Franklin on the left, and Gen. Baraside's come in the control Burnside's corps in the centre .-

Gen. Heintzelman's corps was passing up in the rear, and was, I believe, in reserve. Some portions of it may have participated in the fight. When the enemy were thus ound drawn up in line of battle on their chosen position, the engagement at once became general and fierce. The musketry fire, as described by officers who were wounded and are now here was the most continuous and well sustained of the war. It rolled rapidly and fierce-

ly from right to left, and back and forward with irresistible fury. Our artillery was brought speedily up and played its part well, as usual, for two hours. This continuous exchange of musketry and artillery continued until the enemy began to show signs of waveling. Our extreme right had been gradually but surely pushing the enemy, crowding him toward he Gap and threatening his flank. At five o'clock a general charge was

ordered, and our men, responding willingy and bravely to the call, sprang forward ith an impetus that carried all before it. The rebels tell back and endeavored again bring their disorganized columns into line of battle, but failed. Wildly cheering and determined to win, our lines pushed forward, drove the enemy from point to point, and as the last rays of the sun gildand determined to win, our lines pushed forward, drove the enemy from point to point, and as the last rays of the sun gilded the mountain, reached the summit.

The pass was won, and the enemy was in rapid and disordered retreat down the last rays of the sun gilded at the party reporting that the pass was won, and the enemy was in rapid and disordered retreat down the last rays of the sun gilded at the party reporting that franklin was heavily engaged this morning, some miles in front of him, the operation was had with that corps until 9 o'clock this morning.

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The telegraph operator at the Point of Rocks being the party reporting that in a corps until 9 o'clock this morning. slope toward Bounsboro. The pursuit was continued for two miles down the

My informants have no knowledge of

the enemy's loss except where they were engaged immediately on the right, and can, therefore, give no estimate of the

perience, and they rivaled their older companions in arms with the steadiness with which they even under fire.

Among our losses we have to lament that of General Reno. He was killed by a rifle ball, whilst feeling the position of

captured, independently of the wounded left on the field. There was some artillery firing heard at intervals early this morning, but from the general quiet that prevals in front, it is evident that no battle was in progress to-day. The report is that the rebels made good use of their heels during the night, and that this morning. during the night, and that this morning they went in rapid retreat toward the river, rendering it doubtful whether they would be overtaken before they had put the Polinet. has arrived with \$934,415 in gold mac between themselves and Genera

The hope is that Gen. Heintzelman's corps being comparatively fresh they will be enabled to push after them, and embarrass if not prevent their retreat. Much anxiety is felt here to learn the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, where it is known that Col. Miles is hard

ushed by Stonewall Jackson.
Captain Cole was sent from here of Sunday night to communicate with Gen. McCiellan, in consequence of his knowldge of the road. He got safely across the Middletown on Sunday. His report is, as I gather at second hand, that the rebels on Friday advanced in such force on Mary. land Heights, coming from the rear, that our people were forced to abandon the battery there.

Their retreat was, however, made systematically.

matically. The guns were spiked and cast over the precipice. Most all of the men escaped over the ferry.

On Sunday the rebels attempted to place batteries on both the Maryland and the Loudon Heights, but they were so

severely shalled that they did not accom. TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

BATTLE.

BATTLE.

It the enemy is aiming, as now seems almost certain, for the fords of the upper Potomac, he must necessarily abandon his designs upon Harper's Ferry. There are also rumors that Gen. Sigel has gone to the assistance of Col. Miles via Leesburg. Certain it is that Sigel has not been seen this way, and hence it is conjectured that he has been detached upon an important mission. Col. Miles' position, however, is telt to be serious and it will be relief to hear that he is safe.

> WASHINGTON, September 15.—An offi-cer, slightly wounded in the battle yesterday, who arrived here late to-night, rep-resents that the fight took place three of four miles west of Middletown, Frederick county, Md., at the foot of the first mountain, going west. The enemy were strong-ly posted there, but our men, with the most determined courage, drove them up

those in hospitals and convalescents.

A home guard, consisting of Elliott's battalion, was doing duty as a provost guard, and on the city defenses, Colonel Griswold being Provost Marshal. They understood there were only three rebel egiments on James river The rebels claim a large force at Chat-

out were unnoticed until the transpo 'Hantascal' answered them and tool

the enemy the night before. The firing that commenced at daybreak to-day was an attack of the enemy upon Franklin's corps, on the road to Harper's Ferry. No direct communication was had with that corps until 9 o'clock this measure.

was continued for two miles down the mountain, until darkness put an end to the contest. Our troops byvouncked for the night on the battle-field, whilst our pickets extended some three miles forward and beyond the little village of Bolivannot the Bolivar at Harper's Ferry. The reliefs left their killed and many of their wounded on the field.

The division or army corps of the enemy a that yesterday's action, though it hastily retraced its steps, in order to be in the fight to-day, which it could easily do. We apprehend neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch of division were in yesterday's action, though do. We apprehend neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch of division were in yesterday's action, though at the fight to-day, which it could easily do. We apprehend neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch of division were in yesterday's action, though the fight to-day, which it could easily do. We apprehend neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch of division were in yesterday's action, though the fight to-day, which it could easily do. We apprehend neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch of the division were in yesterday army corps.

emy, is evident. HALIFAX, September 16 .- The steamer Arabia has arrived with foreign advices to the 7th inst. The Arabia arrived at midnight and sailed for Boston at eight

loss of line and field omcers we have no reports.

We have numerous and no doubt extravagant rumors here of the loss of the enemy. Gen. Lee is reported killed, and the best part of Longstreet's division captured. Tracing these reports as far as I am able, I find that Gen. Lee is reported by the prisoners taken as wounded, and some say killed. Gen. Garland, of Virginia, is certainly killed.

Prisoners numbering probably from fifteen hundred to two thousand have been captured, independently of the wounded ed by his son.

and a large number of passengers.

The Panama papers give a report of the death of Governor Guardis, in a skirmish with the revalutionary forces. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- There was

grand demonstration at Brooklyn to night on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Admiral Foote by the citizens of

Low Prices. PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE. TORRENCE & McGARR,

plish their object. Firing was heard at Monocacy Junction about noon, apparently at Harper's Ferry, and this encourages the hope that Col. Miles still holds out.

If the enemy is aiming, as now seems almost certain, for the fords of the upper Potomac, he must necessarily abandon his designs upon Harper's Ferry. There are also rumors that Gen. Sigel has gone to the assistance of Col. Miles via Leesburg. Certain it is that Sigel has not been seen this way, and hence it is conjectured that he has been detached upon an important mission. Col. Miles' position, however, is telt to be serious and it will be relief to hear that he is safe.

The UNION FOR EVER-DEMO-

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

the mountain, through a strip of woods, corn fields, and open ground.

The rebels made occasional stands beducted by our troops of the centre.

Two Colonels were among the rebel slain found upon the field this morning:

Gibbons, however, with much toil, suc ceeded in getting a battery upon the moun tain to the right, and did good execution. General Hatch is represented as having been wounded in the leg. General Re was killed either while seeking a position for a battery or while reconn Five refugees trom Richmond, brought

Five-refugees from Richmond, brought up the river by the gunboat Jacob Bell, were examined by the Provost Marshal yesterday. They left Richmond one week ago last Friday. They state the Southerners were quite jubilant in the belief that Lee would take Washington. He was to have done so before last Monday. There were few or no troops in Richmond, save those in heavitals and convelements.

tanoga, Tenn.

All business, excepting that connected with the army, was dull. Army movements were being vigorously conducted.

Three refugees from Fredericksburg arrived at the Provost Marshal's office in this city resterder. this city yesterday evening. They left Fredericksburg on Wednesday, traveling on foot by night until they reached the Potomac, near Acquia Creek. Here they procured a small boat, and crossed the Potomac. They hailed several vessels, but were upported until the transcort

rebel troops were not left behind at Gordonsville, from whence they say Beauregard is bringing them up.

Burnside's position, won from the enemy in yesterday's battle, commands the only road from Hagerstown to the position where Franklin is fighting to-day, we believe—hence its importance, as to lose the use of it will be most damaging to the enemy in anidous.

Among our that of General Reno. He was killed by a rifle ball, whilst feeling the position of the enemy, on Sunday. I hear of the loss of no other of our general officers. Of the loss of line and field officers we have no danks are darked wished to be put on board and such are darked by the steamer New York, which arrived yesterday:—

Garibaldi wished to be put on board and such are the such

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.

APOTHE CARIES.

DEALERS IN
CORNER FOURTE & MARKET STREETS
NOTES, BONDS, MORTSAGES and other Secu-PITTSBURGH.

THE UNION FOR EVER-DEMO
CRATS and others friendly to the I nion
and the Constitution, will meet at DFF'
MILL Ohio Township, on FRIDAY NIGHT a
7 o'clo k, 49th inst. Comeone, o.me all and hea he truth from cloquentspeakers. Also, on MUN DAY, 23d inst., at KhOWN'S HOTEL For ownship, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE—MY WIFE CAROLINE SMITH, having lett my bed and house, in Middlesex township, Butler county with nut any cause or excuse whatever, all persons are hereby notified not to trust on my account for anything whatever, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

OHRISTIAN SMITH.

Glade Mille, Butler county, Aug 25, sel7-lt

LARGAINS,

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

ALL THE SUMMER GOODS AT CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE

NO. 62 FIFTH STREET, Marked down to make room for Fall Goods

adies House and Toilet Slippers.. Vomen's Single Sole Gaiters. cautiful Sewed Heel French Morocco \$1.00 nd all other goods in same proportion.

Come quick. NOW OR NEVER Next door to the Express office. INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS FOR

SOLD (ER'S USE, super rto any of the so called "Gum Blanket," which are nothing more than Oil CI th. The article we offer is warranted water preof and alike unancied by heat ande id which is not the case with oil cl th. Another supply just received at the India Rubber Depot. 28 and 28 St. Clair street.

sel6

J. & H. PHILLIPS. CENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

Genuine Havana Cigars, Genuine Havana Cigara Genuine Havana Cigars. I am just in receipt of a superior lot of Genuin avana Cigars. Jal and try them. JOSEPH FLEMING,

selb corner Market street and the D.amond.

Spencer & M'Kay, BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

PHOININ STEAM BREWERT, 1 them aboard and brought them to this city. Two of them left their families in Fredericksburg, the other resided in New York. They stated there was a very small rebel force at Fredericksburg, and none at Acquiacreek.

Washington, September 15.—The Star says: At 9 o'clock A. M. to-day the engagement at Burnside's position had not been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous but the first says of the Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862

Cheap Pianos!!

Franklin was heavily engaged this morning, some miles in front of him, the operator.

The division or army corps of the enemy that yesterday morning occupied Hugers towd was not in yesterday's action, though it hastily retraced its steps, in order to be in the fight to-day, which it could easily do. We apprehend neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch's division were in yesterday's action, though both are doubtless supporting Franklin to-day, as they were in position to do so yesterday eventually be a seen of the field at noon.

The army corps of Fitz John Porter passed through Frederick at three A. M. to-day, and were to have arrived on the battle field at noon.

Rebels in the fight say that Beauregard was expected to join them to-day with an army corps 40,000 strong. We have no idea that any such expectation of theirs can be realized. Forty thousand efficient rebel troops were not left behind at Goronsville, from whence they say Beaure-gard is bringing them up.

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