DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.

ASSEMBLY,
JAMES BENNY, Sr.,
CHAS. P. WHISTON,
Dr. A. G. McQUAIDE,
JOHN SILL,
WM. WHIGHAM,

SHERIFF,
JAMES BLACKMORE.

RECORDER,
EDWARD P. KEARNS.

REGISTER,
JAMES SALSBURY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
E. HEIDLEBERG.

TREASURER,
JAMES IRVIN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KEIL.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
W. H. WIGHTMAN.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH:

1st ward—John Roth,	1st p. 5th do—S Cameron
2d ward—D. H Hazen,	2d p. do—F. Felix
1st p. 3d do—S. Johnston	3d ward—Dr. A. Back
2d p. do—W. J. Montgomery,	4th ward—E. T. Ward,
4th ward—J J Houston	5th ward—W. P. Dunn,
	6th ward—Jas. Neeson,

ALLEGHENY CITY:

1st ward—Henry Sproul,	2d p. 4th do—J Beckam
2d ward—W. J. Kounts	1st p. 4th do—W M Stewart,
1st p. 2d do—Jno. Swan	
2d p. 3d do—P. Leffler,	

TOWNSHIPS.

Shaler—L. Winebell	Jefferson—Wm. McElhaney,
N. Fayette—J Sturgeon	Indiana—Wm Boyd,
Plum—J. A. Stewart,	Union—Wm. Carnahan,
Pitt—William Sybers,	Robinson—R B Guthrie,
M'Clure—John Hartman,	Moon—Jacob Leshell.
Neville—John M. Nesbit,	Crescent—J. H. Porter,
Sewickley—T. Wagoner,	Findley—Rob. McAyeal
Ohio—G. W. Cass,	S. Fayette—A. Fitzpatrick,
McCandless—H. Good,	Scott—B Ford,
West—And. Burke.	U. St. Clair—Dr. C. S. Hays,
Hampton—Wm. Peters,	L. St. Clair—Jonathan Shuck,
West Deer—Neil Diamond.	Baldwin—Henry Beltzhoover.
East Deer—D. Bandle,	Snowden—Wm. Stewart
Reserve—Victor Scriba	Mifflin—Dr. Blackburn,
Harrison—Jno Harrison	Richland—Isaac Grubbs
Versailles—Henry Stewart.	Pine—Jas. A Gibson,
Wilkins—Dan'l Wirtz,	Chartier—Jerome Bonnett.
Collins—P. Kerr;	Temperanceville—Hugh McAfee,
Peebles—Jas. Dignum,	Marshall—D Forsythe
Pitt—C. Zue,	
Franklin—Wm Neely	

BOROUGHS.

W. Pittsburgh—C. Auth	Elizabeth—Rob. Galway
Monongahela — Joseph Mixell,	Lawrenceville—Wm. M'Cance.
S. Pittsburgh—J. W. Patterson.	Tarentum—J. B. Fulton
E. Birmingham—John P. Heiser.	Sharpsburg—John Eberle,
1st prec. Birmingham—Capt. S. M'Kee,	Duquesne—A. F. Johnston,
2d p. do—Geo. Kuhlman	McKeesport—Dr. W. H. Hill,
Manchester—A McMurray.	Sewickley—J. Whitesell

☞ The above named gentlemen will please take notice of their appointment, and meet at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday next, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. SHALER, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE LETTER.

Usually, when a public functionary appears before the public, an indiscretion of which he is guilty is animadverted to, and commented upon, by the public press at the time of its occurrence, and there's an end to it. The "Bunsbyisms" of Mr. Lincoln, however, are not permitted to pass so hastily into oblivion. His late letter to his old neighbors in Springfield, Illinois, seems particularly attractive to his most ardent admirers, and so it must have been to the leading enthusiastic Abolitionists to whom it was addressed. The reader will remember, that when "Honest Old Abe" was leaving his home for Washington, in the Spring of 1861, he, after requesting the villagers to "pray for him"—suddenly became hilarious and told them some of his best jokes; among which was one alluding to the troubles of the country which he felicitously illustrated by declaring that there was "nobody hurt." He was, indeed, upon that memorable occasion,

"From grave to gay; from lively to severe."

The rebellion, which threatened, had no terrors for him. The perpetuity of a Union, which for so many years caused the Jacksons, Websters, Clays and Casses of our country so much solicitude, was not at all in danger, in the brilliant imagination of a village attorney. And, so he went on, and is going on telling his jokes, to the infinite amusement of his toadies, and the numberless contractors who are growing opulent off the very agony of the people.

But we are under the impression that, the President's last communication to the people of Springfield, was not so cordially received as his confident statement to them of there being "nobody hurt." After two and a-half years of bloody execution, in which a million of our people have been sacrificed, with a debt of nearly two thousand millions of dollars already hanging over us, while almost every household is "contracted into one brow of woe," to be told by our President that he sees no way to end our troubles, is not what was expected from him. And yet, our Abolition politicians seem charmed with the prospect. The *Gazette* of this city is in exstacies of delight with the letter and declares that it is not only peculiarly the President's own, but that no other man could have written it than himself. If the *Gazette* intended this for irony, it would be admirable, but it does not; it is an ebullition of downright admiration for a letter, which informs the world that our civil war is not likely to terminate, until the people of the Southern States are subjugated and their slaves made free. This is the reason why the extreme Abolitionists are constantly referring to the President's letter. It promises them Southern desolation, and they gloat over it with all the ferocity of the Hircan tiger. An announcement from the President that the rebellion was about over, that the States were again to be united, and that "grim visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front," would throw these fanatics into a paroxism of rage, but the prospect of continued war in the hope of devastating the South, and effecting negro emancipation, makes them joyous in spirit and fanatically fond of him who makes the announcement. The President sees no way to obtain peace, except by vigorous war; but that functionary has not, by official acts, labored for peace, but on the contrary for interminable and sanguinary war. Against his own judgment he permitted the savage and unrelenting fanatics of his party to force him to sign their acts of emancipation and confiscation, which he knew and previously avowed, would only more thoroughly unite the South in rebellion, and but a few weeks since he denied a hearing to the Vice President of the rebel States, for fear, perhaps, that that person desired to offer terms for the cessation of hostilities. The simple truth is that the necessities of the Abolition party are greater, in the estimation of the President, than are those of the country. He cannot afford to have peace just now, the war must go on and the Southern States kept out of the Union until after the Presidental election. With these States out, and a big army to control the votes of the border States, and another army of contractors and sutlers operating everywhere, the President and his party hope to retain power. What after that may follow we cannot conjecture, a military despotism likely, or perhaps an Empire.

For the Post.

HON. WM. D. KELLY AND GOV. CURTIN'S HONESTY.

NUMBER TWO.

MESSRS. EDITORS POST:—In the reply of Judge Kelly in your issue of yesterday, to your correspondent, "Union," of the preceding day I find the gentlemen denies my statement in relation to what he did say and "that the note sent him was not received until he was done speaking." Now Messrs. Editors I did not complain with that which he did say about the honesty of Gov. Curtin but with what he did *not* say. The communication politely asked him to give his opinion. The Judge that evening did not say that the Governor was either honest, loyal or patriotic and he dismisses the inquiry by saying he did not receive the communication until he was done speaking. If this is so then he had time enough, for immediately on closing his remarks he seated himself on the stage behind the speakers stand, *opened* and *read* the note and had plenty of time to reply before the meeting adjourned had he wished to do so, for after he concluded his speech, ex-Gov. Johnson made a short address to the meeting. But I suppose Messrs. Editors I should be content as in the Judge's communication to you he says: "he believes in Governor Curtin's *honesty* and patriotism" and my object has been accomplished in having the Judge's opinion.

He should not forget to insult the people hereafter and in his speeches incorporate that the Governor was honest with his transactions with Bucky Neal and the shoddy clothing furnished Pennsylvania soldiers and the transaction in relation to the repeal of the tonnage tax.

As I understand the Judge is yet in this vicinity trying to conciliate the *honest* voters of the Republican party of this section of the State and who are well acquainted with the acts committed by *honest* (?) Andy. One question more, I would ask of the Hon. Judge is: does he believe that Andrew G. Curtin denounced Know Nothingism and if he is justly entitled to the question because in my former communication I charged that Judge Kelly attempted to deceive the naturalized citizens present making it appear that Judge Woodward was antagonistic to their interests while he forgot to tell them that Andrew G. Curtin was one of the leading Know-Nothings in Pennsylvania pledged to prescribe citizens of foreign birth.—Will the Hon. Judge give us his opinion whether Andrew G. Curtin is the friend of the Irish and German now fighting for the UNION?

For the Morning Post.

THE ABOLITIONISTS OPPOSED TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR:—Ever true and faithful to the notorious reputation they have established for themselves, of deadly hostility to the great charter of our Liberties, the Abolitionists have placed themselves on the Record fair and square in battle array in opposition to the Constitution of these States. In the address of their State Central Committee, the following is declared to be the platform on which they plant themselves in the present Campaign. "Our platform is brief and plain, and comprehensive. We believe that the will of the people lawfully expressed *is the Supreme Law.* "Now compare this rank treason, with the following, from the sixth article of the Constitution, and you have the whole question at issue in a nutshell. The cry of "Copperhead" is nothing more nor less than a blind, while these midnight assassins carry only their infernal designs upon the rights and liberties of the people. Well may it be said that eternal vigilance is the prince of Liberty. But read the sixth section.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land*; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding. "The Abolitionists say, that the will of the people is the Supreme law, while the Democracy standing on high national ground holding aloft the Constitution of the United States, fearlessly and boldly asserts that that time honored instrument, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land.* Standing on such a platform, who can doubt the result on the second Tuesday of October. UNION.

Southern Shoe Merchants Settling Up.

Two or three shoe dealers from Nashville, Tenn., are in Boston this week, trying to adjust their indebtness. One of them has settled outright at ninety cents on the dollar, and the others are paying fifty to sixty per cent.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

For the Post.

FORCING POPULAR CUSTOMS.

A war of subjugation may last for many generations: but leave with those with whom you are at war, their own peculiar customs and institutions, and it is seldom difficult to arrive at peace. The princes of Transylvania have long endeavored to subjugate the Siculians to *their* ideas of social and civil customs, and the Siculians seceded by fleeing to their forests and mountains, and refusing to enlist in the army or pay the accustomed taxes.—On the accession of Sigismond in 1595, their old and severe usages were abandoned. He restored to them all their ancient privileges and prerogatives; and very soon after they were found descending in multitudes from their mountains, ranged themselves under his standards, and devoted their lives and fortunes to him.—After that this people, poor, sober, rigorous, and proud of twelve centuries of freedmen, adored Sigismond. And he always dealt nobly with them. To them he owed his success in the siege of Tergovish, which contained an immense supply of military stores belonging to the Turks, and he gave all the booty to his soldiers. Such men are fit for leaders o the people.

It is exceedingly dangerous to use or to make use of people against their will or contrary to their habits and customs. And this is much more true of ignorant people than of intelligent ones, for they have not the same facility in changing their habits and customs, and do not so readily see the necessity of it. Conscription violates the most habitual thoughts of freemen. Why then should it be thought wonderful that many of the ignorant people of New York should resist it? Though they were wrong, yet the government ought to have known how to manage public affairs so as not to cause such opposition. No doubt many refused to join in that disorder, because they were able to escape from *force* by paying $300.

The common people of Rome often refused to enlist, and combined against conscription, when they thought themselves ill-used by those in power. In 1266, a part of the army of the Florentines did worse than this. Because they were suspected of disaffection and forced into the service, they deserted to the enemy. And in 1323, Florence lost one of its best bodies of auxiliaries, by putting them under other colors and other leaders, and causing a suspicion that even their general was to be put under others. A friend mentioned the other day that a conscription of Great Britain had produced riots there, and I have looked up the case. It was in 1761, and only 32,000 men were required for the whole kingdom. Yet it caused great commotions in the northern counties of England, and a terrible riot in Northumberland, which had to be quelled by the military, with the loss of forty-five lives, and three hundred miserably wounded, including many women and children; and then the law received a general and sullen obedience. This is manifestly a very bungling kind of government. Let the government keep with the heart of the people for the Constitution and the Union, and there will be no lack of voluntary soldiers; but they will not be Abolitionists.

GIBSON.

A Free Ballot.

Some of the Abolition journals in Ohio are charging upon the Democrats of that State contemplated importation of voters from adjoining States. The Boston *Courier* very properly says that "these slanders are evidently advanced as pretexts for a military surveillance of the Democratic party. Every true lover of the country must deprecate the consequences of such interference, but *when a free ballot is denied, forbearance under tyranny ceases to be a virtue.*"

This is the spirit of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. They know that every effort would be made by the minions of despotism to prevent a free and fair exercise of the elective franchise if the latter did not fear the indignation of an outraged people. Knowing this, the Democratic masses have not hesitated to express their views clearly on this important question. Military or any other kind of interference would provoke justifiable resistance everywhere throughout the Commonwealth. This fact cannot too plainly or too frequently be stated. Let those in power study the temper of the times and tread carefully upon the smouldering volcano which may burst forth "in the twinkling of an eye" and overwhelm them with destruction.

The Rebel Trade at Matamoras.

The officers of the Government steame Bermuda, which arrived at Philadelphi on Sunday, state that while on blockading duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande river they had ample opportunity to observe the manner of foreign trade with the rebels. They say:

"The port of Matamoras is a Mexican importing and exporting city. The rebels use it as the chief city of the cotton trade of the South. The cotton is conveyed across the Rio Grande to Matamoras. The merchant vessels of France and England clear for Matamoras and anchor in the stream. Tugs carrying fifty or sixty bales of cotton then come from the city, and the cotton is hoisted on board the vessels in neutral waters. While the Bermuda lay off the Rio Grande a fleet of merchantmen were in the river, and a continual line of tugs passed to and fro. The steamers thus receive their cargoes and leave the river. They carry contraband cargoes, but the meteor of England or the lilies of France floats from the mast head. The United States gunboats may approach, but they cannot take the vessel in custody and confiscate her cargo. The blockading squadron, the Princess Royal and others lie off Matamoras, but they are powerless to stop the neutral traffic. Over the blue waves go the merchantmen, and they reach London, Liverpool, or the French ports of entry. There a cargo of supplies, provisions, clothing, shoes, every article that the Confederacy needs, is shipped; the prows again turn seaward; the course is directed towards the Mexican Gulf, and the cargo is landed at Matamoras. Such is English and French neutrality."

We had rather do anything than acknowledge the merit of another, if we can help it. We cannot bear a superior or an equal. Hence ridicule is sure to prevail over truth, for the malice of mankind thrown into the scale give the casting weight.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF FRANCE N MEXICO.

The following sensible article, from *L'Opintone Nationale* of Paris, the organ of Prince Napoleon, exhibits some of the difficulties which surround the attempt of the French Emperor to establish a foreign prince in Mexico:

"Admitting that the South should be formed into a separate State, and that its recognition by France shall aid in establishing it, it is certain that our presence in Mexico will be more disagreeable to it than even to the northern republic. In fact, the slaveholding South has not one chance of living and resisting as hostile brethren, from whom it seeks to separate itself; that is to spread and propagate around it its domestic institution, Slavery being stationary will be undermined or violently overthrown by the North. The South can only exist by taking an offensive attitude. For a long time it has been aware of this; and its efforts to acquire or conquer Cuba, Nicaragua and the small republics of Central America, and the absorption already commenced in Texas, demonstrating sufficiently that the South understands the necessity which weighs upon it, and urges it to conquest and the extension of slavery. If, therefore, the South should consummate a separation from the North, there can exist no doubt that it will look with an evil eye upon the French flag which protects Mexico from the attainment of its avowed desires. Our Mexican establishment will have a threatening neighbor. If, on the contrary, the South should succumb, and the great republic be reconstructed, we can expect no better fortune. It will not be to propagate slavery that we shall be attacted, but to repulse European influence and to maintain a doctrine more or less authentic (that of Monroe,) and perhaps to give employment to the generals, to the five hundred thousand soldiers who have contracted warlike habits, and whom the end of civil war will leave without employment."

A RICH SCENE.

One of our most respectable citizens, who is blessed with the prettiest and the best of wives, and one little "responsibility," has been absent from home for some days. His spouse during his absence, had discharged the servant girl, and employed in her place the wife of a soldier who had just returned from the war.

The little women being lonely in her husband's absence induced the soldiers wife to share her bed with her. On the night the loving husband returned, the woman had before retiring been engaged in repairing her soger man's coat, and had carelessly thrown it upon a chair in the sitting room. The anxious husband returned about twelve oclock, admitted himself with his night key, found everything quiet, and noiselessly struck a light, when the first thing that attracted his attention was the soldier's coat upon the chair near his wife's bed-room. Instantly the green-eyed monster seized him, and stealthily throwing the light upon the bed, he saw his wife reposing upon the same pillow with a masculine appearing person, the woman who was with her wearing her hair shingled, and being coarse featured.

He was for a moment transfixed with rage, but soon determined to wreak the direst vengeance upon the supposed [illegible] and with murder in his eye, advanced toward the sleeping couple. At this juncture the soldier's wife awoke, and seeing the—to her—strange man approaching with savage aspect, jumped from the bed with a scream, making a dash for a closet, where she was for a moment safe. This of course awoke the wife. Her attempts to learn what the trouble was were fruitless: The enraged husband would not listen. He rushed to the closet and dragged forth the trembling woman from her hiding place. Upon bringing her to the light and discovering her sex the scene may well be imagined, but we shall not undertake to describe it.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Press.*

THE MEETING AT UNIONTOWN.

After a correspondence between the Chairman of the County Committee of Fayette and the Chairman of the State Committee, it has been agreed to hold the State Mass Meeting at Uniontown on the 30th of September, instead of the 17th as fixed by the Sate Committee at their late meeting. This will undoubtedly be one of the greatest meetings ever held in Pennsylvania. Some of the most distinguished Champions of Democracy will be there to speak.

☞ THE *Commercial* of yesterday remarks thus: "Should Pennsylvania and Ohio elect those gentlemen, would they not, in connection with Seymour of New York, constitute a beautiful trio. The three great States represented by three notorious copperheads in their executive chairs, the days of the Republic would then be doomed."

Had the three States mentioned, had the three named gentlemen at their head at the beginning of the present Administration they would have prevented the rebellion. Abolition governors sent fierce abolition agitators to the peace Congress, purposely to defeat any compromise that might prevent war. They afterwards hounded the President into the adoption of their radical measures. Had we Judge Woodward for Govenor, we would not be in dread of rebel invasion of our State, nor would we find him running to Washington to obtain "permission" to raise troops for our State's defense. Judge Woodward would not play any such contemptible part as that; he would raise the force required, and not be compelled to look to the "copperhead Governors" of New York and New Jersey, for that assistance which the national administration refused to grant.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Only 50 cents.

The most complete assortment of pure an 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.

From the Rappahannock.

Peace Reported to be Near at Hand.

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

NEW YORK, September 9.—A *Tribune* headquarters despatch of the 8th states that Col. R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, recently sent word across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg, that he would like to see an officer of our army. The wish being made known to Gen Custer, the General himself crossed. The motive of Gen. Hill's request was to make inquiry respecting Gen. Gregg, with whom he was once a classmate and intimate friend. Gen. Custer received a note from Colonel Hill which was forwarded. Col. Hill remarked confidentially to Gen. Custer that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two rebel officers who were in the boat which conveyed Gen. Custer, and by others on shore. On being asked the reason of the assertion they would not communicate it, simply reiterating their opinion. Col. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but appeared to be a staff officer.

At least one thousand cavalry, and infantry from the rebel army thonged about the wharf as spectators, when Gen Custer landed. His reception by the officers was exceedingly cordial. Notwithstanding these expectations of peace, the rebels expected another battle near Culpepper. They did not anticipate attacking us, but presumed that our army being strongly reinforced by the conscription, would speedily assume the offensive.

General Lee is yet in Richmond, doubtless in consultation among the heads of the rebel government in earnest. Great amicability exists between our pickets and those of the enemy. Yesterday about one thousand men belonging to both armies bathed together in the Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A Tribune dispatch dated Washington, September 8th, says: Guerrillas, about three hundred strong, are reported to be near Percellsville, in Loudon county. Mosby's forces are scattered since the wounding of their commander.

Major General Blair has arrived in town. Colonel John Hay, Private Secretary to the President, has returned from his vacation. Secretary Stanton is again at his post.

Between two hundred and three hundred deserters arrived here from New York to-day, under guard. They will be distributed to their regiments at once.—Two days ago a raid was made by the rebels upon a brigade of the 6th corps, The guerrillas dashed into the camp and fired into the tent of General Bartlett, and carried off the brigade flag. It is said that the General had his headquarters too far from the camp of his troops. Admiral Farragut arrived in Washington tonight. He was serenaded by a band at Willard's.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The *Tribune* has the following: From a passenger by the steamship Scotia, who enjoyed peculiarly favorable facilities for becoming familiar with the facts, we learn that the [illegible] are being pushed forward to completion with the utmost vigor. Two 2,000 ton iron-clads, combining the ram and Monitor principles; are being built by Layard at Birkenhead.—One of these is already launched. They are plated with four-inch iron, and each carry two turrets twelve inches thick, and have formidable rams projecting from their sterns. Each turret will carry two 200 pounder rifle guns, and each vessel will be armed in addition with two 100 pounder stern chasers. The guns were ready at Preston, Lancashire, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish channel.

BUFFALO, September 9.—Last night a fire broke out in the Wilkeson Elevator, which soon extended to the C. J. Wells Elevator, and both, with their contents, were destroyed. About 50,000 bushels of grain were stored in the former, and 20,000 bushels in the latter, chiefly corn. The grain was fully insured. The Elevators were insured for about $50,000. The warehouse adjoining the Wells Elevator was also destroyed. Total loss estimated at $400,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 9.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived from City Point, with reports that Morris Island has been evacuated by the Confederates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 9.—The loss by the conflagration last night was $250,000, mostly insured in New York and New England offices.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL STOCK JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW CARPET STORE
—OF—
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,
Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.

Having just purchased for cash, during the recent favorable condition of the markets a most extensive and complete assortment of the newest and choicest styles of

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.

We are now offering goods
AT PRICES OF A YEAR AGO.

By our reduction in prices we have almost closed out our former purchases, and now offer to buyers at wholesale and retail, an entirely new & fresh stock, unsurpassed by any ever offered in this city.

FOR RENT IN MANCHESTER.—That valuable property lately owned by R C Fleeson, deceased, situate on the corner of Locust and Preble streets, a large two story brick dwelling house of eight rooms, finished attic and wash room, with hydrant water in kitchen and cellar. This is one of the most substantially built and best finished houses in the borough and is in excellent order. Fruit and shade trees, shrubbery and grape vines. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
se10 51 Market street.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF KLOMAN & CO. has THIS DAY been dissolved, THOMAS N. MILL. R assuming the interest of ANTHONY KLOMAN, retiring.
KLOMAN & CO.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 1st, 1863. se10-1t

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

ANDREW KLOMAN, HENRY PHIPPS, JR., General Partners. THOMAS N. MILLER, Special Partner.

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh,
manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c. se10-6wd

NOTICE.—ANDREW KLOMAN, OF Pittsburgh, HENRY PHIPPS, Jr., and THOMAS N MILLER, of Allegheny city, have this day entered into a limited partnership for the transaction of the Rolling Mill business, under the firm name of KLOMAN & PHIPPS. Andrew Kloman and Henry Phipps Jr as General and Thomas N. Miller as Special Partner, the partnership to continue until the 1st day of January, 1870.
ANDREW KLOMAN,
HENRY PHIPPS, JR.
se10 law6w THOS. N. MILLER.

FALL ARRIVAL OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
McCOLISTER & BAER,
Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,
108 Wood Street,
Have now received their Fall stock of goods, which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest figures for cash.
Country merchants would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
All orders promptly attended to. se10-1w

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, Sept. 5th, 1863.
☞ THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, on and after the 15th inst.
se9-2t N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

The Great AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
51 Vesey St, New York.
Since its organization has created a new era in the history of
Wholesale Teas in this Country,
They having introduced their selections of Teas, and are selling them at not over Two Cents (.02) per pound above cost.
Never Deviating from the ONE PRICE asked.
Another peculiarity of the Company is that their TEA TASTER not only devotes his time to the selection of their TEAS as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, *but he helps the* TEA *buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such* TEAS *as are best adapted to his particular wants*, and not only this, but *points out* to him the *best bargains*.
It is easy to see the *incalculable advantage* a TEA BUYER has in this establishment *over all others*.
If he is no *judge* of TEA, or the MARKET, if his *time is valuable*, he has *all the benefits* of a well organized system of doing business, of an *immense capital*, of the *judgement* of a *professional* TEA TASTER, and the knowledge of superior salesman.
This enables all TEA buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—*to purchase on as good terms here as the New York Merchants.*
Part of can order TEAS and will be served by us *as well as though they came themselves*, being sure to get *original packages, true weights* and *tares*; and *the* TEAS are WARRENTED as *represented*.
We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Twankay and Skin.
OOLONG, SOUCHONG ORANGE & HYSON PEKOE.
JAPAN TEA of every description, colored and uncolored.
This list has each kind of TEA divided into four classes, namely: Cargo, high Cargo, Fine, Finest, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole TEA trade.
We guarantee to sell all our TEAS at not over Two Cents (.02 cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying Enormous Profits.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
se9 No. 51 Vesey street, New York.

LADIES, MISSES,
AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
in endless variety at
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 FIFTH STREET.
The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century,
How Goods can be sold so cheap at
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth street.
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KNABE'S PIANOS
are the best Pianos in the country. Warranted eight years.
HAINES' BRO.'S PIANOS
are the best Pianos made at the price
MARSHALL & TRAVER'S
Parlor Gem Pianos at $200.
Also, Prince & Co.'s Melodeons.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
43 Fifth street.
se9 Sole agent for the Manufacturers,

New Fall Goods,
AT
HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Corner Fifth and Market streets.
Figured Delaines,
Colored Lusters,
Plain Fr. Merinos,
Plain Fr. Repps
Empress Cloths,
Broche Velours.
Turin Cloths
Printed Merinos,
Ottoman Cloths.
Figured Valencias
Stripped Mohairs,
Pointille Worsteds,
Broeade Mohairs,
Drap de Luccas,
Saxony Plaids,
Check Poplins.
Paris Royals.
Rob Roy Plaids.
Poil de Chevres,
Plaid Repps.
Plain Delaines,
Canton Cloths.
Scotch Plaids.
Tamartimes.
se9

TWO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
We are now manufacturing a superior article of
LIME,
which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET.
Best quality of Family Coal always on hand as usual.
my9t DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

APPLES,
50 bbls choice green apples, just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
se5 corner Market and First streets

PITTSBURGH MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
MR. EDWIN SHEBRAT INTENDS commencing two classes on Tuesday, Sept. 15 h, 1863. One of these classes will meet in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Each class to meet twice a week viz: Tuesdays and Fridays. Hours from 4 to 6, and from 7½ to 9½.
Exercises to consist of a course of lessons in the Rudiments; a course of lessons in Bazzini's Voice Training; a course of lessons in Harmony, together with Glee, Chorus and Church Music.
Terms for either of the classes, in advance, $5 per session of four months. Private lessons in vocal training, $15 per quarter of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.
N. B. Further information furnished at C. C. Mellors, 81 Wood street, or at the rooms, and circular secured. se8-1d

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.
are putting on a superior
GRAVEL ROOF.
All work promptly attended to.
Office corner Fifth & Wood sts., 2d story.
se8

MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.,
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France. Ex Intern (Resident Physician) of Hotel Dieu, Charity Hospitals, &c. Date of Diploma, 1828.
OFFICE 57 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Building.
Consultation GRATIS, every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 o'clock to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. se8

Good Furniture at Auction.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10th, at 10 o'clock at the Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth St., will be sold a Walnut Field Post Bedstead, Superior Walnut High Post Bedstead, Walnut Sofa Seat Rocker, 6 Mahogany do do Chairs, Walnut Card Tab.e, Mahogany Bureau, Side Board, Walnut Sewing Stand, Extension Table, new; Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cane Seat and Covered Chairs, Wash-stands, Child's Crib, Feather Bed, Lounges Counter, Office Stove, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Dishes, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
T. A. M'CLELLAND,
se8 Auctioneer.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,
74 and 76 MARKET STREET.
NEW FALL MOURNING GOODS, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALL WOOL DE BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLE ALL WOOL DE BEIGE, NEW STYLE BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, VERY FINE SHADE OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACAS, THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACOAS IN THE CITY. CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.
New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 MARKET STREET.
se8

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
Ladies' Side Lace Gaiters,
Ladies' Front Lace Gaiters,
CHEAP! CHEAP!!
at DIFFENBACHER'S,
se5 No. 15 Fifth street

PURE WINES.
I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO MY numerous friends, and the public in general, that I have received a large lot of the choicest brands of German Wines, Claret and Catawba, the superior qualities of which have long been estab ished.
Old Rye of Beer constantly on hand.
J. ROTH,
se5-d1w 26 Diamond.

BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'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

HAY ELEVATORS, WITH ANTI-Friction, or Common Blocks, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
jn4 No 147, Liberty street

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Wm. H. Whitney, dec'd, late of Sixth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having any claims against said estate will present them duly authenticat-d for settlement.
SAMUEL ALLINDER, Administrator,
se1-6td No 103 Wylie street.

Just Received,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Dark colors and very CHEAP,
MOHAIR EMBROIDERY BRAID,
UNION BELTING,
JET, GILT AND STEEL BELT BUCKLES,
Invisible Bead and Braid Nets,
SUSPENDERS,
Together with a general assortment of other goods kept in a Trimming Store.
WHOLESALE ROOMS up stairs.
MAGRUM & GLYDE,
No. 78 Market St.,
se2 Between Fourth and Diamond

DAUB & CAPPELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
185 Smithfield Street.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large and well selected stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
ALSO—A large stock of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
including *Paper Collars, Neck Ties*, and every thing usually kept by first class Furnishing Store Orders promptly executed. au30-1yd

FURNITURE AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street.
T. A. M'CLELLAND,
se5 Auctioneer.

50 Bbls
ROOFING CEMENT,
FOR COATING OIL TANKS,
For sale by
LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.
au19 Office cor. Fitt and Wood sts., 2d story

WANTED,—An energetic business man (Catholic) wishing a good situation and permanent employment will do well to call at 164 Third street. se9