DAILY POST.

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

☞ Reading matter on every page.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' ADMONITIONS.

It is wonderful to reflect and measure how a people the most intelligent are affected by civil commotion. As long as there is a steady hand at the helm of State, the national bark glides smoothly on, but when he shrinks before the terrers by which he is surrounded, his nerves give way, and he and his vessel are left to the mercy of the winds and waves. When the Southern rebellion first reared its monstrous visage, the President, the commander of our national vessel, called upon the people to come to his rescue, and the rescue of the ship of government. He told them that their services were needed to preserve the Constitution and the Union. We shook hands in amity, upon this glorious enterprise, each one resolved to do his utmost in bringing about so great an achievement as the preservation of a government like ours. Judge Douglas, our great leader, then proclaimed the duty of us all to be the prosecution of hostilities, for the preservation of the Union; and for his enthusiastic and hearty support of the war measures of the government is the country indebted for the unanimity manifested among the people for the suppression of the revolt. In the last speech made by him, in the Wigwam, at Chicago, he gave utterance to some significant sentiments. His sagacious mind, peering into the future, seemed to have seen, in the dim distance, the very state of affairs, which now afflicts us. He knew the terrible and bloody spirit of fanaticism, and dreaded its license when in undisputed power. It would be well now for us all to go back and ponder over some of the admonitions and forbodings of the departed statesman; and, it would be peculiarly servicable if the many who are appropriating his fame and principles for place were to reflect upon and henceforth observe his patriotic teachings. Upon the occasion referred to, Judge Douglas thus illustrated his sagacity, his patriotism and his humanity:

"War does exist. It is a sad thought to every patriot. War—civil war—must be recognized as existing in the United States. We may no longer close our eyes to that solemn fact. This Government must be maintained, the enemies of the country overthrown, and the more stupendous and overwhelming our preparations the less bloodshed and the shorter the struggle.

"But, my countrymen, we must remember that there are certain restraints upon men's actions in time of war. *We must never forget that we are a civilized and Christian people, and that the war must be prosecuted for the purposes and in the mode recognized by Christian nations. There must not be a war waged against the Constitutional rights of any people on earth, nor must it be waged against women and children and innocent prize so. Savages must not light their scalping knives of indiscriminate destruction in regard. I say to you, I will never sanction such acts of warfare upon the rights of others, but I will beseech God to inspire my countrymen never to lay down their arms until they recognize our Constitutional rights.*"

Were the departed author of these sentiments to rise from his tomb and reiterate them now, he would be called a traitor by the apostate and parasite, Forney, and the many lesser creatures of corruption, who are now blatant in their praises of his teachings. Do we now hear any of them talk as did Judge Douglas in the paragraph above quoted? Do they now admonish the Government against the possibility of servile insurrection, in which millions of women and children would be the victims of all its attendant horrors? Nothing of this sort; but, on the contrary, slander and calumny are their daily avocation, against all who will not assent to their bloody and brutal programme.

Judge Douglas died at an unfortunate time for his country; "he should have died hereafter;" for had he lived he would have kept fanaticism at bay and saved the President from being a victim to its accursed machinations. Had he lived, the country would now be spared the most brazen exhibition of hypocrisy, upon the part of his professed followers, that was ever known among any people. Had he lived, he would have held the President firmly to the helm of the Ship of State, and when the tempest of fanaticism howled most fiercely in his ear, and the clouds grew black and thick around him, Judge Douglas, like the spirit moving upon the face of the troubled waters, would whisper, "Peace, be still." But, alas, his indomitable spirit is hushed in death; his clarion notes, that shouted out defiance to Southern treason when aimed solely against himself, and contempt for the barking radicals who now gloat over a prostrated and bleeding Union, is silent as his tomb. The comprehensive teachings of the statesman are discarded, and the counsels of the fanatic rule the hour. All solicitude for Douglas' conceptions of the Constitution are forgotten in a mad and furious crusade for negro emancipation.

Cotton in Italy and Cochin China.

Experiments are to be made in Italy with the view of testing the adaptability of its soil for the growth of cotton. The subject has been introduced by Professor Philo Manetta, who resided for six years in the cotton-producing districts of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Lousiana. In a pamphlet of thirty pages he has given clear directions for the cultivation of this plant in every stage of its progress, together with an enumeration of the Italian soils presenting the best guaranties for a successful trial. The climate of Southern and central Italy is naturally the most especially adapted for the purpose; but Professor Manetta is of the opinion that an experiment might also be made in Lombardy. A letter from Cochin China says that the cotton plant grows spontaneously in that country, and that France may find there a sufficient quantity to render her independent of any foreign supply. The cotton grown in Cochin China belongs to the species known in commerce as short silk.

EXTIRPATE THE CAUSE OF WAR.

Let the frequent use that is made of this argument by the Abolitionists be our excuse for troubling our readers with it again. We ought to seek to have clear ideas on it. Suppress slavery, because it is the cause of the war; this is the argument, and it is urged in the face of the constitution, which prohibits the Union from interfering with the institutions of the States, and is insisted upon without regard to the laws of civilized warfare.

Let us look at the wide reach and consequences of this argument, before we embrace it fully; and let us put it into a more general form, that we may give it a more general application. It is in substance this: Because the North and South differ so widely in their institutions that they cannot live together in harmony, and because that we are sure that the North is in the right and the South in the wrong in this: therefore we will suppress this difference between us by force.

Now, if we look this argument fairly in its face, and remember that every man believes his own opinions, and every State its own institutions, right, we shall see at once that it asserts nothing less than the Divine right of the strongest to lord his own way in every matter with which he chooses to meddle. He may, therefore, undertake to lecture his neighbor, because he has adopted a different style of architecture in his house, or of furniture, or because he dresses his family differently, or sends his children to a different school, or goes to a different church, or belongs to a different party in politics, and because he fails to convince him, and falls into a quarrel with him, which is a very material result of such meddlesomeness; therefore he may use his superior force to compel him to submit to his dictation.

And if these instances be too small to illustrate so great a principle by, let us take greater ones. The doctrine is, that a difference that leads to dissensions, and becomes one of the causes of a war, may be suppressed by force. Then it was right for Augustus to suppress the Roman Republic and usurp the empire; and for Philip and Alexander to do the same in Greece; and for Napoleon to do the same in France; because the republican forms of government were causes for dissensions and wars. Then it was right for Russia, Prussia and Austria to suppress the kingdom of Poland, because, by the continual intermeddling of themselves and other nations in its elections, it sometimes became a cause of war.

Then also, it was right for Gustavus III to suppress by force the Diet and the elections of Sweden in 1772, because of the frequent differences and popular contests that grew out of them. Then the persecution of the Quakers and Baptists in New England, two centuries ago; and the attempts of the Stuarts to force Episcopacy on Scotland; and the attempts of England to conquer Scotland, and its conquest of Ireland; and the centuries of war in Europe by the Guelphs to subdue the Ghibelines, and by the Ghibellines to subdue the Guelphs; these were all right—justified by the disorder which the slight differences occasioned.

And then, also, it would be right for any party in power to suppress the opposite party, whether political or religious; and when we consent to run out the argument to its full consequences, there will no longer be any use of freedom, or, rather, it will be a dangerous possession, for a too earnest assertion and defence of it may give offence and subject it to suppression as a cause of war, and lead to a military tyranny on the side of power.

And, indeed, is it very clear that we are not coming to this? The Abolitionists have always especially disclaimed sympathy or hatred of the Constitution. With the aid of the rebellion and of this new destructive principle which we have been exposing, the Abolition spirit has infused itself into the Republican leaders in Congress and into the press, and very fast the sacrifice of the Constitution has been growing into a party watchword. Already, several times, party leaders have put out their feelers to try how the suggestion of a stronger government than the Constitution gives will be received. Already the conscience of the President has several times been impelled to yield to an unconstitutional and anticonstitutional pressure.

And suppose we concede to this violation of the Constitution, and require it as a test of loyalty: then we are without a government, for not one officer holds his place without his official oath to support the Constitution *as it is*. That oath is not intended to be a perjury. Not one of them is sworn to support this altered Abolition Constitution. *When it, therefore, is inaugurated, it is without an election or an oath to sustain it*, for we are now to be under the Constitution. The government therefore becomes a mere usurpation, and not one member of it will hold office legitimately. And if they swear to support the Constitution, when they do not mean so, how can we trust them in anything? When we come to this, what is there to prevent some Augustus, or Napoleon, or Gustavus, or Cromwell from dismissing the usurping Congress and assuming the dictatorship?

☞ The *Dispatch's* reply yesterday, to our article of Wednesday, was much as we expected—irrevelant and untrue. Instead of explaining its palpable and very contemptible inconsistency, it charges those of our citizens who are not inclined to vote the Abolition ticket with latent treason to their Government. For a gentleman who complains of bad health having prevented him for several months from paying any attention to "political conventions" and "their mode of action," this is rather surprising. We should infer from it that the malady complained of, instead of prompting to charitable thoughts and performances, has had the effect of adding to the bitterness of a masked and dangerous partisan; and, we may add, that suspecting men's loyalty under the flimsy pretext of unusual and fussy professions of regard for the Government, is one of the Abolition dodges which has, during the period of sickness alluded to, been entirely exploded. We would, therefore, advise our little neighbor to seek some other pretext for supporting the Abolition ticket.

A REFUTATION.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes has replied to the slanders of his opponents in a triumphant vindication of his loyalty and patriotism. The following, is the conclusion of his letter:

It will be remembered that at the period of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, in February, 1861, the Peace Congress started by Virginia was in session at Washington. At the same time the Crittenden Amendments and other measures to preserve the Union and to avoid civil war, were or had been pending before Congress. I was fully impressed with the conviction that the New England Abolition representatives in the National and Peace Congresses, respectively, would refuse all terms of pacification that looked to the maintenance of rights of the States. I desired to operate upon them through the Pennsylvania State Convention, by showing them that if they insisted upon the sacrifice of the Union rather than as Webster told them they ought to do, viz:—"temper their prejudices,"—that Pennsylvania would not consent to any such result, and that if the Union must be broken up by their refusal of all such terms of adjustment that Pennsylvania would go with her natural bonds and with her interests, and not with New England. I had for my purpose to contribute my humble effort in thwarting New England in a mad course, that I feared would destroy the Union. Accordingly, actuated solely by my uniform love for this Union, I prepared a resolution which I intended to offer in that Convention. I have preserved the identical draft of the resolution which I then had, and which then was, and since has been, shown to friends who can fully identify it. It reads thus:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population and the increase of capital and wealth of her citizens chiefly to the advantages which the American Union has afforded for the development of her natural resources, and that her glory and paramount interests are identified with the continuance of that Union. Should, however, causes hitherto resisted by the Democracy of the country, read asunder the bonds that bind together the States, claiming to be driven by the necessity of mutual protection, against the effect of such causes, successfully establish another confederacy, then Pennsylvania must regard her relation to the facts which circumstances beyond our control have produced. She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some Northern fragment of a money jobbing Union, and rest content to be shut of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade—to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the North-eastern States, with no outlet or approach from the ocean for her great Eastern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically for want of liberty to protect be made to yield up all valuable direct foreign trade, or she may, as a member of the new Confederacy, become the good manufacturing workshop for a people who consume annually $300,000,000 worth of products and manufactures in and imports through the Northern States. Her cities become the great commercial depots and distributing points for the Confederacy, and her wealth, population, and glory be promoted in a degree unparalled in the history of and prosperity of any people. And it will be the duty of her citizens to consider and decide upon her interests in a position so miserable, and decide between the jawbs of a dilemma, and, in stating the matter more moderately, we have indeed to come to the point of objection to the union and the prospect of other alternatives, so that they may certainly operate in the contingent circumstances in their most favorable in defending an equitable compromise of existing difficulties.

At Harrisburg, I consulted with friends in regard to this resolution, and explained my purpose, apparent on its faces to be to aid in deterring the New England States from refusing all kinds of pacification and to help to bring about a compromise of difficulties, so that the Union might be saved. Friends, with whom I conferred, thought the adoption of this resolution, the moment the Convention might be assembled, and in the proper to the organization of the Convention might be necessary, and in the proper to the organization of the committee. I did not offer it, however, but I showed it to a committee of Conciliation, and I can state that the members of that committee, that no such occurrence as that should be in one of the letters before referred to, ever happened. The whole matter is in that regard is a falsehood. But that my feelings as to the preservation of the Union at the time, may be exactly understood, I refer to the patriotic, Union devotion to action adopted unanimously by that committee, and in convention of Opposition the following, which I voted for in Convention, and in the committee:

Resolved, that the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of a whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment of government which is to fight the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

I offered but one resolution in Committee, and that one, was, viz:

Resolved, that in the dignified and prudent course of the Southern Border States, and in their conciliatory overtures we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the fathers of the Republic, and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence to all reasonable Constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

This resolution was at once adopted by the Committee, and afterwards by the Convention, and the reader will see that its purpose was to encourage the Border Slave States in their opposition to the Southern Confederacy by encouraging the hope of an amicable and fair adjustment. It can hardly be supposed that I desired Pennsylvania to join the Southern Confederacy, when at the same time endeavoring to discourage Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri from doing so.

Pardon me for obtruding upon you this further statement. Democrats have suffered a degree of misrepresentation and insult at the hands of Abolition disunionists that is wholly unbearable. My own case is an illustration. I have refused to believe that Abolitionism was pardonable for the calamities that rest upon the country. I have denounced it as tending necessarily to disunion, and the overthrow of republican liberty. The head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more.

The fall of Fort Sumter was completed on the 14th of April, 1861. On the 15th appeared the President's call for 75,000 troops. On the 16th my nephew, Francis P. Dewees, Esq., whom it is known here holds almost final relations to myself, left with the first troops that passed through Baltimore for the protection of the capital. On the 17th, Thomas H. Walker, Esq., Major Wetherill and myself, started the first subscription ever raised in this county for the maintenance and support of the families of the volunteers. We headed the list with a subscription of $100 each. A day or two afterwards I participated in a public meeting here in behalf of these families of soldiers, and for supplies for the sick and wounded. My family has been at work (with some intermissions doubtless,) from the commencement of hostilities to the present time in behalf of the soldier and his family. On the morning of the very day on which the infamous assault upon myself appeared, a large dry goods box of clothing, conserves, &c., for the sick and wounded soldiers at Sharpsburg, was sent off from my residence, got up under the supervision of my family, but to which some immediate neighbors also contributed. On the 4th of July, 1861, I addressed the people of Schuylkill county, in Pottsville. In that address, published in the *Miners' Journal* of July 20th, 1861, it can be seen that I demonstrated the fallacy of Secessionism and denounced it in the most decided terms. I denounced the rebellion and Abolitionism, also, in that address. No considerable part of our people had then become demented on the subject of Abolitionism, and the publication of my address was called for by a committee of citizens. From that time to the present, as always previously, my declarations, my speeches, my published letters, my every act and hope, have been imbued with devotion for the American Union.

I have to hope in good it, and am ready to sacrifice my life for it, just as I am also ready to live on to maintain my personal rights. I have believed, however, always, and here repeat, that Abolitionism is the primary cause of all our troubles, and its demands at the present moment confirm me fully in the justness of the conviction I have hitherto entertained. I believe it not arrogant, our glorious Union will yet stand in history, and that our people will see the destruction of the best government on earth at the shrine of the mehach of Abolitionism, which, consisting of a fanaticism that denies the Bible and the Constitution, will reduce us to a central ized despotism.

F. W. HUGHES.

Pottsville, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE GAZETTE ON MR F. W. HUGHES.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* must entertain a very contemptuous opinion of the honesty as well as of the intelligence of its readers, or it would not hope to make party capital by garbling the sentiments of a political opponent. Our contemporary's mutilation of the letter of Mr. Hughes, is, in reply to a noted lie, an evidently in more remarkable than usual. We claim the reader to perform the conclusion of Mr. Hughes's letter in order that he may see whether it does not breathe the sentiments of a statesman, and not those of the country's enemies, and not the views of our secession overthrow.

We must make one exception however for the radical journals. They hailed every man a traitor who is not an Abolitionist, and they do not even allow to consistent it is to be in favor of the rebellion. To occupy the same ground *now*, upon the question of emancipation, upon which President Lincoln stood up until a week ago, is in the estimation of the radical press a sufficient evidence of disloyalty to the government. How then are we to [illegible] these preachers of treason [illegible] would be the proper way, were it not the silence, upon our part, would be construed by them as a confession of the charges. We therefore [illegible] conduct of the Pittsburgh Gazette [illegible] Mr. Hughes letter [illegible] that [illegible] The man who relies [illegible] against a [illegible] and that even a man who has more [illegible] than [illegible] confidence [illegible] taken his [illegible] and other advice, that country would not now be [illegible] every party and virtuous [illegible] of disolution and despair.

ADVERTISING IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

[illegible] Fayette county is becoming [illegible] Those who wish [illegible] published [illegible] SPENCER & McKAY, who keep a [illegible] of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. Too [illegible] undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise [illegible] to all who [illegible]

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, is our agent in the business community, will receive any amount of our business, with the full [illegible] in the City.

All persons indebted to SPENCER & McKAY, Phoenix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa., [illegible]

JOSEPH SPENCER,
JAMES McKAY.

sep 1-1m

DIED

On Thursday, October 2d, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., MARY, wife of Lloyd Hall, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 6th Bidwell street, Allegheny.

On Thursday morning, the 2d of October, WM. J. HOWARD, in the 62nd year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 172, Third street, on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GOOD CIDER
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THE SULPHITE OF LIME (NOT Sulphite) has been [illegible] in preserving cider. We [illegible] have been [illegible] of Boston which we [illegible] imitation. This is a pure article to be sold in bottles, and in the jars common for cider, and will keep in any climate. Prepared only by SIMON JONES, GEN., Druggist, and Dealer in Fauch Medicines, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

MANHOOD—
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. [illegible] that *this book* is the "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. *Postpaid*, on receipt of six cents in stamps. Address the Author, DR. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586. au7-3m-sedaw

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

HAVING ON HAND AND DAILY receiving a splendid stock of Fall Dress Goods, all styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Muslins, Canton Flannel, Irish linens, &c., &c., we have been purchased before the late advance, and would invite all to give us a call.

H. J. LANCH,
No. 96 Market Street,
between Fifth and Diamond. se30

FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,

FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

☞ The highest price in cash paid for Beeswax. se29

NO DRY FIT AT 55 FIFTH STREET. Just go to McClelland's Headquarters for Boots and Shoes.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS

Funds for the National Sanitary Committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Farnsworth Nominated for Congress in Illinois.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Trade is dull and depressed here.

Considerable quantities of drugs, turpentine, tar, pitch and rosin are going on shipboard for New York.

Money is tight, and the demand active: advance rates one and a half and two per cent. The efficiency is caused by the large shipment of coin, and the inadequacy of the mint to supply the deficiency in the circulating Exchange on New York, 12½ @ 15 discount, sterling; 18 for bankers and 19½ @ 20 for commercial bills; legal tender notes 9 @ 10 discount.

Sixty thousand dollars goes forward by to-morrow's steamer for the National Sanitary Committee, being additional contributions from San Francisco alone. This sum will be materially increased by the city subscriptions, and the balance of the State have commenced earnestly to swell the amount.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Colonel W. R. Roselle for several years past the accredited Minister of Denmark to the United States, left Washington yesterday for his native country and China, having been commissioned by his Government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire.

Col. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has received information that he was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention, in the second Illinois Congressional District, on the first ballot.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.

Drugs,	Lead,	Cream Tartar
Medicines,	Paints,	Baking Soda,
Perfumery	Dye Stuffs,	Eng. Mustard,
Chemicals,	Spices,	Oils,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. se1-6m

NEW FALL GOODS.

NEW STYLE SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE CLOAKS,
NEW STYLE CIRCULARS,
High Colo'd Plaids for Ladies' Dresses
Fin'd Rept. Poplins,
Fine Plain Poplins, all Colors

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and retail.
NEW STYLES HOOP SKIRTS,
including which we keep good
THE PRIDE OF THE WORLD,
LADIES' SIZES,
MISSES' SIZES, and
CHILDREN'S SIZES,
—AT—
W. & D. Hugus',
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

Spencer & M'Kay,
BREWERS AND MALSTERS,
Penna. Street Lawrenceville,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] was dissolved on the 26th day of September, 1862, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will pay all the debts of the firm and receive all the debts due to the firm. [illegible] SPENCER & McKAY, who respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the late firm in the manufacture of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise [illegible] to all who favor them with a share of their patronage.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
JAMES McKAY.

WOOLEN YARNS.
We have now on hand a full assortment of Berlin and Worsted Yarns, which we will sell at the lowest market prices for cash.
JOSEPH HORNE,
77 and 79 Market street.

MILLINERY GOODS—Country Merchants and Milliners will find our assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Bonnets, Hats, &c., very complete, and at very low prices for cash.
JOSEPH HORNE,
77 and 79 Market street,
Wholesale Room, second and third stories.

BOSTON RIBBED HOSE.
Of all kinds for ladies and children. A full line now on hand at our store, to wholesale buyers for cash.
JOSEPH HORNE,
77 and 79 Market street

BALMORAL SKIRTS—All the different varieties of Balmorals at very low prices to wholesale or retail buyers at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Will find our stock one of the best in the city from which to make their selections, as we have all varieties and styles of goods in our line.
JOSEPH HORNE,
77 and 79 Market street,
Wholesale Rooms second and third stories.

GUTTA PERCHA BELTS.....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

NUTS—
125 Frails Prime Almonds;
10 Bales Languedoc do
30 Bags Shelled do
20 do English Walnuts;
50 do Filberts,
30 do Brazil Nuts;
20 Boxes Shelled Almonds;
20 kegs do
20 Bags Cocoanuts;
200 Bags African Pea Nuts;
In Store and to arrive and for sale by
REYMER & BRO'S,
Nos. 123 and 125 Wood street.

ARMY SHIRTS, SOLDIERS' GOODS!
New styles selling cheap, at
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 Market street, bet. 4th & Diamond.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ LECTURE, AT THE IRON CITY College, by Professor Pearsall, Smith, on Penn and St. Clair streets, Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. J. H. MCCRACKEN, Secretary.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH
FOR
$600, AT COLLINS' PARK,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 4TH,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK.
The Bay Stallion, OAKLAND will trot against Brown Gelding, DIXIE. A Gray Mare, SOAP, for the above purse, mile heat in harness. Fair day and good track. oc2-2d

TWO GOOD CARPENTERS WANT-ED. To go to work immediately, for Steinmetz & Black, shop on Virgin Alley, between Wood and Liberty streets. Steady employment, wages good, pay prompt.
STEINMETZ & BLACK.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of MRS. SARAH S. FETTERMAN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, &c., all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to.
GILBERT L. B. FETTERMAN,
No. 157, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
oc2-6d-law Administrator.

BENZINE, BENZINE,
Benzine, Benzine,
Benzine, Benzine,
Benzine, Benzine.
The best article ever discovered for removing all kinds of grease spots, paint, tar, pitch, from silk, ribbons, cloth, etc., proof it cleans kid gloves in a few minutes without soiling the color, and for [illegible] and hands it is good, is invaluable. The genuine article can be procured at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
☞ The highest price in cash paid for Beeswax.

NEW FALL.
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Under Clothing,
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
Millinery Goods.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Of every description at the LOWEST PRICES.
Trimming Ribbons and Velvets,
Collars, Sets, Chemizettes, &c.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Wool Hoods, Mitts, Tubs,
Nubias, Scarfs, Leggings, &c.
Linen and Cambric Shirts,
Collars, Ties,
Under Clothing, &c.,
Also a complete stock of
Notions and Small Wares.
All concerned in getting fresh, cheap and desirable goods are invited to examine our stock.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 Market street
(between Fourth and Diamond.) se30

AT
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.'S,
81 FIFTH STREET.
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
Balmoral & Eugenie Boots,
LASTING, GOAT AND KID
CONGRESS, LACE AND BUTTON GAITERS
BOYS AND YOUTH
Balmoral Boots, Congress Gaiters, and Bucell Shoes,
all in great variety and selling at low prices.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

LOST—EITHER IN ALLEGHENY City or Pittsburgh, a Red-book containing between four or five hundred dollars, taken in notes drawn by Seymour Hays, for sale, which all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate. The finder will be liberally rewarded by the owner for the same with
D. SCHAFFER,
Morgan House, Allegheny City Drove Yard.

1862. 1862.

DRY GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
a good assortment,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
a good variety.
HOOP SKIRTS,
all sizes and colors.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
all colors and quality.
GOODS FOR MEN & BOYS WEAR.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
WM. M. FABER & CO.,
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
—AND—
GENERAL MACHINISTS AND BOILER MAKERS
Near the Penn. R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF Steam Engines, from one to one hundred and fifty horse power, and suited for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, etc.
Giving our personal attention to the construction of Machinery for grist mills, and superior mills and circular saw mills.
Have always on hand, ready for delivery, Engines and Boilers of every description.
Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron generally, Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys in every variety, and continue the manufacture of Woolen Machinery and Machine Cards.
Our prices are low, our machinery manufactured of the best quality of materials, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.
☞ Orders from all parts of the country solicited and promptly filled. [illegible]

REVOLVERS—
Colt's Old and New Model;
Smith & Wesson;
Allen & Wheelock;
Bacon Manufacturing Co.;
Sharp's—for sale low to the trade
BOWN & TEALBY,
139 Wood street.

1,200 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Real Scotch and Domestic Makes,
All new styles and choice colors,
received before the last great advance, and for sale wholesale and retail by
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
17 Fifth street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS
At as low prices as they can be found in the city. Call and examine for yourselves at the
Cheap Cash Store of
J. H. BORLAND'S,
98 Market street, second door from Fifth. se27

CHEESE—
25 Boxes Prime Pine Apple Cheese;
10 do English Dairy do
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BRO'S,
Nos. 123 and 125 Wood street.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
AT BORLAND'S,
98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

TWO NEW STANDING FOP BUGGIES, whose former price was $425, will be sold now for $300, at Mrs. JOSEPH WHITE'S, Carriage Repository, Two Mile Run. se30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, $5 00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.
Benefit and positively last night but one of the re-engagement of the great American tragedian Mr. J. PROCTOR.
OUTAHLANCHET.
The Chief.....Mr. Proctor
Dance.....M'lle Rose Coreta
Previous to which
WILLIAM TELL.
William Tell.....Mr. Proctor

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR sale a superior article of
Refined Ardesco Oil,
NONEXPLOSIVE, ALSO,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

HOUSEKEEPERS
Furnishing Store,
GOODS FOR THE
KITCHEN.

Tin Ware,	Brushes,
Wooden Ware,	Baskets,
Spice Boxes,	Jelly Moulds,
Cup Tubs,	Wash Boards,
Saw Cutters,	Cup Mops,
Hair Sieves,	Wire sieves,
Butter Knives,	Coal Scuttles,
Silver Sand,	Brass Polish,
Chamois Skins,	Egg Washers,
Show m,	Boiling Spoons,
Gridirons,	Coffee Mill,
Lemon Squeezers,	Wash Boards,
Snow Plus,	Sauce Pans,
Waffle Irons,	Bird Roasters,
Jelly Moulds,	Pie Pans,
Blake Boilers,	Flour Pans,
Oilers,	Farina Boilers,
Tea Kettles,	Egg Beaters,
Lemon Squeezers,	Flour Pans,
Butter Knives,	Water Pitchers,
Tea Trays,	Pie Plates,
Iron Holders,	Clothes Wringers,
Step Ladders,	Wooden Spoons,
Kettles,	Butter Prints,
Dishes and Ladles,	Wash Tubs,
Scales,	Soap Cups,
Cooks' Knives,	Toast Forks,
Bread Boxes,	Sad Irons,
Scoops,	Meat Presses,
	Case Knives, &c., &c.,

FOR THE DINING ROOM.
SILVER PLATED.

Castors,	Call Bells,
Syrup Jugs,	Nut Picks,
Cake Baskets,	Fish Knives,
Cream Ladles,	Ice Cream Knives,
Butter Plates,	Napkin Rings,
Fruit Knives,	Cake Baskets,
Butter Knives,	Forks and Spoons,
Sugar Ladles,	Gravy Ladles,
Gravy Ladles,	Sugar Spoons,
Children's Cups,	Nut and Spoons,
Table Spoons and Forks,	Ice Pitchers,
Tea Spoons and Forks,	Goblets,
Bouquet Holders,	

CUTLERY.

Ivory Handled Knives	Carvers,
Ocean do do	Forks,
Stag do do	Square Waiters,
English Tea Trays,	Crumb Brushes,
Japs and Spoon Trays	Crumb Trays,
Dish Covers,	Chopping Dishes,
Dish Dishes,	Coffee Biggins,
Wire Strainers,	Coffee Catchers,
Tin Coffee Pots,	Nut Crackers,
Table Mats,	Pound Waiters,
Grand Scissors,	Cork Screws,
Wine Coolers,	Knife Sharpeners,
Refrigerators,	Water Coolers, &c.

FOR THE CHAMBER.

Toilet Jars,	Water Carriers,
Foot Baths,	Chamber Buckets,
Infant's do,	Bowls and Pitchers,
Mahogany Brushes,	Gas Shades,
Shaving Strops,	Nursery Shades,
Razor Strops, Boxes,	Camp Lamps,
Flower Stands,	Clothes Whiskers,
Portable Refrigerators,	Clothes Dampers,
Wash Pitchers,	Night Lights,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library Steps,	Door Mats,
Cocoa Fish Glasses,	Vases,
Bird Cages,	Meat Safes,
Easels,	Butter Knives,
Cards Vision Frames,	Plates,
Camp Kettles,	Cheap Portfolios,

And everything pertaining to a well appointed Household.
☞ To be obtained at reasonable prices at the NEW STORE of
KAY & RICHARDS,
30 Fifth Street,
First door below Exchange Bank.
All Goods delivered free of charge in the city, Allegheny, Birmingham, Manchester, Duquesne Borough, etc. se30-1md

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
NOS. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET,
Jobbers and retailers of Trimmings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Ribbons, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Undershirts and Drawers, Woolen Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Zephyrs and Knitting Yarn, every variety of small wares and notions.
Our stock is almost as double as large as ever before, and the larger portion was purchased before the last great advance in prices. With the improvements we can now offer we would especially invite the attention of City and Country Merchants, Milliners, Peddlers and all who buy to sell again.
N. B. A choice assortment of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
at Wholesale only. se20

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS AND Shoes this day and evening at McClelland's Auction.

GUNS—WE HAVE RECEIVED A very fine assortment of double and single barrel Shot Guns, to which we invite the attention of sportsmen and others in want of a superior article.
BOWN & TEALBY,
139 Wood street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE ADVERTISER HAVING BEEN restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure