DAILY POST.

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Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS XXIId DISTRICT.
GEO. P. HAMILTON.

FOR CONGRESS XXIIId DISTRICT,
JACOB ZEIGLER, of Butler.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
R. P. FLENNIKEN.

FOR ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CHARLES SHALER.

FOR STATE SENATE.
R. H. KERR.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER.
J. C. BRYANT.
A. J. BAKER.
CAMPBELL STEWART.
MATT. HARBISON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
WILLIAM LINN.

FOR CONTROLLER.
COL. ROBT. ANDERSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
JACOB STUCKRATH.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JOSEPH E. McCABE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

Return of Paroled Officers.

Lieut. H. N. Greatrake, of the Frisbee Infantry, 46th regiment, reached here on Sunday. He gives an account of his capture at Cedar Mountain and states that on the evening after the battle he and the other prisoners were marched to Orange Court House, thence to Gordonsville, and from there to Richmond, where they were confined in a miserable, filthy prison, swarming with vermin and without washing accommodations. They were fed on excellent bread, and fresh beef, which was sometimes poor and in very small quantities, obliging them to buy "extras," smuggled into the prison, at five prices. They were badly treated, frequently insulted and their guards only grew more brutal when remonstrated with.

Lieut. G., personally, knows nothing of Capt. Foulk (whose fate has been in much doubt) but believes him to be a prisoner in the enemy's hands. He was informed by Capt. Bush, of the 28th New York, taken prisoner at Culpepper, that he had seen Capt. F. at Staunton, badly wounded in the foot, and that amputation would be necessary to save his life. He believes Capt. F. is yet at Stanton and will be heard from soon.

Capt. J. H. Stewart and John Hancock, both released at the same time with Lieut. G., were in Washington city on Saturday. They had received furloughs for twenty days and were expected here last night.

A Mutiny.

Saturday's *Washington Star* has the following: "This morning 110 men of Col. Schmeiffenig's regiment (74th Pa.) came to the Provost Marshal's office, and stated that they had refused to march with their command, because through the negligence of their officers they had not been paid for six months, and that their families at home were suffering. They were sent to Forrest Hall prison, Georgetown, where their wants will be attended to."

The Riddles.

Capt. Wm. Riddle, son of the late R. M. Riddle, arrived here on Sunday night, from the army in Virginia, after some months absence. After his escape from Richmond he came to this city and soon after returned to his regiment, the 5th Reserve. He being supposed dead his position in the company had been filled by another and he was appointed to a position in Gen. Meade's staff. He was with him through several battles, until Gen. Reynolds was released from Richmond, when he was transferred to his staff and fought with him at the battle of Antietam, where he received a ball in the right hand, which passed through just at the root of the forefinger. The wound is painful but the finger can be saved, though it will be useless. Capt. R. will remain here until his physician thinks him fit to return, when he will resume his position. His brother, John S. Riddle, a private in the Pittsburgh Rifles, was wounded in the battle at Gaines' Hill, and was in the hospital until last week, when he was released and returned to his regiment. The Riddle boys are over flowing with patriotism and courage and are making for themselves an undying record.

The Oil Market.

The Oil City *Register* of last week, has the following: "We have but little or no change to note since our last. The river at this point is lower than it has been for a number of years, and navigation is almost wholly suspended. There don't seem to be much eagerness among shippers to get their oil forward, under the existing state of the market. Oil is selling at from 70 to 80 cents at the wells. We hear of sales at this point of some 2,000 barrels at $1. The Woodford well, on the Tarr Farm, has started up again, and we are informed is flowing about 400 barrels per day. A considerable amount of oil has changed hands along the Creek since our last, but most of it will be stored at this point until navigation is resumed. Our latest Pittsburgh advices quote Crude at 6½ to 7 cents, Refined 25 cents. The market closes inactive. New barrels are selling at $1,90 to $2. Freights to Pittsburg 80 cents, to Irvin same. The Eastern markets are dull and inactive. The European advices are more favorable for us than they have yet been. We refer our readers to the able circular of Alexander S. Macrea, in another column. Teaming unchanged, from 16 to 35 cents per barrel, according to distance.

The following is the amount received at our different warehouses for the week ending Sept 23d:—Shirk & Co. received 1,227 barrels oil; shipped 1,427 bbls. Hanna's warehouse received 1,244 bbls.; shipped 1,437. Received 1,832 empty barrels.

