The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863. **Established 1842.**

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THE WRIT FOR THE SECURITY OF INNOCENCE.

From the World.

The veneration which has for ages been paid to the writ of *habeas corpus* as the main bulwark of personal freedom, and the eulogies of which that great writ has for ages been the theme by all enlightened friends of liberty, naturally impresses the popular mind with the idea that it must be attended with important advantages. What is supported by so much authority ought to be founded in reason; and we conceive that the simplest explanation of the object of the writ is the strongest argument for its inviolability. Its Latin name, though a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, tends rather to obscure than elucidate its purpose. The phrase which we have put at the head of this article, though no translation of the Latin words, is a complete and perfectly accurate definition of the object of the writ. It is nothing more nor less than a judicial mandate for the protection of innocence. There is no dictate of reason which is plainer or more elementary than that the innocent should not be subjected to the restraints and penalties which are the just punishment of the guilty. For the purpose of securing this exemption to innocence, the law ordains that no person shall be restrained of his liberty except upon a warrant, issued by a magistrate, on sworn testimony, making it probable that the person arrested has violated some law. If the law were otherwise, the most innocent and upright person in the community might be thrown into prison and detained there at the mere caprice of public officers — But the law does not stop here. It would be to little purpose that it forbade the arrest of persons against whom there were no reasonable grounds of suspicion, if it did not provide for a review of the proceedings, and the rectification of the errors of the arresting officer or committing magistrate. *Habeas corpus*—"thou mayest have the body"—the first words of the old Latin writ (for it originated at a time when Latin was the language of the English law,) is a judicial mandate for bringing the prisoner in whose favor it is issued personally before the judge—for what purpose? To discharge him if there are proofs of his guilt? No, no thing of the sort. The object of bringing the prisoner before a judge is simply to ascertain whether he has been arrested on charges made against him on oath, and whether those charges, if sustained, constitute a violation of any existing law. If there is no accuser, or if the matter of accusation is no violation of the law, the prisoner is deemed innocent and discharged: otherwise, he is remanded into custody to await his trial.

It will thus be seen that the writ of *habeas corpus* is a simple and just proceeding for the protection of innocence. Guilt has nothing to hope from it: for it is as careful to hand over the guilty to be dealt with by justice as it is to set free the innocent. The writ follows and obeys the law; binding those whom the law has bound, and loosing those only whom the law loosens.

A suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, therefore is a declaration that innocence is no longer under the protection of law.

Perhaps it may be said that this reasoning goes to prove that the writ ought never in any case, to be suspended at all. We can only reply that we have given a true description of the writ. It is only for the protection of innocence, and when it is suspended innocence has no protector.—Let any person confute this statement if they can. That must, of course, be a strong reason which has, for many centuries, intrenched this celebrated writ so strongly in the veneration and affections of the Anglo Saxon race. That reason we have stated; and if there be any apologists for taking away the securities with which the law hedges in innocence, let them stand forth! Jefferson thought the clause relating to its suspension a grave blemish in our Constitution, which ought to be annulled by amendment. He wrote to Madison from Paris, July 31, 1788:

> Why suspend the *habeas corpus* in insurrections and rebellions? The parties who may be arrested may be instantly charged with a well-defined crime: of course, the judge will remand them. Examine the history of England — see how few of the cases of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* law have been worthy of that suspicion. They have been either real treason, where all the parties might as well have been charged at once, or sham plots where it was shameful that they should over have been suspected.

Jefferson advised, however, that the Constitution should be adopted as it stood, and immediately amended by subjoining what he called a "declaration of rights:" which is what was in fact done. "By a declaration of rights," he wrote to Donald, "I mean one which shall stipulate freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of commerce against monopolies, *trials by jury in all cases, no suspension of the habeas corpus*, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline." Jefferson's ideas were not in all respects fully carried out in the amended articles; though it may fairly be questioned whether the *habeas corpus* provision is not virtually annulled by the fourth, fifth and sixth amendments, which positively and absolutely forbid arrests without a warrant supported by oath, declare that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and guarantee to the accused a speedy and public trial by jury in the previously defined district where the crime is alleged to have been committed. At any rate, Jefferson was as staunchly opposed to suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus* when himself at the head of the government, as he had been before the adoption of the Constitution. In the excitement of the Burr conspiracy a bill was passed by the Senate, in secret session, suspending the writ for three months, and sent in a confidential message to the House. Before describing the contempt it encountered there at the instigation of the President, it may be instructive to look at the provisions of the bill. We copy it verbatim:

> A BILL TO SUSPEND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CERTAIN CASES.
>
> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That in all cases where any person or persons CHARGED ON OATH with treason, misprison of treason or other high crime or misdemeanor endangering the peace, safety, or neutral ty of the United States, have been, or shall be, arrested or imprisoned, by virtue of any warrant or authority of the President of the United States, or from the chief executive magistrate of any state or territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the United States, the privilege of the writ *habeas corpus* shall be, *and the same hereby is suspended, for and during the term of three months from and after the passage of this act, and no longer.*

This bill was prepared by a committee, consisting of John Quincy Adams, Wm. B. Giles, and Smith, of Maryland, three of the ablest men in the Senate. It shows on its face that there was no thought, at that day, of putting it in the power of the President to arrest anybody he pleased — The person must be charged, on oath, with a high crime or misdemeanor. Nor did the bill propose to delegate the legislative power of suspending the writ to the President. It was proposed to be suspended by the act itself and from its date. — Besides, it applied only to a very limited class of cases, and was to be in force only for a brief and perfectly definite period.—Now, let us see what reception even this bill met at the hands of a House which had received its cue from that staunch and ever-true champion of liberty, the greatest of our Democratic Presidents, Thomas Jefferson. The bill, we have remarked, was sent as a confidential message to the House. The first blow it got was the immediate and contemptuous passage of a resolution that it "ought not to be kept secret" by a nearly unanimous vote—one hundred and twenty-three ayes to three noes. Thereupon John W. Eppes, the son-in-law of the President and a leading member of the House, moved that the bill be "rejected" an expression of parliamentary contempt which is thus explained by Colonel Benton in a foot note to the Debates:

> The motion to "reject" a bill is one of indignity to it. It is equivalent to declaring that it is unworthy of consideration; and those who so drive it out of the house on the very first reading from the first reading, which is only a formation) without going to the second reading, which is for consideration.

That bill thus received the fate it deserved, in being kicked out of the House with the noble scorn of freemen and patriots. The bill of the 3d of March last, under which the President now professes to act, is clearly unconstitutional. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is an act of legislation, consisting in the repeal, for the time being, of the laws of Congress requiring judges to grant the writ. The legislative power cannot be delegated; the Constitution having carefully defined the limits of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government, and distributed their duties in a manner which does not admit of transfer.

The Future of Mormonism.

After a trial of thirty-three years Mormonism numbers some seventy thousand souls and followers, and the exact question, which the North British Review seeks to raise as to outgrowth of the noble principle of Protestantism—that is, the right of private judgment carried to excess—gives evidence of being as thrifty as ever. The *Review* says:

> Curious as an inquiry into the future of Mormonism would undoubtedly be, any conclusions on the subject must be conjectural. On the one hand, it is plain that in their admirable industrial organization the Mormons have got a remarkably firm hold on one of the strongest elements of social prosperity and stability.
>
> A State abounding with industrial farmers, and furnishing ample means of rewarding honest labor, can defy the tide of war, and most other human agencies of destruction. It is to be asked, what is the likelihood that the intense spirit of labor which has hitherto prevailed in Utah will continue unabated? There are not wanting evidently some evil omens. It is remarked that the rising generation is not at all so disposed to labor as the fathers: and we can easily understand that so far as polygamy influences the community, it must have a most injurious effect on the upbringing of families. But the tide of emigration is ever pouring in such streams of fresh life from the ever-crowded labor markets of the Old World, that even polygamy, which, in any settled community, would make such short work of the moral health, is checked and counteracted in Utah.
>
> Nor is there any sign of this tide abating, for as long as the remuneration of the working man in the Old World is so low as to make life a perpetual struggle—as long as the relations of labor and capital, and of the employer and the employee are so uncomfortable as they often are—so long will crowds of hard toiled families be readily fascinated by any scheme, whatever its other drawbacks, that promises to industry an ampler reward, and to the workman a higher position. That Mormonism will ultimately sink under the weight of its own corruptions, there cannot, we think, be any reasonable doubt: but how long that consummation will be retarded by the ever renewing influence of active emigration, is a question to which it seems in vain to attempt a reply.

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They having introduced their selections of Teas, and are selling them at not over Two Cents (.02) per pound more 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 style as for particular localities of country, *but he helps the TEA buyer to choose out those 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* their TEA TASTER has in this establishment *over all others*.

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Part cs 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 WARRANTED as represented.

We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising

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JAPAN TEA of every description, colored and uncolored.

This list has each kind of TEA divided into four classes, namely: Large high Grade, Fine, Finest, that every one may buy under and from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole TEA trade.

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For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, enclose twenty-five cents to the President.

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HIGHEST PREMIUM

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Sewing Machines

BY THE

LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS,

THE SALE OF THESE MACHINES [illegible] last three months combined. [illegible] is a fact which [illegible] of the following from Douglass Farnum, the well known Shirt Manufacturer:

> [illegible] used the Wheeler & Wilson sewing Machine [illegible] last January [illegible] *have entirely worked our two machines.* At present [illegible] machines before the public. We commenced with one, [illegible] one hundred and seventy-five [illegible] running the length of our [illegible] room, and yet such is the quiet [illegible] that we can be carried on in every portion [illegible] They are adapted to every [illegible] sewing equal by well [illegible] stitches, and our heaviest work, [illegible] fine cambric to the coarsest cotton cloth, and [illegible] Drapes. It speed is unexampled. [illegible] perfect and accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by hand machines. One thousand yards of [illegible] can be run in an hour, and in an ordinary day's work, often hours. We have run it as high as [illegible] stitches per minute. We can recommend the Wheeler & Wilson, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgement, with whom we come in contact.

[illegible] Sept. 10, 1863.

[illegible] Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, the most useful [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson, and our opinions are shared by all [illegible] with whom we come in contact.

[illegible] for three years, [illegible] in operation and obtain our [illegible] SUMNER & CO.,

[illegible] FIFTH St. Pittsburgh.

FABER & CO.,

[illegible] BUILDERS

OF

[illegible] TILEN MAKERS

[illegible] Passenger Depot

[illegible] ALL KINDS OF

[illegible] and fitted fo

[illegible] Factories

etc.

[illegible] construction of [illegible] mills, and for [illegible] Circular saw mills.

[illegible] and ready for ship[illegible] and Boilers of every

[illegible] shoe Iron separately.

[illegible] and Pellies in

[illegible] manufacture of

[illegible] Cards.

[illegible] machinery manufactur[illegible]

[illegible] and warranted

[illegible] satisfaction.

[illegible] part of the country solicited.

[illegible]d&w

CONCORD

GRAPE VINES.

WE WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO secure this INVALUABLE GRAPE, and have fruited it for five years. We obtained our original vines from Mr. HITCH, who originated it. The Pittsburgh Horticultural Society in 1859 awarded us a diploma for its exhibition, and the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, in 1859, a premium for it as the BEST new seedling grape in all respects superior to the Isabella.

Our Stock of Vines is unequalled anywhere, which we offer at 25 cents each, $2 00 per dozen, $12.50 per 100, $100 per 1000 — small number at these prices.

We can furnish a few extra large vines at from 50 cents to $1 each.

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THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED at LORETTO, Cambria county Pennsylvania, about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was chartered in 1854, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy in Pennsylvania—this portion of the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery.

The Scholastic year commences on the FIRST MONDAY after the 15th of AUGUST, and ends about the 25th of JUNE following. It is divided into two Sessions. Students cannot return home between the Sessions. All the Apparatus necessary for Natural Sciences, Engineering, &c., &c., will be furnished by the Institution to the Students.

Instrumental and Vocal Music forms no extra charge. Students will be admitted from eight years to the age of manhood.

TERMS—Board and Tuition, payable half yearly in advance.....$ 65

Surveying and use of instruments, per annum.....

Classical and Modern Languages, extra.....10

Students spending Vacation at the College.....20

Reference can be made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Rt. Rev. Bishop Woods, Philadelphia. Rt. Rev. Bishop [illegible], Philadelphia. Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Philadelphia; Rev. Henry McLaughlin, Philadelphia; Rev. Pierce Mahar, Harrisburg.

N. B.—A brick run daily to Loretto from Cresson.

REMOVAL.

DR. F. BARBEEN HAS REMOVED from Smithfield street, below the Girard House, to No. 145 Fifth street, opposite the Court House.

ap21-tf.

"THE UNION,"

ARCH STREET, between 3d and 4th,

PHILADELPHIA

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ENnewed the lease of the above popular House for a series of years, would respectfully call the attention of the travelling public to its central location, either for business or pleasure.

ma18-1y THOMAS S. WEBB & SON.

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. D. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penna.,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint,

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Chronic, or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases Arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

and will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.

They will cure the most desperate disease in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and unrivalled popularity of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, (made of vegetable materials) numerous quacks and unprincipled adventurers, have operated upon suffering humanity the base game of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, villainous stuff called Bitters, Tonics, Stomachic and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters: which instead of curing only aggravates diseases and leave the disappointed sufferers in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public, and their reputation and sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians and Citizens,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING to STRENGTHEN YOU?

DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?

DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?

DO YOU WANT ENERGY!

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of cheap whiskey or common rum, costing from $1 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Lemon or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has ceased and will continue to cease, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to the death of the drunkard. As there was the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulant of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the results are the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get One **Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters,** *and* **use with Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whisky,** *and the result will be a preparation excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of* **Hoofland's Bitters** *in connection with a good article of Liquor at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every one of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers hundreds of lives might be saved, that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cures of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, in his own young days has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23d, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully conversant of all the circumstances of my case. I am and have been for the last four years, a member of Shoemman and Capt. R. B. Ayres' company, attached to Kearney's celebrated battery, under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. While on the extreme front on picket duty, I was taken sick with the typhoid fever, which settled on the lungs, and was pronounced by the surgeon of the hospital. This was followed by great debility. I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was pronounced by the surgeon of the hospital. This was followed by great debility. I was then removed from the White House to the Chesapeake, which I landed on the 25th of June. Since that time I have been on furlough, and am still confined to my bed with a spell of fever. For a week I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances, and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, from the grasp of the dread Archangel, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and bid me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch Street, advised me as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained 10 pounds, and feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months for, gentleman I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly, yours, ISAAC MALONE

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st N. Y. Battery.
GEORGE ACKLEY, Co. C. 11th. Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 2nd N. Y.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. H. FASENFELLER, Co B. 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co B, do
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co E, 6th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co B, 72d N. Y.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co F, 95th Pa.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co A, 3d Vermont
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See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS, OR HALF DOZ, FOR $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed by express.

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(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)

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☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in every town in the United States, and by

Dr. G. H. KEYSER,

S. P. SCHWARTZ, **Pittsburgh.**

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SIMON JOHNSTON,

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SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

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WITH NITRATE OF SILVER,

Use **CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,**

Certified to be PURE—SAFE—UNEQUALLED,

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and other eminent Chemists,

PRODUCES ANY SHADE FROM rich, yellow brown to glossy black in ten minutes, and contains no ingredient that is injurious to the hair.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the hair.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, [illegible] & Fancy Goods Dealer, [illegible] Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND, by ordering calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of Bleeding, and the substitution of Brandreth's Pills in the place thereof. Then will commence a new era in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for forty years taught that no disease or action could be cured by mercury or tartaric emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—Animal food begets, in fact, corrupted vegetables. Brandreth's Pills should be in every military hospital. These Pills cure Liver Disorders, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, and all Fevers and Affection of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. Brandreth's Pills in 25 cases would be taken night and morning. Read Directions and get new style.

CASPER ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth—Sir, New York, 1863.

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment New York Vols. While at Harrison's landing, and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I got down with the Rappahannock fever, and was left behind when the Army Surgeon did not consider me worth carrying. I was reduced to a mere skeleton and bone. Among the company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not slow, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These not prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for all other fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

It is of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which if necessary, the entire company would sign.

I am, respectfully yours,

RANDOLPH B. WATSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

My medical office and Chemical store, No. 21 Cortlandt street, New York, is the largest Establishment in the United States.

Pittsburgh Depot, 61 Wood street.

New Fall Goods,

AT

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Corner Fifth and Market streets.

Figured Delaines,
Colored Lusters,
Plain Fr. Merinoes,
Plain Fr. Repps,
Empress Cloth,
Broche Velours,
Turin Cloths
Printed Merinoes,
Ottoman Cloths.
Figured Volencias,
Stripped Mohairs,
Pointille Worsteds,
Brocade 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

IRONDALE IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

Including all the Unsold Lots in the Town of Irondale.

OWING TO A DISSOLUTION OF co-partnership, the IRONDALE IRON WORKS are offered for sale.

These works are situated at Irondale, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, 19 miles from the city of St. Louis, consisting of one hot blast Furnace, 7,000 acres of timber and farming lands, twenty dwelling houses, a suitable for lab rers, one large three story brick store-house, fine stable and barn, saw and corn mill, about 3000 bushels of charcoal, 2000 tons of iron ore on furnace yard mules, wagons, hay, corn, oats, &c., &c. The Furnace and machinery in perfect order.

Also a contract with the American Iron Mountain Company for the delivery of their ore, having twelve years to run, at a reasonable price in the immediate vicinity of the Furnace. The above works are among the most desirable in the United States, and offer every inducement to persons desirous of engaging in the manufacture of iron. The above property includes the unsold lots in the town of Irondale, and if not sold at private sale before

Saturday, 10th Day of October, 1863,

will, on that day, be sold at public vendue (as a whole and without division,) to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Louis, at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms, cash, interest, or all cash, as the purchaser may desire. For further information and particulars, apply at the office at Irondale, or to

BELT & PRIEST,

Real Estate Agents,

au29 St. Louis.

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED INFORMAtion that persons have at different times in the name of the Subsistence Committee, solicite contributions of Fruits and Vegetables from the gardiners and country people in the markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, we take this method of giving notice, that we never authorized any Hospital, and the contributions for use of the have never reached us.

W. P. WEYMAN,
JOS. ALBREE, } Ex. Com.
H. M ATWOOD,

Contributions for the Subsistence Committee, should be sent to Messrs. Weyman & Son, Smithfield st, or Messrs Geo. Albree, Son & Co. Wood street. se12

NOW IS THE CHANCE

to get bargains in

BOOTS, SHOES,

GAITERS and BALMORALS,

cheaper than even auction goods,

Go to **BORLAND'S.**

No. 98 Market street,

au22 Second Door from Fifth.

A NEW LOT OF CLOTHES WRING-ers, just received by

BECKHAM & LONG.

ap25 127 Liberty street.

CHEAP WALL PAPERS—LOWER than present manufacturer's prices, for sale by

W. P. MARSHALL,

my16 87 Wood St.

Banking Houses.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.

(Seal) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

Capital $400,000 with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bank rs, throughout the country, we believe we can offer as favorable facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Wm. K. Nimick,
Robert Hays,	Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	Alex. Bradley,
	Samuel Rea.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

August 5th, 1863-d,&wtf.

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. B. MERTZ

KOUNTZ & MERTZ,

BANKERS,

No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to. ap11

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES and Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters Certificates,

7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other government securities, bought by

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

mh5 6m d Wood street, corner of Third.

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 Rail way to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 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 running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium $40: second premium $25.

Horses for all grades: the premiums exceed $1800. 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 $2 to 1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered. Ploughs, Cultivators, Grain, Weeders, 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, which includes all the Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needle work, &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 on the Exhibition Ground. 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 be members. Membership $1, with four Complimentary 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.

THOMA. P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Secy.
au27-dawtd Norristown, Pa.

J. DUNLEVY,

Grocer,

NO. 4 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my22-1ydaw

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE,

REV. I. C. PERSHING, President.

BEST SUSTAINED COLLEGE IN the State. Superb Buildings, to which extensive additions are making. Nineteen Teachers. Unsurpassed facilities in the Ornamental Branches. Forty Dollars per term pays for all expenses in the Boarding Department except Washing and Fuel.

The Fall Term will commence on Tuesday, September 1st. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON,
President of Trustees.

au25-3w

NEW BOILER WORKS.

J. J. POWERS

ATTENDS TO THE MANUFACTURE of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works CORNER OF LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, 5th Ward, Allegheny river.

jy8-1yd

**H. J. LYNC