decided vigor and some ability; but the political politic necessarily connected with the war has been, in my judgment, the worst for the Union that the wit of man could devise, tending directly to unite the Southern and livide the Northern people. This would seem to be an inexcusable. This would seem to be an inexcusable error, for the division in Southern sentiment of Webster, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever;" for liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever;" for liberty and Union are now by the Administration. It never was more apparent than in the large vote against secession in Virginia. Tennessee, against secession in Virginia. Tennessee, linearly self of the Union without tiberty would be a barren achievement—"a word to the many dever have been and hope." Let us rather adopt the great rounder the forms of the Consitution. I am, and ever have been and shall never a shall be for the Union, and shall never the seems, I have still hope that with forever;" for liberty and Union are now both imperilled. The great principles of civil liberty, for which Hampden and Sydney suffered in England nearly two cannot appear than in the large vote against secession in Virginia. Tennessee, against secession in Virginia. Tennessee, large the forms of the Consitution. I am, and ever have been and hope." Let us rather adopt the great voluntarily yield it. Gloomy as the future seems, I have still hope that with of them who directs the destiny of nations, the Governmeht and the Union may be saved. Let us hope for this and pray which our Government is now passing may be nought our ancestors to this country are imperilled by the incidents of this cruel. Indeed, at the beginning the opponents of imperilled by the incidents of this cruel and leave its blessings to unborn general tion. secession were in a decided majority in most of these States, and commanded a large minority in all those now claiming to be out of the Union. In these struggles the Unionists maintained that the midst of a bloody struggle with secession protection.

In the medium of this crue its blessings to unborn generation.

Whilst repelling the heresy of secession, let us beware fest we become the victims of others quite as intolerable. In the midst of a bloody struggle with secession plated no interference with the local in-eticutions of the stave holding States, and one hand and Executive power on the that it was the true policy of those States to remain, a the Union and contend for their rights and their equality under the in prudent hands. Indeed, I shall never Constitution. The secessionists reasoned forget the remark of a sagacious citizen, at to the contrary; and it was for the the beginning of the war, touching its ten Administration to sustain one side or dencies. He said it would give us dissoother. For a time we had reason to hope that the Union men would be sustained; that the war would be conducted on the principles of the resolution adopted by the Hocse of Representatives, in July, 1861; and that is case of a decided defeat of the rebel army in the deld, (which ori

and his associates, and bring the revolted States back to their wonted allegiance. This was my hope, and almost my only totally unwarranted by the Constitution ; admission of West Virginia as a State of the Union, in utter violation of the fundamental law of the land; interspersed by impolitic orders, sayings and proclama tions of the Generals in the field; and ed for the Union-chagrined, disheartened and humiliated-were literally driven

I never had much faith in war as an is a paradox. It looks to me very like a paradox. I thought it should have been avoided at any reasonable sactrifice, and I exerted myself to the utmost to attain that end. Nevertheless, when war began as a means to save the Union I wished it sneets in that good work and I wished it success in that good work and there were times in the course of its progress when I thought that, with the prop gress when I thought that, with the proper political policy on the part of the Administration, the desired end might have been attained. But this always failed. That policy would have conducted the war as though slavery had not existedhave looked steadily for help to the enc mies of secession in the South and no to the negro or the cause of the negro. Such policy would doubtless have divided the Southern people, and overthrown the facto Government at Richmond even with this ha a recent date, after the fall of Vickeburg and Port Hudson, and the defeat of Lee's sixth article of the Constitution has been army at Getrysburg, the President, in the treated as a dead letter. attiende of a victor, addressed bimself to the people of the Southern States, assurthe propie of the Southern States, assuring them that the Government at Washington had no pleasure in their misfortunes and sufferings—that it did not seek their humiliation or subjugation, but simmeasures will best enable him to suppress the subjugation. ply desired to maintain the Government as that so soon as resistance to the authority power, it is contended, authorizes him to the other States should be promptly recognized and abundantly guaranteed, visiting

we should now witness decided, if not enc-

nance of the Government in an effort to bring that State back into the Union. were dismissed with an intimation tha slavery must first be abolished. outside the Union, or a wide spread insur rection within the several States. If the former, then, when defeated, the rebel States could only resume their functions in the Union on such terms as the con-queror might grant; if the latter, then, when resistance ceases within a State, it would resume its functions as heretofore do not intend to discuss these points, for I do not concur exactly in either of those positions; but it seems to me clear that those who have denied the right of a State to go out of the Union by its own action, to go out of the Union by its own action, cannot now hold that the States are alien these false doctrines, some time hence, enemies, though the secessionists may do so. But of this I am very certain: if it be announced, as signified by Mr. Whi ting, an intimate friend of the President, that the revolved States can only resume that the revolved States can only resume sett a dictator.

The requirement and declare him 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 critizen. In favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; that I will, in all political matters, so far their functions in the Union on such terms as the Administration may prescribe, it failed to redeem their oft vanited promethes a fresh and powerful incentive to renewed efforts and continued resistance in the Southern States, leading them probably to the adoption of a guerrilla mode of warfare, by which we are rilla mode of warfare, by which means the strile might be prolonged for an indefinite

a wiser sentiment. It shows that before the war began, he anticipated the necessity of stopping it to adjost its causes. He manifestly then contemplated a war for the Union only, not for subjugation or extermination; and thus he could see that the Union, and the restored hyperstands of the Union, and to the cause the Union, and the restored hyperstands of the Union, and to the cause of liberty—to dismiss them from the advance of the Union, and to the cause the Union, and to the cause of liberty—to dismiss them from the advance of liberty—to dismiss them from the constant of the Constitution, and therefore and swear that they have been dead and all other obligations which I have the advance of liberty—to all the constant of t termination; and thus he could see that the Union could only be restored by negotiation and settlement—that subjugation or extermination would not give back the tiation and settlement—that subjugation or extermination would not give back the Union. Both are against the Union; and there was great philosophy in his sentiment, and had he adhered to it, and adhered to the resolution of Mr. Crittenden adopted by Congress in 1861, he would doubtless have done his country a vital service. But the counsels of the radicals

service. But the counsels of the radicals prevailed, and, gentlemen, I fear they almost sways will prevail.

I do not care at this time to d'scuss the ly to present. This much, however, may have a safely said; that attail times and in any larly in the country, should keep this in terms of settlement; but I am exceed ingly anxious that Mr. Lincoln should represent the wise paragraph in his incomplete of similar of settlement; but I am exceed be safely said: that abail times and in every larly in the country, should keep this in ery emergency it will stand up for the great view. Every vote should be deposited on ery emergency it will stand up for the great cur to the wise paragraph in his inaugural. God knows, we have had "much loss on both sides and no gain on either," and now we should like exceedingly to have the identical question of intercourse and settlement." We have hed losses enough, blood enduch, taxes epough, drafts and settlement." We have had losses enough, press; for law and for order; for the just blood enough, taxes evough, drafts and conscriptions enough. We now want without faltering will it contend, with all peace—such peace as will save the counce—such peace as will save the country of all the States as it was, and the Constior a Upion is similar as possible. Give us at least peaceful agencies with the sword, if we have not fought enough to make it patriotic to attempt to cease. At least let the olive branch and the sword go into the South side by side, as they did into Mexico, if the tratricidal etrife cannot entirely terminate.

incoming Administration contem-another issue has sprung up quite as start-ing another issue of popular liberty on the lution or despotism; and unless the peo ple were unusually vigilant in guarding their rights, it would give us both. The States would be separated and both sec tions become subject to despotic rule. The startling sentiment has lingered on my mind ever since, and the recollection of ginally represented only the secessionists it has been often renewed by the encroachand the de facto Government,) the Union-ments upon Constitutional liberty by the ists would rise up and overthrow Davis Cabinet at Washington.

Not only is an open, manly dissent from the policy of the Administration held to be disloyalty to the Government, but Mr hope for the Union, after war began; ba: Lincoln, in his Albany letter, his enunci sures of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. man who stands by and says nothing ir policy sustained the rebels and broke | while the peril of his country is discussed down the Unionists. One after another, is to be suspected—much more so h who in rapid succession, came the abolition of speaks for his country with ifs and buts! alayery in the District of Columbia; the In the name of Heaven, has it come to act of confiscation, (harmful only in some this? Cannot a man speak or think his parts,) the message of the President for sentiments without being suspected of dis compensated emancipation, a measure loyalty to the Government? "Much mor so, he who speaks with buts and ifs! his proclamation freeing the slaves in the have thought and spoken much, as doubt revolted States, whether belonding to less you all have; and yet, as God is my LOYAL OR REDEL MASTERS; and next the judge, I have never had a thought in favo of disunion; I never uttereda sentiment in favor of that wicked work; and yet I should despise myself, were I capable of so far sacrificing my own judgment as to agree with Mr. Lincoln in his policy. I have differed thus, step by step, the men of the South with him, not because I was less for the who had defended the North, and contend

Union than he, but because my clear con-Union than he, but because my clear con-victions were that the Union never could

be saved on his political policy. So feel into the ranks of the secessionists. But for these impolitic measures the war would probably have terminated ere this.

But to return. If any man has practiced crime against the Government, let him be arrested, tried and convicted, ar punished according to law, but not kid napped and incarcerated, and denied the writ of habeus corpus, to which writ ever the criminal is is entitled, and to den which is to place the liberties of every cit zen at the disposal of a single man. Gentlemen, we shall not act our part as freemen, if we fail to resist these aggres sions by all the influence we can command The Constitution expressly guarantees everybody knows that private citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, in numerous instances, in utter disregard of his clause. The freedom of the press has been abridged by a system of espion age, and by Cabinet and military orders. the Constitution also provides that in all cases of criminal prosecution, the ac-

But the most slarming heresy of the the rebellion. Whatever in his opinion that descended from the fathers, and will best enable him to do this; the war and they threw every rote they could com of the Government within any State adopt! Away go your Constitution and ceased, its equal rights and dignities with laws "at one fell swoop," A member of Congress happenship differ with the Executive, and forthwith the President conthe penalities for resistance, whatever cludes that it will best enable him to sup-they might be, upon the leaders—it is quite probable, indeed there are many tellow kidnapped for nwhile; and so he is ellow kidnapped for awhile; and so he is things which justify the impression, that promptly called upon by a military 1 revost. As many members as complain of the act are disposed of in the same way, cessfal, movements in the South against the rebellion. But instead of this, men until Congres is composed only of "loyal" friends of the President, and the Legislative Department is absorbed by the Exec-

from Louisiana, who sought the counte Not only this, but it seems now to be a so familiar in foreign courts, and the judge Not only this, but it seems now to be a so rammar in foreign courts, and the judge grave question at Washington what kind its sent to prison on the unanswerable of a war it has been on the other side— plea that it will best enable the President released and released and released to the president release the Judicial Department is merged in the Executive, and the President clothed with dictatorial powers. I do not charge Mr. Lincoln with any such purpose; I have better things a some fear it but Mr. Lincoln with any such purpose; I hope better things; some fear it; but surely all hope that no such design has and swear entered the brain of any one in any. the idea will ment all the chastisement that man can visit upon man, and all the punishment reserved for the damned hereafter. Should we now ecquiesce it for the purpose of official instruction; Abolition leaders to repudiate the Rail-

of discord between the North and South, which culminated in secession and rebel

But the counsels of the radicals can foresee what action may be wise or

PITTSBURGH. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1863



The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is. Where there is no law there is no freedom.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR. George W. Woodward.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Walter H. Lowrie. FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT John H. Bailey. JAMES BENNY, Sr.,

CHAS, P. WHISTON Dr. A. G. McQl'AIDE, JOHN SILL WM. WHIGHAM, JAMES BLACKMORE,

EBWARD P. KEARNS. JAMES SALISBURY. ERNST HEIDLEBERS JAMIN IRVIN. JACOB KEIL.

W. B. WIGHTHAN, NATIVE AMERICANISM, "I am not and never have been a 'Na-

son or an Abolitionist. \* The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced in to the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit for revision before publication, and which he never did.

I promptly denounced it, in the independence of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresent.

Wat. Valiandigham was made the leader of the Democracy of Ohio, because of his percents of the Democracy of Ohio, because of his notions as to the proper properly denounced in the victim of free speech, and for disk he will be supported for Governor, regardless of his notions as to the proper policy to be pursued regarding the war we do not agree with Valiandigham's dean of closing hostilities, but still his plan is far more acceptable than that of the many a time since, as a gross misrepresent. cused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and lace of the Convention, as I have done tation. \* \* The Native American slave to fight for. party itself is my witness Seven years and I was the caucus nominee for U.S. but no most starming neresy of the times is that which measures authority of processity in other words, which determines the authority of the President by whether, if elected by their votes, I would whether, if elected by their votes, I would fuvor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them NO,

> mand against me and raised a shout of riumph over their victory." GEORGE W. WOODWARD. Pit'sburgh, Sept. 14, 1852.

THE PROSCRIPTIVE CANDIDATE will not forget that Andrew G. Custin the Abulition candidate for Governor, was a leading member of the Know Nothutive. An opinion of a judge is ungatis-factory to the President, and forthwith Mr. Seward rings that potential bell, now been and cannot be decied. In order to proscribing men on account of their birth. ing in a conspiracy to defraud the soldiers show how far he was willing to go in his

surely all hope that no such design nates and swear that such the secrets of this society, nor communitation that whose ever first seriously entertains that whose ever first seriously entertains cate them even to proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order; will never permit any of the secrets of this society, nor communitation whose every seriously entertains. in delaying for three years to er force their own

"I, of my own free will and accord, i the presence of Almigh y God and these witnesses, do solemnly swear that I will strile might be prolonged for an indefinite period.

But what do all these impolitic steps mean? Are there to be no efforts for settlement and Union? Is subjugation or extermination to be the word? Why fancioln told as in his inaugaral: "It is interesting and non-slaver and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cannot fight always; the identical questions of intercourse will be upon you." Mr. Lincoln never netered a wiser sentiment. It shows that before the war to the question of slavery they are the war to the question of slavery they are the upon you." Mr. Lincoln never netered a wiser sentiment. It shows that before the war began, he anticipated the necessity of stopping it to adjost its causes. He or mental reservation whatever, so help me God l'

DEMOCRATS, BE ASSESSED.

Democrats should not neglect their assessment. They must attend to this before Friday, October 2.1, in person, or they

ONLY THIS NOTHING MORE. All the Republican Party has to Say About the Taxes.

We have waited anxiously for some days to hear what the Republican press had to vice as this. Rather tell us, O wisest of As for myself, notwithstanding all that is nast, my hope is still in the middle county must pey annually. The only remarks of taxes every year, Forever is formation which beconcives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy. say about the amount of taxes Allegheny Companies, how this county is to pay Two scription is to beautiff the afflicted, and spread

the association, kicked Ton and some others to one side, and last year redeemed the State from the coalition of Abolition ists and renegade Democrats. The desperate straits to which the Abolitionists of Ohio are reduced, at the present time, are trying the ingenuity of their leaders very sorely. Last week they gathered up some twenty-eight persons who had been Democrats, until they went off two years ago with Dave Top, and persuaded them to hold a State Convention in Columbus, the Capital of the State; who, under the disguise cf "War Democrats," proposed resolutions declaring their determination not to support the Democratic candidate. This dodge was merely an Abolition trick; it is ridiculed as such by the Democratic press of Ohio, but it seems to have very seriously impressed the Gazette, of this city, which, after alluding to it, inquires: Now what are the Democrats of Penusylvania going to do? The convention which nominated Vompward and Lowers equitingly endorsed VALLAND GHAM & deongratule od their breth en Ohio en his nomication. By their own act. end in the strongest language of which they were masters, they set the'r nominees upon VALLAN-Gu. u's platform, approved his principles, and

made their ticket and that of the "democracy" (Obio identical in every respect. If brazen falsehoods and blundering mis representations, will carry the elections in favor of the Abolitionists, we might indeed despair. This paragraph from the Gazette contains nothing but false books, and we suspect that the writer of them knew them to be such when he penned them. The Convention of Pennsylvania did not endorse Vallandigham's peculiar opinions, but it denounced an infamous National Administration for arresting and banishing him because of those opinions. It is notorious that the Democracy of Obio, as a party, do not endorse VALLAN-HAM 8 opinions in relation to the war. Ex-Senator Atten, Hon. G so. E. Pugh, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the icket with Vallandighan, Hon. S. S. Cox, and others, who are on the stump for him, all disagree with VALLANDIGHAM tice American in any political sense, any in many of his peculiar opinions on the more than I have been a Whig, Anti ma | war. Vallandigham was made the leader son or an Abolitionist. \* \* The of the Democracy of Ohio, because of his The Constitution expressly guarantees sure of the press; yet speech so often quoted against me, I am being the victim of free speech, and for

Administration, which is indefinite and the Commercial, but that paper is not the lasting bloodshed, as long as there is a But allowing our candidates to be identical with VALLANDIGHAM in every respect, what then? VALLANDIQUAN, with all his Crattin a whole thief. "Do you take, elleged political enormities, was never good air, do you take?"

charged with being "a blackguard and a plunderer ;" and even if the Ohio exile i sympathy with the Southern traitors, he has never been charged with robbing the soldiers of his State. As to Gao. W. WOODWARD, he'stands defiant; his private reputation is such as to defy calumny, and the purity of his life is a model for imitation. Who is his Abolition oppo-The adopted citizens of Pennsylvania neut? Why a man who, according to this same Gazette, ought now, instead of being upon the stump sceking a re-elec tion, to be closely confined in a State prisng party, and was among the foremost in on. That paper has charged him with be of the State; he was the head and front of that combination of public marauders. Does the Gazette imagine that its flippant and senseless epithet of copperhead ap

plea that it will best enable the President recentless spirit of persecution, we apto put down the rebellion; and so on till rend the following oaths which he took plied to a gentleman of Judge Wcobwarn's burden was incurred to "save the napurity of purpose and character, is going tional life"--another will say it was piled to direct the attention of its readers from up in "trying to free the negro;" but all its open conviction of Currin for being a will agree that it is a fearful reckoning, public swindler? It must have a strange and we wonder how it is to be paid. if it does.

DODGING

road debt, with the following: "Now, Mr. Po t, we charge that Mesors. Woo TARD and Lowriz act d the part of jud cial tyrants in the first instance in the treatment of our County Commissioners, and cowards a terwards

And this is all you have to say, Mr. COMMERCIAL PRINTING Co., to the monstrous array of figures showing how over-

promised, adjusted, and in due course of payment, without popular objection. WOODWARD and LOWRIE. They have nothing to answer for. They did not levy the tax. They did not recommend Railroad Stocks as an investment for widows will not have the opportunity of recording Abolition officials who had contracted these Railroad debts, should not repudi ate their contracts. Judges WOODWARD and Lowrie were by no means insensible to the severity of the case they had to decide, as it bore upon the people of the county who had been sacrificed by rascally been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, a fer having suffared several years with a severe lung affection, and abolition agents. But they had no alter that dread disease. Consumption-is anxious t native but to declare the law—and now all make known to his fellow sufferers the means to the people acquiesce in the righteousness of their decision.

Mr. COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, you ought to be ashamed of so weak a de-

they did into Mexico, if the tratricidal in the popular neart. For relief I should strife cannot entirely terminate.

But, gentlemen, whilst shedding rivers of blood and spending countless treasuries people; I would take their advices as to put down rebellion in the South, let us the proper terms of settlement and peace,

Only the settlement and peace.

Commercial:

"The Post has devoted some numbers to an effort to frish ten timed people about the war and local tarse A tesheny county will have to pay."

Only the settlement and peace.

OUR TAXES. Five years ago, the people of Allegheny ounty were told by many persons, who generally were misled by the sophistry of HOMAS WILLIAMS, now a Member of Congress from the 22d District, that the Rail road tax, then attempted to be levied. was unjust, illegal, ruinously burdensome -that it could not be collected, and that all citizens should resist its collection. The amount of the interest on these Rail read obligations we believe was about \$240,000 per annum.

WILLIAMS said it would ruin the people of the county, and render valueless their possessions if this tax had to be paid.

The portion of the interest of the The portion of the interest of the public ZZZ ebt, and of the Pension List, which Allegheny county will have to pay, will be about \$1,900,000!! Will Mr. WILLIAMS teach us that this s a ruinous sum of indebtedness?

One principal reason alleged by Wil. LIAMS, was that the Bonds issued to the RAILROAD Companies, were sold too low, and that the money obtained feath and that the money obtained for them was recklessly spent. We don't remember that he said Railroads were not useful institu-All people think that a war to maintain

waged but all people do not think that three thousand millions of dollars should be lavished in conducting the war, where one thousand millions would have been thousand millions have accomplished. Shall we be told by WILLIAMS, that be

spent, it shall not be repaid? If the interest on \$4,000,000 of Railroad debt would, as this blind leader declared, utterly ruin the people of the county where will the yearly interest on \$28,000, 000, added to the \$4,000,000, above se own, leave us? How much deeper than 'plummet ever sounded," will we go down in the fathomless sea of debt?

"HALF A TRAITOR," The Commercial the other day informed is readers that "no one mind, however gifted," was at all able to conduct the editorial department of its columns. We were not struck with the truth of this at the time of its first appearance, but yes terday's issue of the Commercial impress ed it upon our limited understanding uder the startling caption of "Wooi-FARD half a Traitor," alluding to the Convention which nominated him, the Com-

equal of the Gazette, because while the one has only attempted to prove the Dem ocratic candidate "half a traitor," the other succeeded long since in proving

HOW DO WE STAND? Here are a few figures that may give us ome light upon this painful and import ant subject

The State Liabilities. ania's share of the Federal } \$520,000,009 The cld State d bt ..... 33 (00,000 Making together .... \$538 000,000 Truly this, like Macbeth's bloody hands, a "serry sight." But let us see how much our yearly burdens are likely to be for 1864, and after that :

ennsylvania's hare of the Pension List will be at least.... 4 000,000 nterest on State Gebt, 18,000,000 at a sep 6 per cent...... 2,280,000 Making a yearl, total of

DIED: BARRY—On Saturday September, 12th, James P. Barry, young, st son of John and Elleo Barry, at t. James' liospital, at New Orleons, La., of Janudice in the 23 year of his age.

11NMIN—On I riday, the 25th inst, at Broadtop, Pa. Miss Sarth Finnin, in the 22d year of her age. The funeral of the deceased will take place or o-morrow (Sunday) at 11/2 o'clock, from the residence of her make, on Second stree', between Market and Wood.

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, Prepared by Dr. KEYSER. the most effectual and agreeab'e cough rom dy known. It has been sold here and through fut the courtry for many years, rendering th timost situated in In bottles at 50 Cents each,

One bottle containing about three times the quality of the ordinary 25 articles. Said by SIMON JOHNSTON, se24 (orner of Smithfield & Fourth sts. TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, A superior article of Trusses. The latest in Hard Rubber Trusses,

Hard Rubber Trusses,

Those wishing a good Truss and at a low price bould call and examine my stock before purhasing elsewhere. kinds.

A large and complete assortment of Gum Tbis is the answer to this triffing fling at Noodward and Lowert Tbis and Bard Rubber Syringes. Remember to the place, place,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street

[COMMUNICATED.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE. A CARD. TO CONSUMPTIVES.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTIO ASTRMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &C. The and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. RDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,

50.5-3md&w Kings County, New York.

New Advertisements.

LS, LS, NNELS, NNELS, . O g 02

FRUIT TREES, &c., &c. OUR STOCK OF TREES, OF LARGE the Union, was a war that ought to be APPLE, PEACH,

PLUM, CHERRY, and amply sufficient to accomplish all the three GRAPE VINES, viz: DELAWARE, CONCORD, And the new approved corts in large quantities and all ther Aursery Stock for profit. cause this money was shamefully mis Ornamental Shrubs and Evergreens,

In great varieties.
Farmers and others coming to the Nuiseries it the rown wag in s will be durnished extra arge TREES at the usual rates. T. 1. SHIELDS & CO, DERSONS HAVING REAL ESTATE bersons Having Mesal Educate
for sale, are inf rmed that we have a greated and increasing demand for good comfortable residences near the city, with from one to five acrest ground, convenient to Passenger Railway Also, two story dwelling houses wanted to sell crent.

8. CUTHBERT & DONS.

8025
51 Market street.

ENT \$16,67 PER MONTH FOR two story brick dwelling, of hall and reversor ms. yard, grape vines and shrubbery, No. Ann street, Allegheny Ci.y. S. CUTHBERT & SONS. 8:26 NEW DISCOVERY

To Strengthen and Improve the Sigh Russian PEBLE Spectacles DERSONS SUFFERING FROM DE

and fidaw No. 39 Fifth street. Post Enilding And My place of business is closed on Saturday.

Ladies' Take Notice.

agreed to pay the bill of prices demanded by the "Ladies" homaker. Association." hy now pay the highest wages, and employ only the best workmen; and it is light that we should let the public frow where they can obtain the best work were they can obtain the best work with the property of the property o

NEW GOODS. WE ARE RECEIVING THE LAR. grat stock of New Goods we erer brough rom the east, compraing among others - Gorman own Goods, such as H00D5. NUBIAS.

Interest on War debt. \$500,000,000. \$50,000,000 Also, Trimmings of the latest tiples and in great variety. A large quantity of losiery. GLOVES HO P& BALMORAL SKIRTS. DRAWERS. FINE AND WOOLENSHIRTS:

FRENCH CORSETS. And a large supply of RIBBONS, EMBROIDESY, 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. Between Fourth and Diamond.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS - A T -

PUBLIC SALE.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, AS
per above plot known as the ALGEO
Property, sit: ated in M'CLURE TOWNSHIP. Adjoining the property of the "House of Refuge, will be offered at Pub.ic Auction, and sold to th highest bidder without reserve, On Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'cl'k, p. m TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase mone; when deed is executed, remaining three-fourth in three annual payments, with integral. Jenses, with interest JAMES M'CANDLESS, JENSES, JENSES, JOHN SAMPS JN, Committee

se19-7td C. HARRY BRIAN, LONGCOPE & PEARCE, MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS HEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS.
NO. 10 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, my1-15d

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