The Banditti of the Prairies.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia, have issued a "sensation" narrative of adventures in the Western country, entitled 'The Banditti of the Prairies,' or 'The Murderer's Doom.' It is illustrated with descriptive wood cuts, and will be acceptable to those who love to pore over thrilling and hair-breadth adventures. It is for sale (price 50 cents), by Henry Miner, Lyon's building, and W. A. Gildenfenny, No 45 Fifth street.

Not Dead.

It is stated that Nancy Fleming, one of those reported as killed by the Arsenal disaster, is still alive, and hopes are entertained for her recovery. She was buried beneath the fallen timbers, and was badly burnt on the back of the neck and arms, before she was rescued. She is twelve years of age, and is now lying at the residence of her mother, in the Fifth Ward. She was deeply burned, and suffers much pain, but her physician thinks she will ultimately recover.

Killed at Bull's Run.

Samuel Addison Lyon, son of H. B. Lyon, of Duquesne borough, was among the killed in the battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29th. He was a member of Co. D, 11th Reserves, and was only eighteen years of age.

For the Post.

Dr. Plumer.

We have, for some months past, given careful attention to the discussion which has existed for a considerable period in the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny. We have more than once felt inclined to take up the pen and add another to the many who have made the affairs of that church the subject of their discussions. The reason why we have not done so is because we have considered the pastor of the Central Church, amply able to defend himself; but events have shown that however great may have been his ability, however little or however great may have been the exertions of his friends in his favor, he has at last been obliged to yield to the pressure which has been brought against him, and is now no longer a member of our community, and no longer fills therein the position of either a pastor or a Professor. In his absence, he has left behind him in the hands of his friends, a reputation, which among the many, we fear, stands not at the highest; among the few is cherished with a more than ordinary friendship. His character has been aspersed, his motives have been misunderstood, his loyalty has been impeached, and he has been driven an impoverished man, from the many happy associations here formed, and from those institutions which, to a great extent, had been the result of his own toil: it is our duty, therefore, as far as we are able, to defend him, and discover the reasons why he has left us.

Dr. Plumer came to our city some years since, to fill the position of a Professor in the Theological Seminary of Western Pennsylvania. At that time we believe the Seminary did not stand as high in the estimation of the people as it does at present. Owing greatly to the exertions of Dr. Plumer, its prosperity was greatly increased, and it was advanced to its present high state. After having filled the post of a Professor for a considerable period, he was induced by a few of his friends, to add the duties of a pastor to those which he was already performing; and accordingly, having gathered about him a small congregation, he commenced holding religious services in the Odd Fellow's Hall, Allegheny. Under his fostering care his congregation rapidly increased and had soon become so large that the hall was no longer sufficiently large to hold them. It was proposed and decided to build a large and handsome church, and in a month arose from the scarcely cooled ashes of another building, on Anderson street, the tasteful and elegant structure which now bears the name of Central Church. Up to this time, and for some months after, love and peace and union filled the congregation. On the one hand the pastor was revered by his charge, and he on the other felt grateful for and honored by the prosperity which they ascribed to him. At this time the dreadful civil war in which we are now involved—the great Pandora's box of evils to our country—commenced. Some of the congregation became displeased with, what they considered the Doctor's sentiments in reference to the war. They were also displeased that he did not accede to their wishes in conforming the worship to what they considered demanded by the circumstances of the country, and that he did not show sufficient respect to the recommendations of the President. Considerable discussion ensued, and in a short time the excitement became so intense that a meeting was called to take into consideration the Doctor's conduct, and to remove him from his position of pastor. A set of condemnatory resolutions, and such as would have rendered necessary the resignation of the Doctor, were proposed and voted down by a large majority, and another set, expressing satisfaction with his course, were substituted by an equally large majority. The matter, so far as the church was concerned, was now generally considered settled; but the minority, as usual with revolutionary bodies, were energetic: they were wealthy and influential; they carried with them, apparently, the sympathy of those outside of the church: They determined to withdraw from the congregation, and, in doing so, drew up and presented to the Presbytery a memorial containing their supposed wrongs; whereupon a meeting of the Presbytery was convened, and it was decided thereby that Doctor Plumer be requested to resign, and that committees be appointed to settle the affairs of the church. Dr. Plumer did not resign, committees were appointed, but harmony between the different bodies was now totally destroyed. The minority insisted that the pastor should resign; the majority were just as determined to retain him. The dispute was finally, and as the majority supposed, forever settled, by the repayment to the minority of the sum they had contributed to the church, and by their final withdrawal from the congregation. Unity was now restored to the congregation; those who remained loved their pastor the more for the trials he had undergone. The affair, however, was not yet ended. It had gotten into the public press; partisan feeling had been aroused by every means at the command of the doctor's enemies. On every side—in every house—were heard invidious criticisms upon his conduct, while he and his friends were totally silent. Those who felt inclined to defend him were silenced by the wild clamor with which their propositions were met. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seminary was called for the 18th and one of the Presbytery for the 19th of September, to consider the question of the dismissal of the Doctor from the offices which he filled, and intimations were given him that he had better resign. It was not necessary, however, to give such intimation. It must have been evident to a mind of less capacity than that of Dr. Plumer that he was allowed the choice of an alternative: he must either resign or be dismissed. The Presbytery, which had before requested him to resign, intended this time to make their action effectual; and the convening of these bodies alone, after the past excitement and discussion, when, if they did not intend to act, there could have been no possible necessity for meeting, is sufficient evidence of what they intended to do. The Doctor, worn by care and anxiety, almost crazed by the constant abuse he was receiving from every side, chose what he considered the better horn of the dilemma, and resigned both his charges. If anything else was necessary to show that his resignation was a virtual dismissal, it was the unanimity with which his resignation was accepted. They knew that nothing would have more delighted the old man's heart than to have had his resignation refused, and he allowed to remain in peace and comfort among long-continued and well-tried friends. Had they not intended, therefore, to dismiss him, they would have voted otherwise; and we may, therefore, consider his departure compulsory.

We ask: what were the grounds upon which these bodies based their action? After much inquiry, and amid all the numerous and often indefinite complaints we have heard, we have found only two. They are disloyalty and injury to the church! And, after a little analyzing we think they really unite in one. For, on the one hand, the Presbyterian church does not take cognizance of the political opinions of its members, so long as they do not affect the prosperity and government of its own body. It deals, so far as opinions are concerned, exclusively with moral and religious principles; it does not go beyond its sphere to deal with the political or financial principles of men. Thus, even in this great rebellion, when principles of different kinds are greatly confused, while in two successive assemblies she votes it as her duty to sustain the Union, she in no way endeavors to control the conduct of those members who may not sustain the Union. Though no longer represented in its general assemblies, the member from the South is just as much a member to-day as he was before the war commenced. The minister there is just as much a minister now as then—and if a minister was to come to us from England, and, believing that a monarchial government was the best, and that ours was all wrong, he would not be interfered with so long as the church was not affected. Disloyalty, therefore, aside from injury to the church, could not have been the reason why the should so act. On the other hand, the only injury that Dr. Plumer is considered to have done the church has been through his supposed disloyalty. In all other respects his conduct is unimpeached, his reputation bright as the mirror. The only objection, then, to his conduct is that through his disloyalty he has injured and is injuring the church. It might be thrown into some such syllogism as this. All disloyal Presbyterian pastors in the North do injury to the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Plumer is a disloyal pastor; therefore he injures the church. There are evidently two proposition to be proved here. 1st. That disloyal pastors do injure the church. 2d. That Dr. Plumer is disloyal. We pass by the first, merely expressing a doubt as to the connection between the church and State, and as to whether political opinion, even here in the North can, unless so used as to become a moral question—such as in stirrup commotions, &c.,—in any way effect the church, and come immediately to the second. If we can prove that he was not disloyal, then he could not, through disloyalty, injure the church, and we must look elsewhere for the cause of trouble.

Let us see what are the evidences of the Doctor's disloyalty. They are such only as have come from himself. No one, either at home or abroad, has, by writing or otherwise, accused him of any positive act tending to destroy or discredit the Government. All his sins in this respect have been negative sins, not such as even the present administration would take notice of. He has never committed any overt act against the government; he has never given the enemy aid and comfort: and these according to the law of the land, are the only ways in which a man can be disloyal to the government. The sins of omission of which they accuse him—and which indeed he never hesitated to do openly in sight of all—thus, indeed, to an impartial view, to a great extent refuting the accusations made against him—were that in his prayers in the church he omitted to pray for the President of the United States to put down rebellion, and refused to observe the day set apart for thanksgiving after the battle of Shiloh. The first charge amounts to nothing, inasmuch as he never omitted to pray for the chief magistrate of the nation, and those who were in authority under him: and while he made the other two omissions, he at the same time prayed for the soldiers, and that its former peace and prosperity might again be restored to the land. Coupling these with his continued residence, the utmost that can be drawn from them is that he believed in the right of secession, but that while he believed in this right, the earnest desire of his heart was that the land might be restored to its former prosperity. This we say was the utmost that could be drawn from these sources. Is a belief in the right of secession disloyal? Then hundreds in the North, who have given thousands of dollars and the blood of their children to sustain the Union, whose sympathies and interest are on its side, are disloyal. On the same principle, one who believed our form of government to be wrong and that of some other nation to be right, would be disloyal. This doctrine, if it be doctrine at all, is one which has been established in the last two years. Before that time we have heard the question discussed with warmth in societies and on the street corners and none of those who were in favor of secession were then or have been since suspected of disloyalty. And Dr. Plumer, a man whose years, whose ability, whose learning, would cause him to form his opinions maturely, who had seen so much of the past prosperity of the country, and who had looked forward to its future as the beacon light of the oppressed, would seem to be the last one to be accused of disloyalty, because he might have upon some subject an abstract opinion which he hoped and expected never to see tested. As it results, however, we find that he is not even a secessionist. In a card dated July 22d, 1862, he tells us that he was born under the flag, and expects always to live under the noble Constitution of the United States—that civil government is the ordinance of God, and that the government of the United States is such ordinance of God to him and his children, that he has sustained and always will sustain it; that there is no provision in our government for secession and that secession is revolution. Here we have him standing upon the exact ground, in reference to secession, as those who argued against secession before the war broke out, the same ground with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. But even this does not suit. Revolution should have been called rebellion; whereas should one turn to the most approved authorities he will find that revolution exists when the dejure government is thrown off and a de facto government is established in its place, and that the English Revolution under Cromwell is still called a revolution, though unsuccessful, and the American revolution was called revolution before it was accomplished: this expression, however, is not Doctor Plumer's, but inserted at the suggestion of one whose loyalty is unquestioned. Now this card, one would have supposed, forever settled the question of loyalty. Far from it, the storm grew fiercer than ever. The facts that he did not pray for the putting down of rebellion and had neglected to observe the President's day were still to be accounted for. They could not see that the whole matter was now reduced to a question of policy, and that Doctor Plumer, with many thousand others, might think the policy at present pursued altogether wrong, that he might think one of a hundred others was the right one. We do not presume to know what was the policy of the Rev. Dr., but we suppose it was the not uncommon one, that this war was unnecessary in the beginning, and that the destructive policy, the war policy was entirely wrong, and that a victory on either side was less to be rejoiced over than deplored, and he could not pray for what he thus believed to be wrong. Is such a belief, in a particular policy, disloyalty? Then the thousands who have believed the President to advance too slowly in his measures are disloyal;—then the Quakers are disloyal; then all who differ from the administration, in the slightest degree, are disloyal, and government has become nothing more than a vast despotism. We do not believe that those who persecuted intended to injure Dr. Plumer without cause. They had so confused in their minds religious and political principles, they had become so used to look upon political principles in a merely abstract moral point of view, that because he differed therein from them, he was unworthy his position of pastor and teacher. That they did not intend it does not alter the case; they were really persecuting a patriotic man on account of his politics. Indeed many of them even went so far as to state their belief in his loyalty, but put their opposition to him on injury to the church. But in this case, as we have shown, these two grounds were one. We are willing sooner to believe their hearts than their heads. The former were all right, the latter were all wrong. We trust that with us they will hereafter say that Dr. Plumer did not through disloyalty injure the church, and if any of his congregation have made his actions an excuse for injuring, they did so without just cause on his part, and should themselves suffer for it.

There is an old maxim of the Roman Catholic Church, which is indeed its chief glory, which we believe has been received through that church and adopted into the Protestant denomination. Whether it has or has not, its grandeur is the same, and it will apply equally to all the relations of men with each other. It is, "Unity in necessary things; liberality in doubtful things; charity in all things." We cannot see how the removal of Dr. Plumer promoted any of these objects. It could not promote unity; for when he was removed there was unity both in church and seminary, and the result would be rather to drive many in disgust from the church. Certainly, if there ever was an opportunity for liberality, there was in his case. The subject was one outside of the church; one upon which no two men agree, and in which, if we follow the march of events, we find him more nearly right than those who have favored a more destrustive policy. No one can deny that we are worse off to day, notwithstanding the loss of so many lives, than we were when we commenced to quell rebellion. And where is that charity which "suffereth long and is kind;" that charity which covereth over the nakedness of the father: that charity which seeth not the fault of a friend; that charity—that love—which is the greatest of all the virtues. We see it not. One fault might have been overlooked, amid so many good deeds and good qualities; one blemish might have been hidden. Could they not have remembered how much more affluence he had left behind him to come here; how many times he had refused higher salaries to go to other places: how he had expended his own fortune in furthering the interests of the church here: how patiently and nobly he had borne the insults of the past year? They did not remember his good deeds—only his sin.

Perhaps they ought not to be bla they were only representing that mob-spirit, which with its smelling committees and with its prying into private transactions, has ruled us in the past year. When the minds of the people are perverted, we ought not to expect too much of those who lead them. All distinctions have been mingled; it ought to be expected that those who follow the popular current should remember them. But we can hardly forgive the spirit that would drive from his church a pastor, in accordance with the will of a minority of twenty-four, against that of a majority of one hundred and fourteen; nor that excludes from his professional chair, a Professor, where forty out of forty-four of the students memorialized for his continuance therein, and a number of others have left the Institution.

Nor should we cast too much blame upon the man high in the nation's councils, who, while he is proclaiming freedom to the African, he is compelled to excuse himself, through the public press, for the only practical action in favor of liberty of speech and liberty of thought, that he will probably ever have an opportunity to perform, and which, if he had not re-called, might have saved to us a loyal man and a christian. We trust, however, soon to see this false public sentiment corrected, and before many years pass by, we hope to see the return of Dr. Plumer to our midst, to enjoy again the pleasant associations of his past life, without the bitter thorns which have lately pierced his sides.

Reception Committee.

The Board of Trade yesterday appointed the following committee to receive the Naval Commission who, with a special committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, will pay a visit to our city this week: Hon. Thos. M Howe, chairman, Hon. A. W. Loomis, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Col Jas. M. Cooper, John H. Shoenberger, James Park, Jr., Wm M. Shinn, Wm. K. Nimick, Geo. H. Thurston, Isaiah Dickey, B. F. Jones, James I. Bennett. The committee will leave to-day at 5.50 P. M. for Altoona, to meet the distinguished party, and the visitors will arrive on Wednesday on the noon train.

Death of Jos. S. Leech.

A letter from John L. Leech, from Washington City, announces that his brother, Joseph S. Leech, who aided in organizing the Hampton Battery, and was one of its most active members, died in Richmond on Tuesday last. He was taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain, while being conveyed (sick) in an ambulance to the hospital, and grew worse after reaching Richmond. He was a son of the late Malcolm Leech, about forty years old, and head of the late firm of Jos. S. Leech & Co., Liberty street. He leaves a wife and several children. We also learn that another member of the Battery, Milton Donaldson, son of Mrs. Hannah Donaldson, of Lawrenceville, died in Richmond, (where he was taken at the same time, having been captured in the same battle) a few days prior to Mr. Leech.

Military Funeral.

On Sunday the remains of Jas. D. Travelli, John D. Tracey and Wm. C. Richey, who fell in the battle of Antietam, were buried with great solemnity in the village of Sewickley, where their friends reside. The new Presbyterian church was crowed to suffocation and the ceremonies were very solemn and appropriate, being conducted by several clergymen. The bodies were escorted to the cemetery by a detachment of the Leet Guards, Capt. R. P. Nevin and three vollies fired over them after they were lowered into the grave.

Blackwood.

Henry Miner, Lyon's Building, Fifth street, sends us the September number of Blackwood. Its contents are as readable as usual and among the most interesting to Americans is one on President Jefferson Davis, who is very highly spoken of, the article closing with these words: "But be the struggle long or short, history will regard Jefferson Davis as one of the few great men that this war has produced." Straws shows which way the wind blows.

Gas Fitting.

We desire to direct our readers to the card of Messrs. J. & M. McSteen, elsewhere. They make all kinds of brass castings to order, of the best material, on the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner, giving particular attention to brass and iron cocks. They do gas and steam fitting in all the branches and fit up oil refineries. Being practical mechanics they make good work at reasonable prices. Orders left at Bown & Tetley's, Wood street, will receive early attention.

Lint and Bandages.

The Sisters of Mercy have contributed to the Sanitary Committee a quantity of lint and bandages prepared by them and under their direction, and have left it with Weyman & Son to be sent to the hospitals. It consists of one large box of bandages and six boxes of prepared lint.

The Corcoran Regiment.

A dispatch received from the War Department yesterday extends the time for raising this regiment to the 10th of October, and orders that the men shall receive bounty and advance pay. This is about the last chance to enlist, and we hope to see the regiment fill up at once, as it will leave but few men to be drafted in this county.

Hospital Supplies.

The Subsistence Committee have received notice that no more lint or bandages are wanted in the hospitals at present, but that there is a great want of under clothes, muslin shirts, wines and jellies. It is said that there need be no fear of the supply of these articles being too great.

State Militia.

Several companies of State Militia passed through on Sunday, Sunday night and yesterday, on their way home. They were all fed by the Subsistence Committee at City Hall.

In the City.

Adjutant General Russell arrived here yesterday, on a business visit. An effort is to be made to induce him to extend the time for hearing claimants for exemption.

The Coroner's Fees in the Arsenal Case.

It has become a question of some interest as to who shall pay the expenses of the inquest just concluded by the Coroner upon the bodies of those killed by the Arsenal disaster. If fees were charged upon each body, the aggregate would be large—nearly $300; but we understand the Coroner will not demand more than a reasonable compensation. But the Controller, we are informed, says he will not pay the bill, as the accident occurred within the jurisdiction of the United States authorities; and we confess we cannot see how it can be paid by the General Government, as the inquest was not authorized by it, and the Coroner is not a Government officer. We apprehend that it will be difficult for the Coroner to collect his fees. Some are of opinion that there would be equal difficulty in taking action under the verdict, owing to obstacles in the way of issuing and executing any process that will reach the parties implicated. If tried at all, their case must come before a United States Court.

The Draft in Third Ward.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward, held last evening at the Public School House, Dr. Gallagher was called to the chair, David Sims appointed Vice President, and Wm. J. Montgomery, Secretary.

The President read the call of the meeting, when after consultation, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to select two persons from each block for the purpose of enrolling the names of all volunteers who have gone to the war, said committee to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday night.

The committee appointed were D. Sims, G. Leonard, J. Kelly, C. W. Lewis and Dr. Petrick.

City Councils.

The "city fathers" held their regular monthly meeting last evening but transacted no business of public importance. A resolution granting to the Neptune Fire Co., recently supplied with a new steamer, the same appropriation as other steamers, and 500 feet of hose, was referred to the committee on fire engines and hose. A report from the street committee, adverse to the grading and paving of Ætna street, between Walnut and Factory was accepted in both branches. The report of the auditing committee on the account of the Board of Guardians, approving them, was accepted and the receipts and expenditures ordered to be published in the city papers. An ordinance was passed in both branches fixing the grade of Logan street from Webster to Bedford. The levy and assessment of benefits on the Ann street sewer, Eighth Ward, were approved. Sundry bills were ordered to be paid.

Select Council passed an ordinance fixing the rates of water rent outside the city limits at double the rates in the city. A resolution was offered in Select Council instructing the Second District Street Commissioner to have the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue extended according to the Act of Assembly, i. e., within ten days after all the money is paid in. After some argument it was lost.

Rosh Hoshanah.

The places of business of the Jews of our city, which had been closed since Wednesday evening, were opened on Saturday morning. They were closed during the celebration of the Rosh Hoshanah, or Jewish New Year, which commenced on Wednesday evening and continued two days—a very solemn period, during which all business was suspended and the greater portion of the time spent in the synagogue, where one of the peculiar ceremonies attached to the festival is performed. It consists of the blowing of the Sophar or trumpet formed of a ram's horn, each sound from which has a symbolical signification connected with the history of the Jewish race.

The New Postage Currency.

It is a criminal offence to sell the new postage stamp currency for any larger sum than is specified on its face. The penalty is a fine of $500. It is said that in other cities a premium has been demanded on this species of currency. The act of Congress of March 3d, 1855, (Section 195,) embodies the facts which we have just stated. The mutilation of bank notes, and the use of their different halves, is without any authority of law. The half of a bank note conveys no promise to pay, and need not legally be reedemed at any bank.

Taking the Oath.

Alderman Taylor has, within a few days, administered the oath of allegiance to all the employees on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

General Milroy's Brigade.

A portion, if not the whole of Gen. Milroy's brigade was to leave Harrisburg last evening for Western Virginia. It will probably reach here this afternoon, but we cannot name the hour.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM the East a large and choice selection of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
for Gents' and Youths wear, embracing all the newest styles COATINGS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. W. H. McGEE & CO.,
143 Federal street
Corner Market Square, Allegheny city. my9

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE LAST INSTALLMENT on the assessment for Grading and paving, made under the supplement to the city Charter is due, and if not paid before the 1st of October next, will be placed in the hands of the city Solicitor for collection, subject to costs of suit.
se9-tf WM. EICHBAUM, Treasurer.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

SHOOTING NELSON AT LOUISVILLE.

A Card from the Governor of New Hampshire.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of General Nelson by Davis. About a week ago, Nelson placed Davis in command of the home guard forces of the city.—At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on entrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was General Officer and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order a Provost Marshal to eject him from the city.

This morning Governor Morton and General Nelson were standing near the desk of the Galt House. Gen. Davis approached and requested Governor Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson being a little deaf asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him on the face. Davis stepped back and clinched his fist and again demanded an apology.—Nelson slapped him in the face again and denounced him a coward.—Davis then turned away and procured a pistol from a friend and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself immediately firing, the ball penetrating the left breast. Nelson died in about twenty minutes after. Nelson requested to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. Talbot, rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House. Mr. Talbot administered the sacrament according to the forms of his church. The General repeated the service after the minister and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

Trains on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad have discontinued running for the present.

The rebels have captured the telegraph instruments at Lagrange and Obannons.

A gentleman from Frankfort says that on Friday there were 400 rebel troops at that place, and they expected Humphrey Marshal to take charge of the post.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The following card is published to-day:

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 29.—Having been requested to read the New York Daily Herald of to-day, so far as it describes the purposes and doings of the late Conference of Governors at Altoona, and happening to be the only member of the Conference now in this city, I do not hesitate to say that the implications contained in the correspondence from Altoona are without foundation in fact. The meeting was characterized by the most kindly harmony of sentiment and unanimity of action in support of the government, in a most vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the rebellion.

Signed, N. S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 29.—The steamship Europa passed off this point on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, and was boarded by the Associated Press news Yacht. Her advices are to the 20th inst.

The steamer Teutonia arrived out on the 19th and the Persia on the 20th.

The political news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—The sales of Cotton on Saturday amounted to 2,500 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs closed dull but steady at the decline reported in Friday's circular, of 6d on flour, and 2d on wheat. Corn is unchanged. The market for provisions is flat.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consuls are quoted at 93⅜a94½. Money—Illinois shares 49½ per cent. discount.

In Manchester the Chamber of Commerce had presented an address to Mr. Laing, who made a lengthy address on India affairs, in which he said we could not expect more than a million and a quarter bales of cotton from India next year, if, therefore, it should be impossible to get cotton raised in the Southern States during the present crisis we must go on with the augmenting evils for the next twelve months, but he believed not many months would elapse before the termination of the struggle and the recognition, by England and other great powers, of the Southern Confederacy. Jute is authoritively pronounced too brittle for a substitute for cotton, and has fallen £9 @ £10 per ton from highest point during the late exeitemen, on Friday, however, there was a slight renewal of demand and some recovery in prces.

The La France asserts that a majority of cabinet jurors decided on proposing terms of capitulation to Gen. Forey, on the basis of the surrender of the City of Mexico and Pueblo to the French.

The Paris Bourse is inanimate but firm. Rentes 69f. 5c.

The French cotton districts are described as suffering dreadfully. The distress at Mulholnner exceeds anything in Lancaster.

The English physician sent to Garibaldi has reported favorably. He declares no ball ever entered, but struck and broke the inner bone of the ankle. The wound has been laid open and progresses favorably.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—A Louisville correspondent of the *Times* says Davis went into the Galt House at half past eight this morning, where he met Nelson, and referred to the insulting treatment he had received at his hands, in ordering him to Cincinnati. Nelson cursed him in a most infamous manner, and struck him in the face several times, and then retired a few paces. Davis berrowed a pistol from a friend and advanced upon Nelson, who by this time had gained the stairway, walked directly up to him and fired. Everybody who witnessed the affair justifies Davis.

LOUISVILLE, September 29.—At the Galt House about 8 o'clock this morning a difficulty occurred between Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Major General Nelson. It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time. Nelson was in the office of the Galt House and Davis spoke to him and Nelson refused to listen to him and used some insulting language. Davis immadiately borrowed a pistol and followed Nelson who was going up stairs to his room, and whilst on the stairs Davis shot him, the ball entering his heart. Nelson afterwards walked to his room and was laid on a mattress.

LATER, 8:35.—Gen. Nelson is dead.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29th.—Three hundred Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, attacked Col. Sibley's camp on the 23d. The battle lasted two hours, resulting in the repulse of the Indians with a loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded. Four whites were killed and thirty or forty were wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows an increase of loans of 1861, $758, a decrease of specie $270,485, an increase of circulation $116 63, an increase of deposits $461,390.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The bark Teresa from Maracaibo on September 4th, reports that a revolution broke out in that country on August 23d.

AUCTION SALES.

Bankrupt's Sale of Boots and Shoes.
SELLING AT No. 28 FIFTH ST.
WITHOUT THE LEAST REGARD to cost, as they must be closed out immediately.
COME AND SEE.
2d Door below Exchange Bank.
se24-

MILITARY NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO ALL CITIZENS SUBJECT to the Draft. By inlisting in the Smith Guards, you get the largest prize bounty paid when sworn in. Recruiting offices Washington Hotel, Canal Bridge, and 9th Ward, corner of Morris and Penn streets.
CAPT. JOHN KOST.
1st LIEUT. FRED CURL, } Recruiting Officers.
2D do THOS. POWERS, }
se18

KNAP'S PENNA. BATTERY.
LIEUT. CHARLES A. ATWELL HAS been authorized to raise another section for this Pittsburgh Battery.
25 GOOD, ABLE-BODIED MEN
will be received by applying immediately at the recruiting office,
No. 67 Fourth street.
Pay, rations and clothing from date of enlistment. LIEUT. CHAS. A. ATWELL,
se17-tf Recruiting Officer.

Corcoran Regiment.
WILLIAM FREW GUARDS IS now being recruited by the undersigned for the above regiment at
Lyon's Building, Fifth Street,
over Miner's Depot.
Men joining this Company will receive
Same Bounty as Other Companies
now being recruited.
ROBERT S. LYNCH,
se11-tf Captain

INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS FOR SOLDIER'S USE, superior to any of these called "Gum Blankets," which are nothing more than Oil Cloth. The article we offer is warranted water proof and alike unaffected by heat and cold, which is not the case with oil cloth. Another supply just received at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
se16 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

Read! Read! Read!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!
GREAT RELIEF TO THE AFFLICTED, and those suffering from weakness of sight
TO ALL, YOUNG AND OLD:
you wish to experience great relief in your sight, try the world-renowned
RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Purchasers will continue to find perfect satisfaction by trying these Spectacles. Sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Optician,
No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building.
The Russian Pebble inserted in old frames, if desired.
Beware Imposters and Pretenders.
jy22

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY
PITTSBURGH, PA
Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil, Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
Also Jobbing and Machine every description made to order.
Having a complete machine shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to
se11yd&w

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
Awarded the First Premium at the
United States Fair
FOR THE YEARS
1858, 1859 and 1860.
UPWARDS OF 80,000
MACHINES sold in the United States,
MORE THAN
20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR
We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most useful Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machines. Circulars giving prices and description of machine furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.
Every Machine warranted for three years.
ap3 WM. SUMNER & CO.

The Philosophic Burner.
HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING Philosophic Burner for Carbon Oil is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the Common Burners.
1. It makes a large or mall light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quantity of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night-lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.
These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold a No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
je25-lyd&w P. HAYDEN.

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, is but little worn, 6 octave. Price	150 00
A Rosewood Bassford Piano, very fine touch, 6¾ octave. Price	130 00
A Rosewood, Grovisteen & Hale, new and richly carved, 7 octave, Price	170 00
A Rosewood, Hayes & Co. Piano, three years old, 7 octave. Price	180 00
A Rosewood, Gilbert, Upright Piano, 6¼ octave. Price	125 00
A Mahogany T. Lond 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., old but in good order, 6 octave. Price	45 00
A Mahogany, Astor & Co., old London Piano, 5½ octaves. Price	20 00
A Walnut Lease 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 makers on hand, and constantly receiving new supplies. *Prices invariably* the same as the manufacturers, and every instrument warranted. For sale by
se10 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

DAUB & CAPPELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 185 SMITHFIELD STREET.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large and well selected stock of
FALL GOODS,
consisting of
Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.
ALSO—A large stock of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
including *Woolen Shirts, Paper Collars, Neck Ties*, and everything usually kept by first class Furnishing Stores. Orders promptly executed. au30:lyd

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
WM. HAZLETT
Has opened an office at
NO. 90 WATER STREET,
Where he will transact a General Steamboat Agency business, and would solicit a share of patronage from steamboat men. ap24-lyd

SOAP STONE DUST—30 BARRELS for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS.