DAILY POST.

The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is.

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 24.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

JUDGE WOODWARD AND KNOW NOTHINGISM.

It is almost inconceivable to believe the desperate expedients to which the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania are resorting, in the vain hope of helping their sinking cause. Can anything be more ludicrous than the leaders of that infamous and profligate organization, who have just emerged from the dark plottings and windings of Kno-wNothing lodges, objecting to the election of Judge Woodward, because, as they allege, he is not sufficiently friendly to our foreign born fellow citizens. These brazen and shameless political mountebanks must imagine the people the veriest dupes. Think for a moment of a party, just after having counseled, not only the disfranchisement of a man because of the accident of his birth, but his proscription, because of his religion, now appearing as the special champion of civil and religious equality. Could political profligacy and duplicity exceed such an exhibition of partisan effrontery? Imagine a set of desperate partisans exulting in the slaughter of men, women and children, because of their religious connections, or the dashing out of brains of innocents upon the bosoms of their mothers, and the jeers and derisions with which they hailed the crackling and crumbling cathedral as it tumbled by the torch of the incendiary, and we have a fair conception of those who are now objecting to the Democratic candidate because of his want of sympathy for civil and religious freedom.

The charges against Judge Woodward, upon which the charge referred to is based, is, that in 1837—*twenty-six years ago*—when Judge Woodward was not twenty-five years old, he made a speech in the Reform Convention of Pennsylvania, which was favorable to the extension of our laws of naturalization. This charge was raised against him in 1852, when he was a candidate for the Supreme Bench, and he met it fully and squarely, (we publish his letter in another column,) the result of which was that he carried the State by nearly *twenty thousand majority* The desperation of his opponents now in resorting to this exploded slander, looks as if the Judge's triumph at the approaching election would at least double his former majority. Read his letter, and then conclude whether he is, or ever was favorable to any sort of political or religious proscription. But supposing that, a quarter of a century ago Judge Woodward was in favor of extending our naturalization laws; what then? He is not so now, and that should be sufficient; but one thing they cannot charge him with, and that is sympathy with the infamous Know Nothing party. He is and ever has been a Democrat, which means that he is favorable to the civil and religious rights of all his fellow citizens. Did he entertain other views, he had plenty of opportunities of joining political associations able and willing to inflict the greatest amount of proscription upon their opponents.

But for whose benefit is this slander against Judge Woodward persisted in? Why for the benefit of Gov. Curtin, a notorious Know-Nothing, who was the very head and front of that monstrous organization in Pennsylvania. His hostility to foreigners does not date back to some speech made in 1887, in regard to naturalization laws. It is to be traced to his active co-operation with an immense secret organization inaugurated for the avowed purpose of robbing by legislation their fellow citizens of their constitutional rights. There is no question as regards Gov. Curtin's position in relation to the question, which our opponents have urged against our candidate.

A member of the Know-Nothing order was sworn never to support a foreigner or a Roman Catholic for any office. This party in 1854, elected their candidate, James Pollock Governor of the State, and he immediately appointed, Andrew G. Curtin, his Secretary of the Commonwealth. Of all the men in the Know-Nothing party, which swept the State by 37,000 majority, Curtin was considered the best entitled to the first place in Pollock's cabinet. The reader then can readily imagine the extent, depth and genuineness of his Know-Nothing prejudices. Under these circumstances one can hardly believe of an effort being made to obtain votes for him from foreign born citizens, and that, too, at Judge Woodward's expense—a liberal and high minded Christian gentleman, under whose Administration we will all rest secure, in the full and complete enjoyment of all our civil and religious rights and duties.

A Babel in America.

Few American cities surpass Chicago in the number and beauty of its church edifices; and it is stated as a singular fact that religious worship is conducted there in more languages than in any other city in the world. A convocation of all the Chicago churches would be Babel renewed.—A person making the rounds of the various houses of worship would, in a single day, hear services in English, German, French, Swedish, Welch, Dutch and Norwegian, besides some supposed to be conducted in unknown tongues.

Confederate Wounded Prisoners.

On Monday night twenty-six wounded Confederates were brought to Harrisburg from Chambersburg and were placed in the Chestnut street hospital. Among them were two colonels, three captains, one adjutant and three lieutenants. One of them is Col. Robert H. Archer, a Marylander.

☞ We did not see the *Dispatch* on Saturday, until too late to notice its comments upon the Democracy and the war; an occasional correspondent, however, has relieved us by sending the following communication:

For the Post.

The *Dispatch*, of Saturday, has a very luminous article going to prove that the Democrats are to blame for this attempt to break up the Union. And why? Because they did not elect a President, or failing in that, that they did not prevent the Abolitionists from carrying out their docrines. It says:

"No matter how distasteful the sentiments of the present administration party may have been to any section of the country, or what the anticipated effect of a triumph of these opinions may have been, the Democratic party had within itself sufficient strength in the campaign of 1860 to have prevented the principles of the Republican party from being brought to the test of actual practice."

This sentiment is echoed amidst wailings and gnashings of teeth by thousands who were misled in 1860 by just such impracticables as this *Dispatch*. "Why," they cry with anguish and remorse, "did you split at Charleston? You could have elected any man you pleased and then this terrible rebellion would never have taken place." This is the same principle with the man who killed his child in a fit of anger upbraiding his friends for not preventing him: "You know I would do some great harm when in a passion, why did you not control yourselves, keep calm and hold me or tie me?" Had they not better ask themselves why they advocated principles at all that a great many of them knew would disrupt the Union—for they are not all fools—thus trusting entirely to the Democratic party to protect the country and them. Why, when the danger became so palpable, did they not rally to the support of a national man such as the lamented Douglas, and then the overwhelming majority of the popular vote they could have given him, traitors would never have dared to cheap, much less would it have been in their power to inaugurate the most wide spread rebellion the world ever saw. CITIZEN.

From the Pittsburgh Post, September 15, 1852.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, members of the Democratic party, beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, against you, in regard to your views upon the naturalization laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic party which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But the charges are intended to operate on and mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained mer or measures favoring illiberal or proscriptive policy towards adopted citizens on account of the place of their birth or their religious opinions.

Very respectfully yours, &c,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
CHARLES SHALER,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
WM. WILKINS,
JAS. ROSS SNOWDEN, and others.

Judge Woodward's Reply.

PITTSBURGH, September, 14, 1852.

Gentlemen:—The official duties which brought me to Pittsburgh, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must therefore be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present moment, I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American" in any political sense, more than I am or have been a Whig, Antimason or an Abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the Convention,) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn.—The sin of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them.—My other speeches were submitted for revision; this one I never saw till the book was printed, and I have never ceased to condemn it.

During the session of the Convention, namely, on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. See debates of the Convention, vol. 10, p. 33., 34.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true? The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for United States Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as distinctly as I deny it now. Yet the editor told his readers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at the time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, I send you herewith in the *Keystone* of Sept. 23d, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and associations like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance that I appear before the public at this time, even in self-defense. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as ever having sustained any illiberal or proscriptive *item*, then the *Truth* and a *life* are powerless against slander.

There are some presses, and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to low appliances, to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life, and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Armies of Gens. Rosecrans and Burnside Moving.

Simultaneous Movements on Chattanooga and Knoxville.

THE ARMIES IN GOOD CONDITION AND FINE SPIRITS.

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

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, '63.

Advices from the army of Gen. Rosecrans to the 18th, and from the army of General Burnside to the 19th inst., have been received.

Both armies had commenced a forward movement.

The former is bound to Chattanooga and the latter to Knoxville.

The troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

Rosecrans on the War-Path.

We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland that make it positively certain that Rosecrans is again on the war-path. It might not be prudent, at this moment, to mention such details as we have; but this much we may say, that the advance is under such circumstances and with such combinations as look toward the most important results.

We need not say that the operations in Tennessee will be followed with the liveliest interest by the whole nation. Rosecrans is on a line of operations where every step he takes has a momentous bearing, not merely with reference to the special rebel force he may encounter, but with regard to the whole theatre of war. If he takes Chattanooga as his "objective"—and we need not say that he aims at nothing short of this—we will have seized a point whose possession by us will radically change the whole aspect of warlike operations. Chattanooga is a natural citadel in the heart of the Confederacy, and on the salient angle of the great rebel line of communications between the East and the West. This seized, we shall hold interior lines and force the rebels to operate on exterior lines, thus completely turning the tables on them.

An advance by Gen. Rosecrans is also peculiarly opportune at the present moment, when the aspect of affairs is such as to threaten a new offensive movement by Gen. Lee. Of course the rebel chief could venture on a new invasion only if reinforced from the West, and if reasonably certain of quietude there. There is the best of evidence that he has been so reinforced, by at least one corps and one division from the army of Bragg.—But the advance of Rosecrans will sadly disconcert rebel combinations. Instead of concentrating for an attack on Meade, Lee will be compelled to hurry back the battalions he has drawn from Bragg, to strengthen that General to meet the menacing movements of Rosecrans; *for we believe the rebel military chiefs would sooner abandon Virginia itself, Richmond included, than that great strategetic mountain range, which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy, and on which Chattanooga is placed like a natural bastion.* The Richmond usurpers would not be the sagacious military heads they have proven themselves if they did not so regard it.

Gen. Rosecrans will have, in the movement now inaugurated, a task that will try the best metal of his army. The advance from the line lately gained (we mean the line from Tullahoma to Bridgeport) upon Chattanooga will be through a mountainous country, excessively difficult to separate in, where, if the rebels are still in the heroic mood, they can make every defile and mountain pass a new Thermopylæ.—But he is of the right sort of "grit" for that kind of business, and he has an army in as fine a condition as it is possible for an army to be in—an army which has never been beaten, and which covets nothing so much as to meet the foe.

The Case of General Milroy.

The court of inquiry to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg was in session on Monday. Major General R. H. Milroy was before it for several hours. He presented as evidence his official report, and gave some verbal evidence in explanation thereof. He testified that at the commencement of the attack on Winchester he had three full batteries, four twenty-pounder Parrotts, and two twenty-four-pounder howitzers, all of which were abandoned after being spiked; and also one hundred rounds of fixed artillery ammunition for each gun in battery. When he retreated, on Sunday, the 14th of June, he had left, according to his testimony, an average of thirty rounds of fixed ammunition for each gun. A reason alleged for his abandonment of the guns is, that the noise created by their removal would reveal their position to Ewell's corps, and Imboden's, Jenkins' and Jones' divisions, then surrounding him.

DIED:

At London, Ohio, on the 19th instant, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. KATE H. WILLSON, wife of Col. E. A. Willson, and sister of Mrs. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny city.

(Uniontown, Pa., papers please copy:)

On Sabbath, Aug. 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. SARAH LONG, consort of the late Joseph Long, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock from her late residence, No. 39 Ferry street. Religious services at 3½ o'clock.

BŒRHAVE'S BITTERS,
BŒRHAVE'S BITTERS,
BŒRHAVE'S BITTERS,

The Great Cure for Dyspepsia.
The Great Cure for Dyspepsia.
The Great Cure for Dyspepsia.

Selling at Half Price by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
corner Smithfield and Fourth street
au22

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Only 50 cents.
The most complete assortment of pure and genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
Liquors, Soaps, Hair Brushes, &c., &c.,
to be found in the city.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
au22 corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Destruction of Lawrence, Kansas.

180 CITIZENS MURDERED.

LARGE FORCES IN PURSUIT OF QUANTRELL.

REBEL CONSCRIPTION IN EAST VIRGINIA.

Rebel Army South Demoralized

LEE'S ARMY GONE TO RICHMOND.

WESTERN ARMIES IN MOTION.

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

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 22.—From citizens of Lawrence arrived here for supplies and medicines, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by Quantrell.

The list of killed and wounded numbers some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly. The names cannot all be given now, however, the houses that remain standing are filled with killed and wounded of all classes.—From the ruins of burned houses charred remains of other victims are being found, but one hotel is standing, Quantrell having spared it in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without expense, but its proprietor was shot among most prominent citizens.

The following are known as having been killed: General G, W, Callimor, Mayor the City, and his son; G. G. Town, Josiah Trask, S. P. Shorpe, Dr. Griswold, Jas. Eldridge, James Perrine, Col. Stone, and two brothers named Gill, A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, Jno. Speer and three brothers, Dix Addison Waugh, Duncan Allison, George Burt, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Leonard Fillmore, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Gates and two brothers named Kauge, Jno Evans, G. W. Bell, Messrs. Keith, Brown & Dale, Switch Palmer, Sargeant Demiski, Albock Powers Brent. These were killed instantly, and most of them in their own houses with their wives and children clinging to them while the murderers placed their pistols to their bodies and shot them.

The following are mortally wounded: Mr. Baker, of the firm of Ridenhour & Baker: Mr. Williamson. Geo. Holt, J. F. Hanson, W. S. R. Lykens. In one case the guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them and burned the building.

The inhabitants fled into ravines and bushes, and the fiends stood on the banks and fired into them, killing and wounding scores. Twenty-five negro recruits were shot. They took all the money that could be found in the pockets of the citizens and stole all the ladies' jewelry, even to the rings on their fingers.

Jim Lane escaped on horseback and rallied about 200 men with arms, and followed and overtook Quantrell, twelve miles south of Lawrence, when a fight occurred, but the result is unknown.

Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri, burning everything on his route. It is not expected he will be intercepted by our forces, and will probably get away without loss. No resistance was made at Lawrence, the people being shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens have been expecting such a raid from threats Quantrell had made, and had organized military companies for defense, part of whom had been under arms constantly, but from assurances that Quantrell would'nt invade Kansas, their organizations were abandoned, and the guerrillas found them entirely defenseless.

A large train left here to day with supplies of clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers. The citizens of Leavenworth have opened their houses to all who choose to come, and many have availed themselves of their hospitalities and will be well cared for. The feeling among the citizens here is very bitter against the commanders of this department and district, for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency. The Commanding General was absent from headquarters and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was completed. Everything was done however in regard to movement of troops to intercept and capture Quantrell, but it was too late. Our State authorities are now taking the matter into their own hands.

Col. Jennison has been reinstated in command of the new Kansas regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him, and if not interfered with by commanding officers, raids into Kansas will end with the present one.

The men comprising Quantrell's force are principally those bands of guerrillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months with but little opposition, and have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure success. They are probably now safe in Missouri with their plunder, and quietly at their homes as good Union citizens.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than two millions, and will fall heavily on New York and Leavenworth merchants. Two banks were robbed of every dollar, and the third escaped only because the heat was so great the rebels could not get the vaults open.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Post says of the draft: No names were drawn to-day in this city, but preparations are going on for Monday, and on that day the wheels in the 4th District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, and in the 7th District the 11th and 17th Wards will begin their revolutions.

The police and military are making their arrangements, inasmuch as the 4th and 6th Wards, which have a bad reputation, and a part of Mackerville, not less noted, will constitute some of the area of the draft. Particular care will be taken to be ready for contingencies, and to preserve the public peace.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A Times dispatch from Washington, dated the 20th, says:

The rebel cavalry are engaged in enforcing the conscription in that portion of Eastern Virginia south and west of the Rappahannock. Some districts are nearly depopulated of males; none but very old men, women and children remaining.—Parties are also scouring the country for provisions and forage, taking everything. There is wide spread suffering, and fear of famine during the coming winter prevails.

The negroes in that section are being sent further South to prevent their falling into the hands of the Yankees.

Army officers, competent to judge, estimate the strength of Lee's army at less than 35,000 men; within the past three weeks it has been greatly thinned by desertion.

A letter from a prominent officer in Rosecrans' army says that the whole country for miles around Chattanooga is swarming with deserters from Bragg and Johnston's armies. Both of their commands are demoralized, and can no longer be concentrated. A great many rebel soldiers come within our lines daily and surrender. The majority of them bring their arms with them. Dissatisfaction is most marked among the Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops, who say they have nothing left to fight for, and so give up the contest, and return home.

Several Mississippi regiments have recently deserted in a body, officers and all. The feeling among the troops against Jeff. Davis' government is very bitter, and all are anxious for the war to cease, and to return to their old allegiance.

In consideration of the States of Ohio and Illinois having furnished more volunteers than their quotas, the draft in those States will be very light—not more than 12,000 in each—and it is probable the number each State will be raised by volunteering, and a draft avoided entirely.

The Herald's specials from Washington say: Information is current here that Lee's army has been moving off from our front upon the Virginia Central Railroad to Richmond, but officers arriving here to-night, whose positions in the army entitle them to know what is going on, say no such intelligence is in possession of our commanding generals.

The Herald has the following, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 21st: I have information from three different sources, which leads me to believe that the rebels have left our front and gone to Richmond. Deserters who came across the Rappahannock, say that the movement of troops towards Fredericksburg from Culpepper was only a ruse to cover Lee's real object, to enable him to move his troops southward by way of Gordonsville. Day before yesterday large bodies of rebel cavalry crossed towards the Rappahannock at separate fords, driving in our pickets. They came boldly out in sight of our lines, and deployed in five lines of battle order. Immediately all the corps along the river were put under arms, in which position they remained until morning, when the enemy had withdrawn. A cavalry reconnoissance was then made, which went as far as Culpepper, but found no enemy, but on the contrary, obtained such information as leads to the belief that the whole force has gone in the direction at Gordonsville. The reason for my belief I am not at liberty to give.

Richmond papers of the 18th, brought into our lines, speak most despondingly of affairs, but particularly deplore the prospects now in view that Charleston must fall. A complete panic prevails in Richmond to obtain greenbacks. Many dealers will take no other money for commodities they have to dispose of.

The Enquirer denounces the Jew speculators rough shod, and classes Mr. Benjamin as the king of the tribe.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—The Gazette has advices from Rosecrans' army to the 13th, and from Burnside's to the 19th.—Both armies had commenced a forward movement, the former from Chattanooga and the latter from Knoxville. The troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The London Spectator says that the friends of the rebels have lately paid four millions of dollars for their friendship. The rebel loan has tumbled to such a depth as to be almost out of sight.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A questionable dispatch from Philadelphia to-day, says Fort Sumter has been captured, and our fleet is above the forts.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—An election will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Pittsburgh on Tuesday, the 25th day of August next at 12 o'clock m., to elect seven Directors of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co., to serve for the ensuing year.

SPRINGER HARBAUGH, WM. BINGHAM,
JOHN B. CANFIELD, JOHN SCOTT,
WM McCREERY, and others,
jy25-1d Co-operators.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
JUST OPENED AT
M'CALLUM'S
87 FOURTH STREET.
A large assortment, which will be sold at a very great reduction from late prices. au10

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
NO. 31 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a large and superior assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDRENS.
BALMORALS, BUTTON BOOTS.
EUGENIE, CONGRESS AND
LACE GAITERS.
PATENT LEATHER, KID,
AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
MOROCCO AND KID BOOTS, &c, &c.,
Which they are selling at very low prices.
jul1

Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railway Company.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SAID Company will meet at the of the Oakland Railway Company, No. 51 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, August 25th, 1863 at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Three Managers for said Company to serve until the third Monday of January, A. D., 1864. By order
JAS. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1863.
au15-10td

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, Pittsburgh, August 22d, 1863.
☞ THE RE-EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for admission to the High School will commence Wednesday, August 26th, at 9 o'clock A. M.
au22-2t JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN THE Fourth Ward, Allegheny will be held on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in Mr. Bolstein's Hall, corner of East Lane and canal.
au24-3t

au22

1863. NEW FALL GOODS. 1863.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
NOW OPENING AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 MARKET STREET.
To which we respectfully invite all Cash Buyers (Jobbers and Retailers) to an examination of our large and attractive stock of Woolen and Cotton Goods, such as Plain and Printed Flannels, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Linsey Woolsey, Blankets, Flannels and Fall Shirting Flannels, Ladies' Merino Dress Goods, Ladies' Hosiery, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Scarfs, Shirtings, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, &c. Please give us a call.

CHICKERING & SONS,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
W P EMERSON,
J W VOSE,
MILLER, GIBSON & CO.,
GRUPE & KINDT,
J & C FISCHER,
18 Pianos
From the above Factories, from $225 to $500.
Just received and for sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
au22-daw 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NOW IS THE CHANCE to get bargains in
BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS and BALMORALS,
cheaper than ever auction goods,
Go to **BORLAND'S.**
No. 98 Market street,
au22 Second Door from Fifth.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THOMAS N. MILLER is not a member of our firm, nor has he authority to transact any business on our account
au21;3t KLOMAN & CO.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Selling at
ONE HALF PRICE
AT
HUGUS & HACKE,
Corner Fifth and Market streets.
au21

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES!
We are selling, at a REDUCED PRICE,
Cotton Hosiery,
Gloves,
Lace Mitts,
Embroideries,
Veils,
Sleeves,
Waists, &c.,
Hoop Skirts, slightly soiled, half price.
We are receiving the latest styles of
Head Dresses, Nets,
New Fall Dress Trimmings,
BELTS, BUCKLES, &c
WHOLESALE ROOMS up stairs.
MAGRUM & GLYDE,
No. 78 Market St.,
au15-daw Between Fourth and Diamond.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
INCORPORATED BY THE
LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Open for Deposits from 10 a. m. to 2 o'clock, p. m. daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock.
☞ Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Deposits in this Institution at
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Payable to Depositors in May and November which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and *compounded*.
PRESIDENT—ISAAC JONES
VICE PRESIDENT—W. B. COPELAND.
TRUSTEES.

Hon Thos M Howe	Hon J K Moorhead
Isaac Jones,	O G Hussey,
Wm H Smith,	Jacob Painter,
Harvy Childs.	Nicholas Voegtly.

W B Copeland,
Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER
jy8:1yd

50 DOZEN HOSTETTER'S BITTERS just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
au20 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE HIGH PRICE paid for feed the Milkmen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh will, on and after the 1st day of September, charge 8 cents per quart. Cash every week.
au24-4t

J. C. WELDON. JNO. KELLY.
WELDON & KELLY,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
PLUMBERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. au22

FOR SALE.
A LOT AND TWO STORY BRICK house, containing
FOUR ROOMS AND A CELLAR.
The lot has a front of 45 feet on Fulton street and runs back 160 feet to Crawford street. For further particulars apply to
GEO. ENGLEKING,
au22:1wd No. 322 Liberty street.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of M. K. Nolan deceased, late of Allegheny county. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
G. L. B. FETTERMAN,
Administrator.
au22 6td No. 137 Fourth street.

WANTED. Twenty-five Tinners and Sheet Iron Workers on Government Work, steady employment and good wages. Apply at 131 Linn street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
au22 6td O. HOLDEN & CO.

PIANOS, PIANOS!
Twenty new Pianos just received, personally selected by the subscriber in the Eastern cities from the universally celebrated manufactories of Knabe & Co., Baltimore; Haines Brothers, New York, and Marshall & Traver, Albany, N. York.
Every Piano warranted five years. Prices from $220 upward.
Also an elegant assortment of Prince's unrivalled Melodeons just received.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
au21 43 Fifth street

FINE FARM AT AUCTION.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXPOSE to public sale, on the premises, a farm, consisting of
80 ACRES AND 23 PERCHES,
situate on the Baptist Church Road, about one mile from White Hall, in Baldwin Township, known as the "CARSON FARM,"
On Thursday, August 27th
at 2 o'clock p. m. Said farm is all cleared and under good fence but about twenty acres; has a frame dwelling house, log barn, and other frame buildings erected thereon. Also, an Orchard of Fruit. Is also well watered, having three never failing springs. Said farm is susceptible of being divided into two smaller farms, as the public road runs through it, leaving 32 acres on one side and 48 acres on the other. It will be sold in two parts if desirable. Sale positive.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Coal is supposed to underlie the whole tract.
au15 JAMES McGOWAN.

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings.
Ritter's celebrated Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's celebrated Radical Cure Truss
Ritter's Patent Infant Truss,
Ritter's Patent Umbilical Truss
Marsh's celebrated Trusses,
Marsh's celebrated Truss
Marsh's Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces,
Marsh's Youths and Infant's Shoulder Braces
Dr. Fitch's Plain Abdominal Supporters,
Dr. Fitch's Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters
Dr. Fitch's Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces
Ritters' Patent Abdominal Supporters,
Mrs. Hetts' Abdominal Supporters
Marsh's London Abdominal Supporters,
Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss
French, English and American Trusses in great variety.
An experienced Physician always in attendance
Syringes, Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Bandages, &c.,
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APOTHECARIES,
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Perfumery and Patent Medicines of all kinds.
A large and complete assortment of Elastic and Hard Rubber Syringes. Ranging in the place,
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At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
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FOR COATING OIL TANKS
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