DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

☞ MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the SAINT CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, September 23d, 1862, at 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

A full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested. F. W. BUGHES, Chairman.

ATTEST—GEORGE DE B. KEIM, ROBERT CRANE.

APPALLING DISASTER.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Our local column this morning contains an account of a most terrible disaster which occurred yesterday at the Allegheny Arsenal, and which sent some eighty human beings to untimely deaths. It will also be seen by an advertisement, in another department of our paper, that a public meeting is called to adopt measures for the relief of the families now suffering in consequence of this awful visitation. Let there be measures immediately taken to relieve the sorrowing ones upon whom this appalling calamity has fallen. Many of the departed were the sole support of their respective families, and when we consider that they were, when ushered into eternity, engaged in the service of their country, the condition of their surviving families appeals to us with tenfold pity and emphasis. Our citizens now, one and all, have the highest and most imperative Christian duty to perform: the burial of the dead, the comforting of the afflicted, and the aiding by our substance the destitute families of the departed, are duties which every one will fully and liberally discharge.

THE MALICE OF ABOLITIONISM.

The malicious glee of Abolitionists, whenever the army, under McClellan, meets with a reverse, and the absolute mortification exhibited by them whenever victory crowns their arms, would be incredible were they not so palpable. To bring about the young General's prostration, these livid and reckless partizans would sacrifice his army. Sheridan Knowles, in his historical tragedy of Virginius, shows how the Decemvirs had Dentatus, one of their ablest Generals, while fighting the battles of their country, absolutely murdered, because he would not second them in their designs upon the liberties of the Roman people; abolition conspirators have labored incessantly to affect McClellan's downfall, because he will not consent to their vile purposes of negro emancipation. This is his fault and his only one, and for it he is hated with a depth of malignity, characteristic of the fanatic and the paltroon. No generous nature could hate, as abolitionism hates McClellan; it is as deadly as poison and as cowardly as the assassin. The government, when it invited him to take command of the army in the East, announced to him and to the country the purposes of the contest. They were to put down rebellion and restore the Union. McClellan has kept these objects steadily in view; they are the polar star by which he is directed, and their accomplishment are the end and aim of his ambition. On the ninth of last month he again reminded his soldiers of their mission in an admirable order, in which he said: "The General commanding" said he, "takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of the army that we are engaged in supporting the constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, plunder, or subjugation, that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization."

What a strange contrast these words present to the malignant crew who are constantly disparaging their author? How patriotic and sensible they are compared to the heated ravings of Abolition declaimers? Those miserable reptiles who have upon more than one occasion accused him of sympathy with the rebels, while they were themselves praying for the rebels' success, in order to crush him out of the service, to make way for some one of their own selection.

McClellan's late successes have not in the least caused fanaticism to hide its head; his victories are not denied by them, but weakened by unpardonable comment, and the credit of each achievement given to officers under him. Every little disaster that occurred while he was Major General, no matter where it happened, he was held responsible for, and now every triumph is awarded to those who acted in obedience to his command. This is the course of our genuine Abolitionists towards the leading officer in the service. The Chicago *Post* alluding to these reptiles, a large number of whom are to be found in its neighborhood, quotes them as follows:

"Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled and the government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General."

If there be a man or set of men in this land more detestable and more infamous than the rebels who are in the field seeking the forcible destruction of the country, it is that class of creatures who circulate political canards, who sit at home [illegible] everybody's [illegible]

thing, and who, by day and by night, pray most lustily for national defeat, national disaster and national ruin, that they may have the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so!" The man who refused to rescue a drowning child because he had told the child not to go near the water; the man who refused to give food to his starving neighbor because he had told that neighbor not to engage in the speculation which had impoverished him, were angels of mercy and benevolence compared to the miserable fanatics who are hoping for the sacrifice, defeat and ruin of the federal army, because McClellan is at its head. The country can now understand why McClellan was not reinforced before Richmond.

MUSIC.

The infatuated individual who said

"If music be the food of love, play on:
Give me excess of it; that surfeiting I
May sicken, and so die,"

ought to be about now, on the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, and if he wouldn't soon obtain a surfeit of it, there is no use in brass instruments, fifes and drums. Directly opposite to us, some thirty feet distant, is the Boyd Infantry headquarters, recruiting for Corcoran's Brigade, and from early in the forenoon until late in the evening, we are regaled with a variety of airs that would amaze a mere amateur, and extort admiration from the most *blase* of compositors. With the grand imposing compositions of the "Marseillais" and the "Star Spangled Banner," to the rollicking "Bould Solder Boy," and that other dashing and appropriate air entitled "Root hog or die," we are constantly regaled No sooner does the brass instruments cease to blow the French and American anthems, than the fife and drum invigorates us with the others mentioned, besides occasional snatches of airs of undoubted Hibernian origin, Larry O'Gaff and St. Patrick's Day in the Morning being among the most popular.

This entertainment attracts large crowds of spectators, who, in the evenings, give expression to their delight by vociferous cheering. These, of course, add to our felicity, and make us wish that the Corcoran Brigade will not leave us for several weeks. When they do leave, and the music ceases, we must acknowledge our obligations by declaring that they have furnished us enough of martial strains to answer us for the balance of our military career.

Who defeated the Compromise.

This is a most important question at the present time, for it is now conceded that if the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted by Congress and submitted to the people, the desolating war in which the country is now engaged, would have been avoided. But the Republican party, its leaders and its representatives in Congress were determined that *no compromise* should be submitted to the people. They voted against the Crittenden compromise measures in Congress, and defeated them, they are responsible for the failure of this most humane and patriotic effort to prevent a bloody conflict in the country.—In proof of this position the evidence is so full and unmistakable, the facts so plain and apparent, that all must be convinced who will look at the official record on the subject.

Here is the vote by which the Crittenden Resolutions were defeated. It will be seen that *every Republican in the Senate voted against them.*

Yeas—Messrs, Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnston of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastain, Thomson, and Wigfall, —18.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—20.

In order that the loyal and patriotic men of this country may understand the importance of these resolutions, and what would have been the effect of their ready and honest adoption by the Representatives from the Northern States, we call the attention to the following extrats from the speeches of Senator Pugh, of Ohio, and Senator Douglas of Illinois, delivered on that occasion. Senator Pugh said:—

"The Crittenden proposition has been indorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been indorsed by the Legislature of the noble old commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; aye, sir, and of nearly every State in the Union. *Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this chamber I heard one of them who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and maintain the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this chamber.* Therefore, all of your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her representatives, and Louisiana those two great States which at least would have broken the whole column of secession."—(P. 1480, *Globe.*)

On the same subject Senator Douglas said:

The Senator (Mr. Pugh,) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have been passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Senator Davis himself, when on that Committee of Thirteen, was ready, at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further and say that Mr. Toombs was also.—(P. 1381, *Globe*)

Well done, West Point.

Let the miserable demagogues who seek to cover their treachery to their country under the demagogue's cry against West Point, turn to the battle-field at Frederick and read the glorious record: Hooker, Franklin, Fitzjohn Porter, Sedwick, Keyes Burnside, Reno, McClellan, Halleck! All soldiers from the nation's school! All heroes and veterans in their country's service; all leaders of a gallant army, in which, having confidence in their Generals the new regiments equalled the old, and have routed and defeated the rebel army! Glorious army, all honor to them. Well have they answered the Presidents' confidence, who gave them the command—asked to lead them to victory.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL JESSE L. RENO.

As an offset to the glorious victory achieved by a portion of our army over the rebels in their strong position on the hights commanding the Hagerstown Road, on Sunday last, the telegraph brings us the meager but sad announcement of the death of Jesse L. Reno, Major General of Volunteers, Captain of the Ordnance Department, and one of the most gallant and able officers in the United States Army.

The record of Gen. Reno's military life, although extending over the brief period of sixteen years—brief in comparison to the records of such men as Gens. Scott, Wool and Sumner—is both brilliant and honorable, and his loss cannot fail to be severely felt, not only by the brave troops under his command, but by those companions of his academic career, with whom he fought and bled in the sanguinary contests of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec.

Jesse L. Reno was born in Virginia about the year 1826, and was consequently in the very prime of life, when his name was added to the already too long list of victims of this disastrous rebellion. He entered the West Point Military Academy in 1842, and after four years' patient and most successful study, graduated the eighth in his class—Captain Charles S. Stewart, of the Corps of Engineers, being the first, Major-General George B. M'Clellan the second, and Brigadier-Generals J. G. Blunt and J. G. Foster the third and fourth. The following Generals were also classmates of General Reno: Innis N. Palmer, George Stoneman, George H. Gordon, Truman Seymour, D. N. Couch, and S. D. Sturgis. The redoubtable rebel, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, was also a fellow cadet with these. On the 1st of July, 1846, General Reno was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, being the only cadet of his year appointed to that department. His appointment is credited to Pennsylvania. On the 3d of March, 1847, he received his commission as full Second Lieutenant.

In the meantime, however, war had been declared between the United States and Mexico, and Lieut. Reno was in the field, where he was soon distinguished as the possessor of soldierly qualities of a very high order. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, his conduct was such as to merit special distinction, and he was accordingly brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the storming of Chapultepec, he commanded a howitzer battery and rendered effective service; while at the battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, a repetition of the gallant and merious conduct for which he had been honored at Cerro Gordo was still further rewarded by the brevet rank of Captain. In this engagement he was severely wounded, and had to retire for a while from active service. After his health and strength were sufficiently recruited, he was assigned to duty at the West Point Military Academy, where he remained from January to July, 1849, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. After this he returned to the Ordnance Department and remained there performing the customary duties connected with this important Department until April, 1854, from which date until July, 1854, he assisted in the United States Coast Survey, when he left that field of duty to build a military road from the Big Sandy Rixer to St. Paul. From 1854 to 1857 he was stationed at the Frankfort (Ky.) Arsenal as Second Ordnance Officer, and afterward was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Utah Expedition, when he had the command of of a battery. Returning in 1859, he was sent to the Montgomery (Ala.) Arsenal, and subsequently, by Jeff. Davis, to Leavenworth.

Such was the slowness of promotions in the Ordnance Department in time of peace, that although a Brevet Captain in 1847, General Reno did not get his commission as full First Lieutenant until March, 1853, and it was not until seven years after this, viz., in July, 1860, that he received the full rank of Captain of Ordnance, a rank which he had already held by brevet for over fourteen years.

In the Fall of 1860 he was recalled to Washington, and commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, and ordered to report to General Burnside, who was at Annapolis, fitting out his North Carolina expedition. He served with distinction at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Beaufort, and other places, and was commissioned a Major-General of volunteers, his rank in the regular service being Captain. About the 1st of August last, with General Burnside's Army Corps, he hastened to the relief of General McClellan after he had reached Harrison's Landing, and subsequently proceeded with his command to the Potomac. Participating in the sanguinary conflicts under Pope, he finished his brilliant career in driving the invaders from the soil of Maryland.

Since his appointment to the Burnside Expedition of Hagerstown Heights, General Reno has been continually in the field, and although there are officers having higher and more important command than that intrusted to him, there are none braver or more loyal, and no truer soldier than the late Major General Jesse L. Reno.

Emigration to Hayti.

Sixty-one colored persons—twenty-five adults and thirty-six children—left New York in the bark Chanticleer last week for Port de Paix, Hayti. They were farmers from the West, and go to Hayti to raise cotton.

"Set Back,"

The Chicago *Tribune* says that if McClellan gained a victory it would "set us back six months." General Lee and Stonewall Jackson think the same way.—They and the *Tribune* gang have been "set back" terribly.

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

The Pursuit by Our Forces.

6,000 Prisoners Taken.

Howell Cobb Wounded and A Prisoner.

Splendid Condition of the Army.

Bravery of the 17th Michigan

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The following is a special dispatch to the New York World:

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16.—After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Burkettsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin; the enemy having been driven from their position fell back rapidly to Boonsboro, and thence southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Shepardstown. The pursuit by our troops was rapid—Hooker following by way of Boonsboro, supported by Sumner and Banks, and capturing one thousand prisoners during the morning.

The enemy breakfasted at Kedysville, three miles from Boonsboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place.

Porter's and Reno's corps took a shorter road over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburg at sundown, capturing one hundred prisoners on the way.

Franklin's corps, supported by Couch's division, passed through Burkettsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonsboro to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Ridge mountain, which flanked the enemy's position and brought them within good range of our artillery.

Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle on Sunday evening at Burkettsville Gap, where the enemy were terribly repulsed, though having great advantage of position. Hancock's brigade made a charge up the hill and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cobb and 900 of his Georgians. Cobb is wounded and a prisoner.

The 16th Virginia was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments.

On Sunday Longstreet marched back from Hagerstown to reinforce those troops fighting at the Gap. He arrived in time to join in the rout.

Brig. Gen. Garland, of Virginia, Col. Stranger, of the 19th Virginia, and Col. James, of the 3d South Carolina battalion, were all killed at South Mountain Gap on Sunday evening.

We have taken since Friday about 6,000 prisoners, with less than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of straggling, starving and demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.

The Union army is in splendid condition. The men are all in light marching order, with buoyant spirits over their success. The new Federal regiments were in the fight of Sunday, and behaved with great bravery. The 17th Michigan, out only two weeks, fought till their ammunition was exhausted, and then retired to the wagons in good order, refilled their boxes and returned, and made a terrible charge over a stone wall and through the timber, and almost annihilated Drayton's (S. C.) brigade.

Our total loss will probably not exceed 2,500, killed and wounded, with a very small proportion killed. I can learn of few field officers killed.

I send the following lists of killed and wounded officers, it being all I am able to get to-day.

The army is being rapidly on the move, and all the disabled are going to the rear.

All churches in Middletown and Frederick are to be occupied by the wounded.

Killed—Major General Reno; Captain Brady, Co. K, 11th Penna. Reserves; Lieut. Jackson, Co. G, 11th Penna. Reserves; Sergeant Stewart, Co. G, 11th Penna. Reserves; Capt. Caldwell, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin; Major 96th Penna; Lieut. C. F. Springwater.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—The battle of yesterday closed without a definite result.

No firing has been heard at Hagerstown since four o'clock yesterday.

Stragglers coming into Hagerstown, report General Longstreet killed, and that the rebels had been surrounded. They say that their ammunition and provisions have nearly run out.

The rumor which has reached here that Harper's Ferry had fallen, is not credited at headquarters.

One hundred more rebel prisoners were brought in this morning from Chambersburg, and sent to Camp Curtin. They presented a wretched appearance, and seemed pleased with their new quarters.

The Philadelphia Grey Reserves arrived at Chambersburg last evening safely, and insisted on occupying the cars as quarters for the night.

It is now raining here.

Troops are still arriving.

Charles Dumas, a soldier from Erie county, attempted suicide this morning by stabbing himself in two places, and then cutting his throat.

Maj. Gen. Patterson is now here.

Thirty-two paroled prisoners and deserters were sent to Washington to day, under the charge of Lieut. J. Brooks, of the 51st Penna. Regiment.

The city is full of rumors in regard to the fight at Harper's Ferry.

Information has been received of the fighting at Sharpsburg.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Herlad* states that the rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry in such haste that a part of the Federal prisoners taken were not paroled.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Harrisburg, states that the two portions of the rebel army are united on this side of the Potomac, and a battle was going on all yesterday afternoon. Also, that Gen. Longstreet was killed, and Gen. Hill captured.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The Royal Mail steamer Asia sailed at eight o'clock this morning, with 80 passengers and $12,000 in specie.

Commodore John Percival died at Roxbury this morning.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

PROCLAMATION—WHEREAS, IN and by the 13th section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected in pursuance thereof, I, HARRAH BOOTH, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

Also as directed by said 13th section of the Act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office of appointment or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive or judiciary departments of this State, of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk, at any general or special election in this commonwealth.

The electors of the first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of so much of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the house of Cas. McKennedy, corner Tunnel and Water streets; second precinct to meet at the house of Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of so much of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh as lies north and east of Adams street, being precinct No. 1 of said ward, to meet at the Public School House on Liberty street, in said precinct; the electors of so much of the Fifth Ward as lies south and west of Adams street, being precinct No. 2 of said ward, to meet at the Public School House on the corner of Pike and Wa nut streets in said precinct.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Pacific and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Lombard House in said ward; the electors, second precinct, Third Ward, to meet at the house of George Grist, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward, city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the engine house, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets; second precinct, at the house of John Pack, corner of Chestnut and Main streets.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct at the Burgesses' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham to meet at School House No. 1, in said borough.

The electors of Duquesne borough to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the house of James Sharp in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House corner of Marion street and Brownsville turnpike road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the Public school House.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the house of H. G. Taylor, formerly occupied by John Walker, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough to meet at the school House in said borough.

The electors of Election District No. 1, of Peebles township, up to and at the house of John Reiter, in the village of East Liberty.

The electors of Election District No. 2, in Peebles township, to meet at the Glen Hotel in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public school House, near Oakland, in said township, except the qualified voters residing in sections Nos. 4, 7 and 11, in the city district, who shall vote at all the general elections, in the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Collins township to meet at the house of Wm. McCall, Jr., in the village of East Liberty.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public school House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of John Commersville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Abraham Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Public school House, on the farm of David Shaw, near the White House, formerly occupied by Thomas Neal, now by Wm. A. Shaw.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of H. G. Taylor, formerly occupied by John Walker, in Elizabeth borough.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snyder, formerly occupied by John King, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house kept by F. Heile, at the junction of the Birmingham and coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Cheartiers township to meet at the house of William Kelly, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah M. Farland, formerly Audley M. Farland, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of M. Cleland A. Armor, formerly occupied by J. Phares, in the village of Clifton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at School House No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of Henry V. Thompson, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township, first precinct, to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township; the electors of second precinct to meet at the store house of James Nealy in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Corwin, in said township.

The electors of McClure township, to meet at the house of Jacob Eckart, on Woods' Run, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison at Rodger's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Hugh Dalzell, on the Franklin road, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn town township, first precinct, to meet at the school house at Soda Works, in East Tarentum; second precinct, at the house of James McDowell.

The electors of Neville township to meet at the school house No. 1 thereafter to be called Chaplin school house No. 1 thereafter to be called Chaplin.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries: beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a northerly course, between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd, to the north-east corner of Cable's farm; thence running in a westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to include all farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the River Tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election pull of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Stokes, in said township.

The electors of Scott township to meet at the house of Andrew Griffin, in said township.

The electors of Ingraham township to meet at the public School House in Scheneytown.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for

Five persons for members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator of Allegheny county.

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for County Treasurer of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And the citizens of the several boroughs and townships will elect one person for Director of the Poor of said county.

And the electors aforesaid: residing north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-Third Congressional District, will vote for one person to represent the said District in the Congress of the United States.

And the electors aforesaid, not residing in the above district, who are entitled to vote for the Twenty-second District in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, at Pittsburgh this 10th day of September, 1862, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

sel6td&3tw HARRY WOODS, Sheriff.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

THERE WILL BE A MASS MEETING of the

DEMOCRACY

-AND-

FRIENDS OF THE UNION,

-ON-

TUESDAY EVENING,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK, SEPTEMBER 23d,

On Wood Street, in front of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Hon. Francis Hughes, Hon. William Witte, M. M. Gibson, Esq., George F. Hamilton, Esq., and other speakers will be in attendance. sel8-ad

Cheap Pianos!!
FOURTEEN SECOND HAND PIANOS FOR SALE
An excellent Rosewood Chickering Piano, 6 octave. Price..... $165.00
A Rosewood Gate & Co. Piano, elegant case, 6 octave. Price..... 160 00
A Rosewood Stodart Piano, in but little worse, 6 octave. Price..... 150 00
A Rosewood Bassford Piano, very fine touch, 6½ octave. Price..... 130 00
A Rosewood Grovesteen & Hale, new and richly carved, 7 octave, price..... 170 00
A Rosewood, Hayes & Stein, three years old, 7 octave. Price..... 180 00
A Rosewood, Gilbert, Upright Piano, 6½ octave. Price..... 125 00
A Mahogany Tremont Piano, large size 6 octave. Price..... 75 00
A Rosewood German Piano, large size 6 octave. Price..... 70 00
A Rosewood Chickering Piano, very old but good, 6 octave. Price..... 50 00
A Mahogany, Lond & Bro. oblique, good order, 6 octave. Price..... 45 00
A Mahogany, Astor & Co. and London Piano, 6½ octave. Price..... 20 00
A Walnut Lean-Piano, in good order, 6 octave. Price..... 75 00
A Mahogany, Gibson Piano New York, very good, 6 octave. Price..... 75 00
NEW PIANOS.
A splendid stock of new Pianos, from the best New York and Boston manufactories, are now and constantly receiving new supplies. Prices superlatively the same as the manufacturers, and every instrument warranted, for sale by
sel0 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A GLASS PACKER.
One that understands Lamp fitting preferred.
SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,
sel1 No. 123 Wood street.

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS!
AT REDUCED PRICES
AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICANS.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice, that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price.—These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for *jockeying* and *swindling* purposes.
We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy *Ancres* and *Lepines* of foreign make, already referred to.
We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.
Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company,
sel1-1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Spencer & M'Kay,
BREWERS AND MALSTERS.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862, W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at the office in the Brewery. The Brewery business will be continued by SPENCER & McKAY who intend always keeping on hand a supply of ALE & BEER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.
Address all orders to SPENCER & McKAY, Phœnix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH SPENCER,
s-15-1y JAMES McKAY.

CUPPING AND LEECHING!
MR. & MRS. BESE,
☞ Teeth extracted. Hot, Cold and Shower Bath. F. BESE, 177 Grant street.
v18-2m

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS AT
BORLAND'S.
Ladies Morocco-Heeled Boots, prime..... $1,00
do Calf do do do..... 1.60
do Balmoral do do..... 1.25
Misses Boots, prime..... 75
Children's Boots, prime..... 50
Boys Kip Boots..... 1,50
Youths do..... 1,00
less than half price at 98 Market street. sel3.

FOR RENT—The third and fourth story of the new building No. 21 Fifth street, near Market. The fourth story, 25x60 feet, is being fitted up for a first class DAGUERREAN GALLERY, the location being one of the best in the city. The third story is two commodious rooms, well suited for offices, and will be rented separately or together. Apply to J. L. CARNAGHAN,
sep9 Federal st., near Diamond, Allegheny.

SOLAR OIL WORKS COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA:
OFFICE ST. CLAIR STREET, near the Bridge.
☞ Address
J. WEAVER, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.
my19-tf

CURTIS C. STEINMETZ.....THEODORE M. BLACK.
STEINMETZ & BLACK,
GENERAL
HOUSE CARPENTERS
AND JOBBERS.
SHOP VIRGIN ALLEY, between Wood and Liberty streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
au5

Romig's Eating Saloon,
CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY AND SMITHFIELD STREETS:
Where OYSTERS and all the delicacies of the season will be served up in the most palatable style. [illegible]
sel4 Corner Virgin alley and Smithfield st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, this Thursday evening.
SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A house containing five or six rooms, also some ground attached, and convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $200 per year. Country preferred. Address BOX 375, with location and rent. sep13 3td-eod

☞ THE UNION FOR EVER—DEMOCRATS and others friends to the Union and the Constitution, will meet at DIFFENBAUGH'S MILL, Ohio Township, on FRIDAY NIGHT at 7 o'clock, 19th inst. Come one, come all and hear the truth from eloquent speakers. Also, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at BROWN'S HOTEL, Ross township, at 7 o'clock. sep17-daw

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS—A splendid stock of French and American Flowers, At wholesale only at
Macrum & Glyde's,
A large and fresh stock of all goods in our line on hand, which dealers will find to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere—we are prep