DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1863.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

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.

☞ NOTICE--THE SEVERAL County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and Postoffice address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22d, 1863.

A CLUMSY EVASION.

The *Commercial*, in reply to our statement that the Southern rebellion began with the firing upon Fort Sumpter, remarks:

So, then, the secession of South Carolina, December 20, 1861; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1862; Florida, Jan. 10, 1862; Alabama, Jan. 11, 1862; Georgia, Jan 19, 1862; the organization of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, February 4, 1862; the firing on the Star of the West, and taking possession of forts and arsenals in May, were not acts of rebellion. So says the *Post*.

On a previous occasion the *Commercial* dated the commencement of the rebellion with Gen. Cass' retirement from the Cabinet, which was about as sensible as if it had fixed it at the period of the death of Aaron Vail Brown, first Postmaster General in Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The acts of secession, enumerated, no one thought would result in open rebellion, except, perhaps, the leading conspirators, who were in the secret. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet did not anticipate rebellion, or, *if* they did, they were as great traitors as Davis himself, in not preparing to crush it. Until after Abolition Governors packed the Peace Convention with rabid, abolition disunionists, we all had hope of a peaceable settlement of our difficulties; but the conduct of the Abolition members of that body demonstrated a determination to carry out their bloody programme over the fragments of a shattered Union. They have been true to their purpose, and we are reaping the consequences. The "blood letting" insisted on by that ferocious monster Chandler, of Michigan, has been going on copiously, but not sufficiently to satisfy the bloody Abolition conspirators who invoked it. Even after the adjournment of the Peace Congress, without effecting anything, we still had hope that the Administration would hearken to the appeal of the Union men of the Southern States; but no, the minds of the Abolition leaders were made up; they were inexorable in their determination to adhere to their Chicago platform, at the expense of their country; they announced their determination for the very purpose of hastening the rebels into the commission of the overt act of treason.

Against these mad and infamous proceedings, the conservative men of the North, of all parties, protested. In December, four months before the firing upon Fort Sumter, the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in mass meeting, Mayor Henry presiding. At that gathering Judge Woodward spoke, lamenting the threatened danger. Conservative Republicans as well as Democrats were present, all anxious, by speeches and resolutions, to assure the South that the great body of our people were not inimical to them or to their institutions. The speech of Judge Woodward was, for the occasion, an admirable production, but the Abolition press of the present day, like miserable pettifoggers, are engaged in stealing from it disjointed paragraphs, and torturing them to suit their purposes. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is no better in this respect than the meanest of its Abolition contemporaries. The speech, we repeat, from which the *Commercial* quotes, was an admirable one for the time and the occasion of its delivery. Had the Abolitionists been actuated by one-tenth of the love of country which prompted its utterance, our then, happy country, would not now be in the horrors of bloody war and desolation. But, why does not the *Commercial* publish the *whole* of the speech in question? If it be generally objectional why not lay it in full before its readers? and not resort to the dishonest pilfering of a few sentences, accompanying them with malignant slander. Quoting a couple of sentences from a production of three or four columns, and torturing them from the meaning evidently intended by their author, is, we submit, no better than naked forgery. But will the *Commercial* publish the whole speech, and then give its readers the *Gazette's* portrait of Curtin? We pause for a reply.

The General Universalist Convention met in Portland, Sept. 15, and was permanently organized by choosing Hon. J. Washburn, jr., of Maine, President; Rev. S. L. Daveraf, of Ohio, Vice President; Rev. P. Berden, Secretary, and W. Parker, of New Hampshire, Assistant Secretary. Delegates were present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maine.

A WAGISH PAPER.

The *Commercial*, which at first announced itself the exponent of the commercial people of our city, has already forfeited its claim to that distinction; it is merely wagish. Yesterday, after announcing that the abolition meeting of Wednesday numbered 20,000, it informed its readers that this county will give Curtin 8,000 majority—but it advised its friends to not bet on *more* than 7,000. The convention was the most lamentable failure of the kind that ever came off in this county, there not being over 2,500 people on the ground at any one time, two-thrids of whom were women and children. It was as destitute of spirit as it was weak in numbers; the speeches consisted in balderdash from Curtin, and profanity and falsehood in general. As a specimen of the vile stuff perpetrated upon an unoffending people, with the thermometer at ninety, was Thos. J. Bigham's transparent falsehood, to the effect that when Judge Woodward's son was wounded, at the battle of Gettysburg, "he wished that the ball had passed through his heart instead of his leg." Mr. Thos. J. Bigham must be far gone in partizan phrenzy, if he imagines that he can palm off such inconceivable falsehoods upon his hearers.

The *Commercial* promised to be particular in regard to its literary character; is the quotation we have published from its editor's speech a fair sample of what we are to expect in its columns?

For the Post.

SOMEBODY HURT.

From an article which made its appearance in the *Gazette* Sept. 16th, it is very evident that somebody was hurt very badly on last Monday evening at the Democratic Mass Meeting in Allegheny City, by the knock down arguments of Mr. M'Sweeny. An outsider attempted to give a report of the proceedings of the meeting, the gross inconsistency of which is so apparent and one sided that it requires no very great amount of discernment to discover the slimy trail of some black snake. For example, he pretends to give a correct report of Mr. Foster's speech; but referring to the scrap-book Mr. McSweeny quoted from, he says it was no doubt compiled from the Columbus *Crisis* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Now, I want to know how it is, that an outsider who could report so accurately Mr. Foster's speech, who had by no means a powerful voice, failed to give us a correct version of Mr. M'Sweeny's quotations, and the authors of the same, when Mr. M'Sweeny had a very powerful voice which made every word he spoke perfectly audible in every part of the vast assemblage, that is, to those who *wanted* to hear. An outsider should have listened attentively to Mr. M'Sweeny's remarks, in order to post himself and them if he saw proper, could (if he was able) from their falsity. For the benefit of an outsider whose ears at the time must have been stuffed with wool, I will state that the authors of Mr. M'Sweeny's quotations were George Washington, W. H. Seward, Ex Governor Dennison, of Ohio, Helper's Crisis and the Bible, and not the Columbus *Crisis* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*. There was one question which the eloquent orator placed particular stress upon, it was this, which must have caused the venom of an outsider to show itself: "*Indignantly frown upon the first attempts to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts*." Remember, men of Allegheny County, that these are the words of our own immortal Washington, whose glorious name is written in blazing letters of living light on every page of our country's history, and when memory has been polluted and desecrated by a fanatical and jacobinical faction. And this is the party who have the impudence to ask you to vote for Andy Curtin, a man who has been denounced as a thief and public plunderer by a paper which now damns him with faint praises.

Will you do it; let the second Tuesday of October echo, re-echo, and echo again your answer in thunder tones loud, long and deep.

TRUTH

For the Post.

Good Advice.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Wednesday contained the following good advice which I hope the people will follow by voting for Woodward:

Let the Conservatives in the North put out the abolition conflagration there, and the Conservative in the South the rebel conflagration there. If the work can't be done in this way, may God rain upon the two conflagrations, through heaven's unstopped windows, forty days and forty nights.

We would like to have the world as it was made by God, and the Union as it was made by our fathers. Adam, Eve, and the conservatives of Pennsylvania do you take the hint?

CONSERVATIVE.

For the Post.

Cheers for Jeff. Davis.

MR. EDITOR:—Thomas M. Marshall, in his speech at the Abolition Convention on Wednesday, is reported to have said the Third Ward Democratic Club, on Monday evening "cheered for Jeff. Davis." Having accompanied the members of the Club from their room to Allegheny city and back again, permit me to pronounce Marshall's statement an unqualified *lie*. I wish to be entirely explicit. There were no cheers given for Davis and my impression is that Marshall knew it.

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

A Dead Man Comes to Life.

The New Orleans *Era*, of the 15th ult., tells the following:

We yesterday reported that Mr. Henry Myers, residing on Clonet street, had been killed by lightning. An inquest had been held on the body, and life pronounced extinct. Yesterday every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived, and the coffin was about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, wonderful to relate! the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and, after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on.—The joy of his weeping wife and his little ones can be imagined when they found the dead man had actually returned to life, and the house of mourning was soon turned into a house of rejoicing—the funeral into a feast. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours, so perfectly as to deceive even the Coroner, the man's wife, and all of his friends. Although apparently, and, we might say, *de facto*, a live man, still the lightning having killed him, the Coroner having pronounced him dead, and the newspapers published the fact, he is, *de jure*, a dead man. It might become a nice question whether a man has a right to come to life again after being duly killed and pronounced properly and legally dead, or not. We submit it to the professionals at Provost Court bar.—*New Orleans Era, Aug. 15.*

A NICE CHAMPION OF POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The Oaths Taken by Governor Andrew G. Curtin when he Joined the Dark-Lantern or Know-Nothing Party.

FIRST DEGREE.

"In the presence of Almighty God and these Witness I do solemnly promise and swear that I will never betray any of the secrets of this society nor communicate them even to proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order: that I will never permit any of the secrets of this society to be written, or in any other manner to be made legible, except for the purpose of official instruction; that I will not vote, nor give my influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; that I will in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with my personal preference.

SECOND DEGREE.

"I of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it, the name, sign, pass, words, or other secrets of this degree, except in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that I will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this order in preference to other persons; that I will when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all FOREIGNERS, ALIENS OR ROMAN CATHOLICS from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift. I do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which I have previously taken in this order *shall ever be kept through life, sacred and inviolate*. All this I promise and declare as an American to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever, so help me God!"

FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1863.

The London *Times*, referring to Mr. Secretary Seward's circular—which it publishes in full—says: "We have in the first place the same extraordinary misrepresentation of recent events in the war. The earliest events, we are glad to see, are at length properly appreciated. This letter is, in its main characteristics, a mere repetition of former flourishes, and if it fails to relieve the anxiety of Europe as to the probable consequences of this struggle it is entirely needless in the main purpose. It might determine our sympathy if Mr. Seward could show us that there was any hope of the success of the federal army being followed by a renewal of peace, prosperity and trade of the South; but we are unable to see any hope of this so long as Mr. Seward's long epistle fails to throw one ray of light on the dark prospect.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The London *Times* published a letter from Phocion on the American Foreign Enlistment act, and in its leader remarks that the important question of the Confederate steamer is complicated rather than simplified by the second exposition of the law on the subject. From the communication it appears that even the foreign enlistment act of the Americans themselves was not designed to forbid the sale of vessels of war by American citizens to a belligerent State; in short, to make practical application of the doctrine thus laid down, the Americans might have built for the Russians during the Crimean war as many line of battle ships as they pleased, on condition only that they built them simply for sale as articles of trade, and did not refuse to execute orders of the same description from us. From all we at present see, we can hardly discover on what authority the delivery of the Russian ships was prohibited; but it is sufficient for our argument to observe that we—whether entitled to do so or not—did protest against the transaction; and that the Americans, whether acting under the obligations of the law or otherwise, did attend to our remonstrance.

If Phocion's exposition of the law be complete, the *Times*, cannot see why any of our merchants need make any secret of his adventure, or why he should not openly acknowledge that he is building a steam frigate or ram for delivery to a Confederate or Federal customer, as the case may be. He has only got to keep within the strict limits of impartial trade, and he is safe; but these conclusions are not accepted as consistent with the law, actually prevailing, and our merchants do not venture on any such open dealings. The *Times*, thinks it is obviously our interest to stop the trade if we can, since we should suffer more than others from the establishment of the system. It will be seen how difficult is the question arising, and this difficulty is increased by the injudicious arguments of federal partisans We cannot recieve a command from any people to change our law, under a threat of war. We have already endeavored to force these laws, and found that we had overstrained them. At the same time we have good reason to concern ourselves at the development which the trade has now reached. It is certainly not to our advantage that such a practice should be established, and we trust the law may be found strong enough to bring it to an end.

The Daily *News* continues to hotly urge the illegality of the construction of the ships to Liverpool.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The London *Times*, devotes a leader to the consideration of the present, and future financial position of the federal government. Taking all claims into account, the liabilities of the Washington government, cannot be less than three hundred millions sterling. No pressure that ever threatened is equal to that which now hangs over the future of the United States; and it may safely be said that if through future generations, they faithfully meet their liabilities, as the Wall Street financiers appear to think will be the case with all the obligations they are now undertaking, they will fairly earn a fame for uprightness, which will shine throughout the world. The article shows that the real difficulty consists in meeting the drain of gold conscientiously. After the floating gold of the country has been withdrawn, the creation of millions on millions of new stock would have no effect in providing for the want, unless foreigners can be induced to accept the stock. The time when the state of affairs will be made visable is fast approaching. Yet day by day the delusion at New York, as to the inexhaustible resources of the country becomes more rampant. The writer concludes by dwelling with satisfaction on the fact that if the government pay the annual amount of their dividends, they will be precluded by the pressure of taxation, and the caution of their bondholders, from rushing into new wars.

CLIPPINGS.

Alluding to Gen. McClellan's report of his campaigns, and the accompanying documents, said to fill two large boxes, and the reason assigned for not publishing them—viz. the inability of the Secretary of War or General-in Chief to read them in order to ascertain what portion, if any, is improper for publication—the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks that "after the publication of the evidence taken before the Committee of Investigation we doubt whether anything can be written of McClellan's campaigns, the publication of which would be harmful."

The French papers contain a curious account of a town, the remains of which have lately been discovered imbedded in the sand at the mouth of the Garoone. A church, supposed to be of the date of the decadence of the Roman empire, has already been laid bare, and numerous capitals and ecclesiastical architectural ornaments have been brought to light.

The Detroit *Free Press* of yesterday says: "We regret to learn that General Cass is seriously indisposed. We have not heard from him to-day, but his case is considered very critical, and it is hardly possible for him to survive many days unless he obtains speedy relief."

The Sixth United States colored regiment, which has been recruiting for the last few weeks at Philadelphia, was filled on Saturday. A new regiment was immediately commenced, and up to Monday afternoon fifteen recruits had been received. The Sixth regiment will leave in a few days for their place of destination.

The receipts from customs during the month of August were heavy. New York Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore yielded $7,452,507.37. When all the returns are in, it is probable that the total customs revenue for August will be found to amount to between eight and nine millions. Most of this sum is in gold.

It is said large portions of the battle ground near Gettysburg, among them the heights of Cemetery Hill and the granite spur of Round Top, with its massive rocks and other strong defenses, have been purchased by Mr. D. M. Conaughy, who proposes to preserve them as they remained after the battle.

A circular just issued by the Provost Marshal General, declares that men whose names were drawn in the draft ordered by the War Department August 9th, 1862 and who, in March 3d, 1863, had substitutes in the service of the United States, are exempted from liability to service under the present draft.

Andrew G. Curtin, said in his recent stump speech at Erie, that his "record was made up." This is true; and in order that the voters of Pennsylvania may know what that "record" is, we refer them to the columns of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

The trotting horse Dan Bryant, owned by Wm. Morris, of the Minstrel Opera House, has been sold for $1,500 to Henry A. Hall. The horse on Friday, after being driven twenty five miles, trotted a mile at the Franklin Park in 2:33.—*Boston Post*.

It seems to be generally admitted at New Orleans that the expedition fitting out there is for Texas. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from New Orleans, says the destination of the troops is Brownsville.

"Old Abe" declares—in reference to the exchange of prisoners—that he is prepared to exchange man for man with the rebels, even should they refuse to release the officers of colored regiments.

It appears that up to Saturday last, out of the 18,450 men drafted in New York city, 5,183 had reported at the various headquarters, out of which number say about one fourth, or 1,384 men, were secured.

On Friday last Gen. Gillmore was promoted to the position of Major in the Engineer Corps, after he shall have passed an examination ordered by the War Department some time since.

It is stated that Paymaster Mr. Farland, recently robbed of $40,000 by his clerk, has presented one thousand dollars to the Washington policeman through whose agency the money was recovered.

The London *Court Journal* relates that a young English lady of scenty summers and a good deal of money, has just given her virgin hand to her butler, aged of thirty eight.

A miner at Pike's Peak writes that the miners are very much discouraged They have to dig through a solid vein of silver, four feet thick before they can reach the gold.

There is a rumor abroad that Queen Victoria is about to marry ex King Ferdinand of Portugal, who recently declined the throne of Greece.

Five newsboys, from the army of the Potomac, arrested by order of General Meade, were on Monday sent to their homes in Philadelphia and New York.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a savage article on Jeff. Davis It says that he has lost the confidence of both the army and the people.

The capital invested in what is known as the Hamburg (Germany) gambling bank is said to be $10,000,000 One of the proprietors is worth $4,000,000.

George E Cole, Democrat, has been elected delegate to Congress from Washington Territory by 200 majority over Raynor, Republican.

"Peace does not appear so distant as it did," says Mr. Lincoln. Neither does the millenium, replies the N. Y. *Argus*.

A few days ago a hogshead of Missouri tobacco was sold in Louisville at $65 a hundred.

Ten men will be shot to-day in the Eleventh Corps of the army of the Potomac, for desertion.

Messrs. Herbert, Saxton and Branch have been elected to the Confederate Congress in Texas.

Gen. Wool, it is stated, tendered his resignation so soon as he was relieved by General Dix, and his resignation was accepted.

Yesterday, Sept. 17th, was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

A Sorrowful Tale.

It is still a mooted question how much good has been accomplished by the removal of slaves from the plantations of their former masters, through the agency of Federal soldiers. To offset the possible advantage of incorporating a considerable number of negroes in the service of the General Government, great suffering has been inflicted, so that now Adjutant General Thomas advises in explicit terms that all except able bodied males remain on their plantations. A letter from Vicksburg, giving a pitiful tale of suffering disease and death, says:

"It will be well if this recommendation is heeded and carried out. The contraband camps scattered about through this department are full to overflowing, and no possible stretch of imagination or hope can induce any sane man who sees one of these camps to pronounce the condition of the blacks within them preferable to plantation life. I rode past one the other day, and by the roadside I saw five dead bodies, so far gone with decomposition and so much mutilated by hogs that I could not discern the full conformation of any one body. I inquired and learned that they had been lying there unburied for several days. It was a horrible, disgraceful sight. Such things are not unfrequent. The first idea of the freed colored people is that now they have nothing to do. Freedom is immunity from labor. It is impossible to fairly correct this mistake while they are retained in these camps, for here they have absolutely nothing to do but to eat and sleep, and they abandon themselves to this freedom most completely, leading a most brutal and sensual life."

Escape of a Rebel Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Charles Spencer, of the First Tennessee infantry, who was a prisoner at Gratiot prison, escaped from custody on Friday, under the following circumstances:

"In company with two other prisoners, he was brought to the Provost Marshall's office for examination, in charge of a United States policeman, whose attention was called away from the prisoner for a short time by an order from the Lieutenant Colonel; and it happened that there was no guard stationed at the head of the stairs, as is usual, Spencer finding he was unobserved, slipped on a blue blouse and Federal uniform cap he saw hanging in the hall, and very quietly and orderly walked down stairs and out into the street. He has, of course, not been seen since, and is not likely to be. He is a somewhat desperate character, and his name has two or three aliases attached to it. He was captured at Vicksburg, July 4.

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CHARLES KNAP.
H. F. RUDD.
NICHOLAS K. WADE.
Fort Pitt Foundry, July 1, 1863. jy15-2m

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New Advertisements.

Democratic Meeting.
THERE WILL BE A DEMOCRATIC Union meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Diamond, Allegheny City. All voters are requested to attend. The meeting will be addressed by ANDREW BURKE, Esq., and other prominent speakers. sel8-td

ARSENAL EXPLOSION—ALL THE bereaved friends interested in the erection of a Monument over the remains of the unfortunate sufferers who lost their lives, Sept. 17, 1862, will meet at Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, on the 18th inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m.
sel8 G. D. CLOWES, Sec'y.

WANTED—CIDER APPLES, APPLES,
A. BALLOU,
146 Water street,
se 8-2td-ltw Pittsburgh.

ANDERSON IS COMING.
WHO IS ANDERSON?
Anderson and Mystery!
WHAT IS ANDERSON!
ANDERSON THE
PRESTIDIGITATORIALIST!
LOOK OUT FOR ANDERSON.
Anderson the Psychomantionist.
sel8-1wd

NEW GOODS.
WE ARE RECEIVING THE LARGest stock of New Goods we ever brought from the east, comprising among others—Germantown Goods, such as
HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS,
Also, Trimmings of the latest styles and in great variety. A large quantity of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOOP & BALMORAL SKIRTS, DRAWERS,
FINE AND WOOLEN SHIRTS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
And a large supply of
RIBBONS, EMBROIDERY, BRAIDS,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
At Wholesale and Retail.
We only buy from first hands and sell at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 Market street,
sel8 Between Fourth and Diamond.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE A new Frame Dwelling House, of hall, four rooms, kitchen and cellar, lot 20 ft. front on Penna. Avenue, by 90 deep. *Also*, a two story brick house, of portico, hall, 2 parlors, three chambers, a tie, kitchen, cellar and lot of ground, No. 4 Watson street. Price, $1,800. Two large lots of ground, suitable for a suburban residence, one mile from Minersville School House. Apply to
S. CUTBERT & SON,
sel8 51 Market street

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUcation, of the City of Pittsburgh, wish to secure the services of a FEMALE TEACHER, to supply a vacancy in the Central High School. Candidates for the position will be required to pass an examination by the Faculty in the following branches; Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography, History, Algebra, Geometry, Physical geography and Latin, through the primary lessons, and Cæsar's Commentaries. The examination will commence THURSDAY, October 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Salary, $450 per year, of ten months.
By order of the Board,
sel7-2w JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y.

☞ NABE'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.
sep Sole agent for the Manufacturers.

State Fair,
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
PENNA. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD AT
NORRISTOWN, MONTG'Y CO., PA.,
September 29th and 30th, and October 1st and 2d, 1863.
NORRISTOWN IS ABOUT 17 MILES West of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill River and is accessible by Railway to every part of the state.
The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 22 acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, 19 from $25 to $5, others running down to lower rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium $40; second premium $25.
Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1350. The highest $100; 22 between $20 and 30, and others ranging from $15, 10 and 5. For sheep and swine the premiums range from $10 to 5 and $3.
For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $3 to 1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.
Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruits and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department
The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have engaged to carry articles for exhibition to and from the Exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid which will be repaid shipper when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.
Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading Railroads.
Entries can be made at the Office in Norristown after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, September 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1, with four Coupon Tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.
Single Admission.....25 cts
☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y. THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
au27-dawtd Norristown, Pa.

PIANO and FLUTE, } DUETTS.
PIANO and VIOLIN, }
Flute and Piano Duetts.
A COLLECTION OF POPULAR Songs of the day, Operatic Airs, Dance Music, &c. Arranged for the Flute and Piano. By S. WINNER, 50 cts.
UNION COLLECTION
Of Popular Duetts for the Violin and Piano. Arranged by S. WINNER, 50 cts.
Mailed, post-paid on receipt of price.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
sel5 81 Wood Street.

A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW SHOES
AT DIFFENBACHER'S,
NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,
Embracing Gent's, Ladies, Misses and Children's wear in great variety. sel1

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. se3

8 BBLS. NEW YORK PICKLES,
6½ bbls. New York Pickles.
6 kegs " " "
Just received and for sale by
J. DUNLEVY, Jr.
sel7 No. 4 Diamond.

New Advertisements.

More New Goods.
ANOTHER ARRIVAL!
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th,
Will be opened a large and carefully selected stock of
FRENCH MERINOS, DELAINES,
NEW COLORED ALPACCAS, PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.
To which the attention of
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS
Is respectfully invited, confident that
OUR PRICES
Will be found as low, if not lower than any in the city, at.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 & 182 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY, PA. sel4

WANTED,
BY A YOUNG MAN, FULLY COMpetent situation as shipping, check or delivering clerk. Can give good references. Address
K, PITTSBURGH POST OFFICE.
sel6-3t

HIGHEST PREMIUM
AWARDED TO THE
WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Machines,
BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
THE SALE OF THESE MACHINES is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Cherwood, the well known Shirt Manufacturers:
"We have used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in our Shirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machines before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thickness, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of attached tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousand yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yard per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgement, with whom we come in contact."
Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10:
"After more than one years experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."
Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain