Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27.

Union County Ticket.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS.
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B. HERRON.
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON.
V. THOS. J. BIGHAM.

For Clerk of Courts.
WM. A. HERRON.

For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.

For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.
WM. J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

What Lee is About.

In several articles on the probable plan of campaign entered on by the rebel General, when he made his late movement around HOOKER's right into the valley of the Shenandoah, we have given the outlines of the most important views presented in the following admirable and comprehensive statement, which we find in the New York *Evening Post*, of Thursday, and which, as certainly one of the best and ablest of the many attempts to penetrate the veil of LEE's strategy, which we have yet seen among the military incubrations of our contemporaries, we commend to the attention of our readers:

In arguing, some weeks since, that the circumstances of the rebel government were such as to render a grand and desperate demonstration necessary, we rested the opinion upon these considerations: 1. That the army of Lee could not support itself where it was, and particularly if it were threatened with another attack by Hooker. 2. That it must secure a safer position and access to the harvests in the fertile valley of the Shenandoah; and, 3. That it must stifle the effect of the enormous rebel losses in the Southwest both at home and abroad, and cover the movements of detachments to repair those losses by a pompous and noisy project of invading the Free States. Since then the rebel general has begun the execution of this anticipated movement, and the efforts he has made thus far only confirm us in the conjecture we then made as to its objects.

The exact position of Lee and his main force is unquestionably known to the authorities from actual observation, and we think, on mere military logic, that it has been found to be a line in the Shenandoah valley, stretching from Front Royal Gap on the right to Winchester on the left. Outlying detachments probably occupy Lurey on the extreme right, and Martinsburg, with a strong squint towards Harper's Ferry, on the extreme left. All the intermediate gaps, by which the valley debouches through the Blue Ridge into Loudon valley, must be strongly held, as they are very easily fortified and defended. As a base of operations this position is stronger than that before Fredicksburg, which was simply defensive, while it furnishes far more advantageous lines of operation. It is secure in itself, both on flank and rear, because of the impassable mountains on all sides; commands the fine crops of the valley, which, as they are gathered, can be safely moved to the South; and it enables the commander to organize extensive forays for plunder into Maryland and Pennsylvania, threatening the cities of Baltimore and Harrisburg on the one side, and by an occasional look into the Cumberland region keep Wheeling and Pittsburgh in an active fever of alarm.

Some of these raids have been made already by the cavalry brigades of Jenkins, which seem to be coming and going, like a weaver's shuttle, between Williamsport and Chambersburg, every day or two; but other and more serious excursions, we doubt not, will be attempted; not like these, for purposes of plunder simply, but in the hope of withdrawing a part of Hooker's force this side of the Potomac, and so weakening the army which now keeps its eye so vigilantly and sternly upon his movements. Should Hooker permit himself to be decoyed by his agile opponent into a separation of his forces, which we are quite sure he will not be, it would be in the power of Lee, from his almost inexpugnable fortresses in the mountains, to shoot down, through the gaps, as so many sallying ports, upon the remaining troops, which, unless they were much stronger than he, would fare badly. Hooker does well, then, to remain just where he is; for while he does so, he may be certain that Lee will not expose his line of communication, and risk, in fact, the entire destruction of his army, by moving it to the north side of the Potomac, and towards Baltimore and Washington. It is obvious to the glance of the merest adept in military science that, unless Lee has double the number of men he is commonly supposed to have, the fatalest thing he could do would be to follow in the track of the columns which he has sent into Pennsylvania. They are doing the work required of them, indeed, so well, that Lee will not, for the present, interrupt their success by any other interference than an occasional reinforcement of their strength.

When Lee assumed his new base, we are of opinion that he did not mean to fight or anticipate fighting any great battles, because if he had intended combat he would have at once and in the first instance repeated the flank attack upon Hooker's forces which was so successful in the campaign against Pope. He had ample time if he had had opportunity for accomplishing that manœuvre; but instead of wheeling upon our right, through Thoroughfare Gap, as he did before, he went further on very quietly, by way of Front Royal, and surprised Milroy in his isolated and unsupported position at Winchester. It is strange, by the way, if the General-in-Chief knew of Lee's contemplated movement, that Milroy was not properly forewarned and strengthened, or, better still, withdrawn; for if the design was to hold the Shenandoah valley, Winchester was not the *point d'appui*. For that purpose, as any good topographical engineer who had been over the ground would have told him, Front Royal, or the triangular space between that place, Strasburg and Middletown, would have been incomparably better, admitting both of a more vigorous defence and an equally safe retreat. A range of hills which separates the Shenandoah river from its north fork abruptly terminates at that point in an almost impregnable military position. But let that pass.

It is more important to suggest another probable reason for Lee's selection of his new line, and his preferring it to the chances of another battle. It is that he is much weaker than he was at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville. He has been made weaker, we think, by the imperative necessity the rebels are under to drive Grant away from Vicksburg if they can. Bragg has reinforced Johnston as much as he could, and Lee has been compelled to send his troops to supply the vacancy in Bragg's numbers. In other words, he has been forced to entrench himself, as we may say, among the mountains, to hide and shelter his nakedness, as well as to secure a support, and promote the other objects of the campaign to which we alluded in the outset. Nor can it be denied that in this light his movement displays a high degree of military sagacity; for while he remains there he can scarcely be reached directly by forces. In the meantime he can do us a vast amount of damage by his "offensive-defensive," as Jomini would term his plan; and he can only be dislodged by a superior degree of skill. If General Hooker has force enough to spare fifteen or twenty thousand troops, who, by a rapid march on Gordonsville, should succeed in destroying Lee's line of communications in that direction, he can at least stop the raid into Pennsylvania; or if the President will accept our offer of yesterday of fifty thousand veterans, and set them to work in a way easily indicated, not only will these northern tours be stopped, but Lee and all his squadrons will send away in quicker time than they have ever made to save themselves from utter annihilation.

We have said that Lee would make more formidable incursions into Maryland and Pennsylvania to divide the force of Gen. Hooker, if he could; but though that would be his principal purpose, he would still keep his eye upon any undefended city; and the authorities of those States, not content with fortifying the towns, should raise a strong and permanent force for self-protection. Governor Parker, of New Jersey, we see, with singular fatuity of judgment, pronounces the exigency passed, and recalls the troops of his State by proclamation. The real exigency, however, for the neighborhoods threatened has scarcely come, and we are at a loss to account for the singular action of the Governor. Unless we wish Lee to succeed in his plan, by compelling the government to withdraw the army of Hooker from its present admirable attitude to the less effective defence of the frontiers, we shall do all that we can to assist in the effort of voluntary defence made by the State authorities. No personal piques, no political misunderstandings, no local jealousies should be allowed to interfere for one moment with this grand purpose of patriotism.

—It is only necessary to add, by way of explaining the reference, in the last paragraph but one, to the "offer of fifty thousand veterans," that our contemporary, in a previous issue, had strongly urged upon the Government to recal from the several points on the coasts of North and South Carolina and Virginia, fifty thousand of the troops now there, leaving only detachments for garrison and other duties—a suggestion well worthy, to say the least, of early and earnest consideration, especially if LEE's army is really of the numerical strength now generally stated.

An Englishman on the War--The Invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland Anticipated, etc.

Professor FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, in a letter, dated London June 10, addressed to Mr. EPES SARGENT and published in the Boston *Transcript*, makes the following interesting and sagacious remarks on the probability of an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebels, and on the military situation, and the character and prospects of the struggle generally. A contemporary, speaking of Professor NEWMAN's letter, says that he exhibits a sagacity and forecast which we wish some of our Generals would occasionally parallel:

"Evidently the troops of the South, driven to despair like starving wolves, can outmarch your armies, if they go with rifles alone, and a few days' rations, unburdened by cannon and by wagon trains; and, like Garibaldi in Northern Italy, may possibly get through and around you into Pennsylvania, and burn and destroy as fiercely as Gen. Grant at Jackson. I am sure that this is the only military policy of the South which can succeed; and if I were a Pennsylvanian or a Marylander, I should be all alive to fortify and ward at every point of access. This is the only side (except our abominable privateers) on which I feel alarm for you.

"I am sorry to feel how low in my estimate many of the English gentry, aristocracy and statesmen have fallen, not only as to their morality, but as to their foresight. Those who have substantially come round to your side—who can no longer help seeing that the success of the South would have been a curse to humanity—still go on moaning about the bloodshed and the ravage in a tone of equal disapproval, and cannot yet understand that this is a necessary result of the fanaticism of the South, which alone is to blame; nay, not alone—Englishmen who have fostered the South share the blame largely.

"In our last Russian war I look on it as having been of very secondary importance where the war went on. At least one thing was certain—the Emperor Nicholas being fanatically resolved to 'spend his last man and his last musket' in the cause of his schemes against Turkey—whether we fought in the Crimea or on the Danube or Dnieper, would not alter the certainty, that no peace could be had till a million Russians had perished; which, I believe, is not over the reality. In like manner, with a power so fanatical and so able to control its own population as that of which Jefferson Davis is President, nothing short of a destruction of its military capacities, can bring you peace.

"That this entails upon you a terrible loss of Northern life, is your calamity; not your fault. I have always called Eastern Virginia 'a trap,' and have deprecated your venturing into it; but whether the bloodshed needed to cripple the South take places on their northern, eastern or western border matters little. 'God grant you a unanimous resolve to use negro regiments to the fullest extent that you can get them! With this resolve your victory is all but won!'"

From Port Hudson--Progress of the Seige--Its Capture Certain.

A letter to the Boston *Journal* from Port Hudson on the 11th inst., says:

The rebel works are thoroughly invested, and any other result than that of an eventual surrender is impossible. Over a hundred pieces of ordnance—heavy seige guns and light field pieces—are in easy position to annoy the foe, and a battery of 9-inch Dahlgren guns has been planted in General Augur's front, manned by marines, under command of Lieutenant Commander Terry of the Richmond, which is doing the rebels great damage. Two mortar batteries have also been erected, and the thundering missiles from these instruments are messengers of death and disaster to the Confederate army. A general bombardment is kept ap day and night, allowing the rebels no rest or respite. The corn mill inside the works and the commissary building have been destroyed by our shell, and the six thousand men who fought us on the 27th ult., are depleted by death, sickness and desertion. Perhaps fifty prisoners have come in daily, mainly deserters who escaped from the rebel trenches and came willingly inside of our lines. They bring tales of destitution and suffering which leads one to wonder at the fanaticism with which many of the southern soldiers cling to the cause of the Confederacy. Poor fellows! The mails have not reached them lately in Port Hudson, and they have not heard of Grant's victories up the river and the defeat of Johnston's forces; so they still take heart from the hope that he is coming down to reinforce them. Their's is a vain hope. Governor Petius sent over a miserable squad of men from Mississippi, who lurked in our rear for a few days, but when Col. Grierson's cavalry and Gen. Paine's infantry went out in pursuit their position was not discovered."

Gen. Ullman's brigade of Negro troops had been ordered up to Port Hudson, where it was engaged in throwing up entrenchments.

What the Rebels Expected to do with the Atlanta.

It is stated in a private letter received in Washington from an officer of the Weehawken that the Atlanta cost one million of dollars, was supplied for a long cruise, of the success of which in raising the blockade all along the coast, including the recapture of Port Royal, Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the destruction of the Washington Navy Yard, the most extravagant anticipations had been entertained by the rebels. The Atlanta bore the new rebel flag, which, under the law of the rebel Congress, was not to be displayed till the first of July. The Atlanta had the honor to be the first rebel vessel to strike the new banner of treason to the stars and stripes. The writer adds: "If we were stronger than the Atlanta I think it likely we were more humane also, for we were as kind to her officers as to brothers. One of them said to the captain of the Alexander tug, that brought the captured prisoners to Port Royal—"You use us better than we should have used you. We should have put all you officers in double irons."

The Rebels in Maryland--Junction of Hooker with the Force at Maryland Heights.

The Baltimore *American*, of Wednesday evening, furnishes the following important information:

There is no longer any doubt that Gen. Lee purposes a renewal of his attempt of last year to capture Washington by the Maryland route, and that more sanguinary battles will be fought on the soil of Maryland. His advance in the Cumberland Valley is merely for forage and supplies, and he is believed to have no purpose or thought of penetrating as far as Harrisburg. The risk of such a movement would be too great to venture upon, and its results, even if successful, would not advance the rebel cause. Besides, such a movement would enable Hooker to get in his rear, and the result could not but be disastrous.

Our latest intelligence from western Maryland this morning is to the effect that at daylight a portion of General Ewell's forces, consisting of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, were advancing in the direction of Frederick. The head of his columns was reported as on this side of South Mountain, about four miles west of Middletown, and about twelve miles from Frederick.

Our troops in Frederick consist only of cavalry, which will of course be compelled to fall back if the enemy approaches in force. We have no intelligence as to the movements of Gen. Hooker, though it is believed that he will to-day have a large force in Frederick county arrayed between the enemy and Washington and Baltimore. The position of the contending forces will then be precisely that of last year when General McClellan assumed command and advanced on Lee and Jackson, with the exception that our army, instead of being compelled to cross at Washington, now occupies the whole Virginia shore up to Harper's Ferry, and will cross at the same fords that Lee entered Maryland by last year.

The garrison at Maryland Heights, instead of being isolated, now forms the right wing of Hooker's army, and we learn has been placed under his command, making it virtually a strongly posted reinforcement to his army. The movement of Lee towards Frederick this morning is probably to interrupt the junction of the army of the Potomac with Harper's Ferry, and cut them off from direct communication. We learn, however, that a train of cars left this morning for Harper's Ferry, which would indicate that this contingency has been provided for by General Hooker, and that the junction has already been made.

The Rebel Occupation of Cumberland--Destruction of Property.

A letter, dated Cumberland, Maryland, June 21, gives the following account of the rebel occupation of that place:

We have been completely cut off in our communication with any place since last Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the 17th, Col. Imboden, with about three hundred men, took possession of this place, and held it four hours. He came in at seven p. m., and left at eleven. They destroyed no property of any kind in or near the town—neither government, private, canal or railroad. I think it is all owing to their fear that our town escaped from their hands so easily.

They had a train of from sixty to seventy wagons near Old town coming in this direction, and to be loaded at this place, but were frightened so badly that they left without bringing them here. Col. Imboden sent a company of one hundred men about ten miles west of this place to tear up the rails from the Baltimore road, and to report to him here if there was any danger from our forces in that direction.

This company, while working on the road, saw some five hundred or six hundred of Milroy's men retreating to New Creek, and became so badly scared that they made all haste across the mountains into Virginia, instead of joining Imboden's forces at this place. Imboden sent a squad out for them, but not hearing from them became frightened and left town, ordering his train of baggage wagons back. Had it not been for this they would have carried off what they wanted and destroyed the government, canal and railroad property, which they could have done without any interruption.

Everything is still in confusion here. We can hear nothing reliable from any distance east or south of us further than eight miles. It is generally believed that the expedient at Williamsport is partly blow up, and that the tow-path is cut away for some distance about twelve miles below here. I have also heard that one of our boats, the General Rosecrans, was burned to the water's edge, and that the Maggie Miller and Hibernian were partly burned, but my information is not positive.

We have now two regiments of infantry, Ringgold's cavalry and three pieces of artillery here, which I hope will make some attempt to defend the place, should Imboden make his appearance again and not allow him to get off so easily. All the railroad bridges we can hear from between here and Williamsport are destroyed.

Interesting from North Carolina.

The steamer Albany, which arrived at New York on Thursday, from Newbern, on the 22d, brings some interesting news from North Carolina.

No rebel troops remain in North Carolina except cavalry, so far as can be ascertained by our forces and by the officers of our vessels which sail up the rivers of the State.

The steamer John Ferrin was sent up about the 20th inst., with orders to communicate with the rebels under a flag of truce. The naval officers were exceedingly well received by the rebel cavalry, and one of our men was permitted to ride into the country a distance of seven miles, by a rebel officer, who proposed to lend his horse for the purpose. An escort attended, and the utmost good feeling was manifested. Nothing of importance was noticed on the journey.

The Federal and Rebel pickets no longer fire upon each other. They converse freely together, and they sometimes make captures, but not by shooting. An increasing disposition is noted on the part of the North Carolinians to avoid hostilities.

An enrolment for military service is going on at Newbern. The lists include the names of all the able-bodied white men; there is some opposition by the secessionists, but the great majority of the inhabitants do not object; on the contrary, a considerable proportion cordially favor the movement, inasmuch as it is understood that a home guard is to be constituted, which will be used only for the protection of the city of Newbern. It is said, however, that the enrolment is in progress in other districts in Gen. Foster's department.

There is growing confidence in the entire success of Gen. Wild's efforts to raise a brigade of black troops.

Rebel Daring--An Ambush--Capture of Three Hundred of our Men, etc.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 23d, says:

The most impudent audacity of which the rebel cavalry have given us an earnest, is reported to have occurred on Friday afternoon last. By some means 500 of them got into a thicket of wood or grove, but a few rods in front of Gen. Pleasanton's headquarters at Aldie, where they lay in wait till a squad of our cavalry chanced to pass through the town, when they charged out of their place of concealment and captured about 300 of our men. Upon the alarm being given they were pursued some four miles by our forces, a small number killed and about forty prisoners taken, but our own men not rescued.

On Saturday night, at about ten o'clock, as one of our supply trains was passing between Chantilly and Aldie, guarded by a detachment of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, a party of mounted rebels dashed in upon them from the side of the road, capturing eight of our men, but owing to the darkness the train escaped.

The Pirates and Emigrant Ships.

In a recent letter from Liverpool, speaking of the still increasing audacity of the rebel pirate Semmes, and the apprehension of attacks on emigrant vessels, the writer remarks:

The immense number of emigrants leaving Ireland for America has given rise to some fears as to the fate of an American emigrant vessel meeting a Confederate pirate. There is, however, no cause for anxiety on this score. Semmes and his compeers will never attack an emigrant vessel. They cannot convey a large cargo of emigrants to ports, and they *dare not* burn them up in the ship. There is a certain disposition to award the Confederate cruisers the credit of a humane and gentlemanly conduct so freely accorded to Byron's "Corsair." But it should be recollected that to destroy one single life would render Semmes a genuine outlaw pirate in the eyes of all the world; and the destruction of an emigrant ship would speedily result in ridding the ocean of his hateful presence.

Rev. H. W. Beecher on the Sea and Sea-Sickness.

In his first letter from Europe, which appears in this week's *Independent*, Mr. BEECHER writes thus of the sea and sea-sickness:

"I would not barter one square foot of land for the few-simple of the whole Atlantic ocean. I had rather be Napoleon on Helena than Nelson on this conqueror. Blessed be the land, and thrice blessed, and the reverse on the sea! Amen.

"And yet, why should a man be sea-sick? It is inexcusable. The antidotes are hundreds, and the remedies thousands. They may be coupled in pairs and opposites, for they are at point-blank contradiction with each other.

"'Be sure you don't meddle with spirituous liquors.' 'Take a little good brandy-and-water every day.' 'Nothing settles the stomach like a glass of champagne.' 'Bottled cider will be found an excellent article.' But, in fact, if a man is sea-sick, woe be to him if he meddle with any of these; and if he is *not* sick, why should he tamper with remedies? It is all a mere matter of fore-ordination. Those who are predestined to it will escape by no medicine and no diet, and those who are not will go on with impunity under almost all degree of imprudence."

The Pirate Semmes and English Merchants.

We find the following in a recent letter from Liverpool:

The captain of one of the vessels recently captured by the Alabama, reached this place lately, and gave an interesting account of his experience, which rather galled certain citizens of this secession loving town. When Semmes boarded his vessel, Captain Adams confidently produced a document signed by the Mayor of Liverpool, certifying that the cargo was the property of English holders. Did this impudent Semmes care for that? Not at all! He plainly told the astonished captain that the Mayor of Liverpool was nothing to him. "If merchants will ship goods in American bottom," he added, "they must suffer the consequences."

The Army of the Cumberland in Motion.

We find the following highly important intelligence in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday:

We received a business dispatch from Murfreesboro last evening, but nothing from our correspondent. We mention these two facts to show that the wires were in order; and second to indicate that *Murfreesboro is no longer the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland.* The Nashville *Union* of Tuesday reports Shelbyville evacuated by the rebels, and that our forces from Triune had moved to take possession. We may anticipate stirring news from Tennessee.

SPEAKING of the creditable energy manifested so generally by our people in the work of fortifying the city, a New York journal takes occasion to make a reference and suggest a contrast, thus: "The people of Pittsburgh are evidently much more alive to the duty of the hour than the citizens of the 'metropolis' which cools its feet in the waters of the Delaware.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, of Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDING, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching LORD'S DAY—Morning and Evening—at the usual hours. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock p. m. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are respectfully invited. je27:1t

ELDER JOSEPH KING will preach the Gospel to the CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, (Meeting in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny City,) TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. The public are cordially invited. je27:1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A good route on the Evening Gazette. Enquire at the Counting Room, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., or at 76½ Penn street, from 6 to 9 o'clock p. m. je27:1t

FOR RENT—A new and pleasantly situated Brick Dwelling House, on South Avenue, Allegheny City, six square west of the First Ward School House, having four rooms, kitchen and cellar, water, and gas in all the rooms; large yard, trees, &c. To a careful tenant, rent will be moderate. Apply to MRS. M. H. BIDDLE, on the premises, or to R. BIDDLE, at the Allegheny Post Office. je27:1t

$25 REWARD.—Hired and not brought back, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst, a LIGHT BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, with one white hind foot, and star in front; one lump on her right hind leg, between the pasture and knee joints. Twenty-five dollars reward will be given for the return of the mare to
STEWARD & WILSON,
je27:2t 78 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

WILL BE OPEN TO-NIGHT!

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SHOE AUCTION HOUSE,

NO. 55, FIFTH STREET.

je27:1t

MAPLE SUGAR.—30 bbls. strictly Prime Maple Sugar on hand and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
je27 112 and 114 Second street.

FRESH EGGS—15 bbls. in store and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
je27 112 and 114 Second street.

100 MEN WANTED, to work for one week on the fortifications. Apply at the office of Edward W. H. Schenley, No. 139 Penn St., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 27th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock. Wages, $1.25 per day, paid daily.
N. B. HATCH,
je26:1t Agent for the Estate.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

ORDERED, That the Clerk notify the Jurors summoned in the Court of Quarter Sessions that their attendance will not be required until MONDAY, the 6th day of July next.
BY THE COURT.
Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk. je26:1t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.—In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of notice hereofore published, the Second Sale of

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED COTTON,

Will be made at ST. LOUIS, MO., on

MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Dated June 23d, 1863.
WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Dep't.
je26:1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY.....1863.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

FLAGS!

From 5 inches to 50 feet.

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All small Flags on sticks.

We challenge quality and price with Eastern manufacture.

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PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,

FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE P. O.

je26

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July.
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for July
BALLOU'S MONTHLY, for July.
LESLIE'S MAGAZINE, for July
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for July.
MR. MERRYMAN, for July.
YANKEE NOTIONS, for July.
BUDGET OF FUN, for July.
NICK NAX, for July.
ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE, for July.
LADIES' REPOSITORY, for July.
All the MILITARY BOOKS;
All the DIME NOVELS and other DIME BOOKS;
All the late PAPERS, MAGAZINES and NEW BOOKS.
All kinds of STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS.
GOLD PENS, the best that are made.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, the best and cheapest in the city.
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Initials embossed on Paper and Envelopes, in the latest and best style, at

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The immense sales testify to the merits of this remedy.

The numerous daily reports of astonishing cures attest its value.

It has advantages over any other remedy, at once curing the disease, and imparting tone and strength to the system.

Is safe and harmless to the infant, and powerful in the adult case.

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Mothers find it superior to any soothing syrup for children teething, freed from the injurious effects of NARCOTICS, gives rest to the sufferer by removing the disease.

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WM. F. DAVIDSON,
je23:1yd CINCINNATI, O.

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A lot just received at

McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE.
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE.
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE.
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE.
je26

R. M'COLLISTER.....CHAS. C. BAER.

M'COLLISTER & BAER,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS.

No. 106 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Keep constantly on hand a large variety of Pipes and Smoking Tobacco. my8:ly

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 25th, 1863.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of Councils, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, July 3d, 1863, at 3 o'clock p. m., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales.

Bidders will state how much per cent. of the gross revenue arising from said Scale they will pay to the city for the use of the same.

JOHN McCARGO, Controller. je25:1d

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, cures Pains in the Back and Side, cures Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Flesh Cuts, or Wounds of any kind.

For sale at GEO. A. KELLY'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE, cor. Ohio and Federal streets. je22

ROGERS' CITRATE MAGNESIA is productive of the best results in Sick Headache, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, and all complaints arising from Acidity.

For sale at GEO. A. KELLY'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets. je22

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE MAY.

This first class House will be open for the reception of guests on June 27th.

je22:1w J. P. CAKE, Proprietor.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE ROCK CELLAR,

Suitable for storing Carbon Oil.

Enquire of F. KAISER,
je24:3t 230 Pennsylvania Avenue.

LIQUID RENNET.—Blair & Wyeth's Liquid Rennet, for making, in a few minutes, delicious desserts, just received and for sale at GEO. A. KELLY'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE, cor. Ohio and Federal streets. je22

LARD OIL—5 bbls. to arrive by rail and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANALYSIS—

SILICA	42.50.
ALUMINA	31.20.
PER OX. IRON	2.30.
LIME	.01.
MAGNESIA	.01.
WATER	16.40.
	100

SEMPLE ST. LOUIS, MO. CLAY.

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of the SEMPLE CLAY, mined near St. Louis, Mo., I invite the attention of Glass and Steel Manufacturers to the Analysis given above, as reported by Profs. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, which, together with the test of actual experience by manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, determines it to be the purest and most valuable Clay now known, whether Foreign or American. Pots made from it have stood in the Glass Furnace from 6½ to 9 months.

The Analysis is of the Clay as taken from the mine, without any washing or preparation whatever. It possesses great adhesiveness and plasticity qualities, which are not shown by the Analysis, and which admit of the admixture of a large proportion of shall or burned clay.

I am now prepared to fill orders for the above Clay, to be shipped from St. Louis or delivered here.

ALEX. GORDON,

No. 121 SECOND STREET,

je22:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

NORTHWESTERN CHINESE SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company, chartered by the last General Assembly of the State of Illinois, with ample and liberal powers, has opened books for the subscription of stock at their office in the city of Cairo, Illinois.

The manufacture of Sugar from Sorghum, or the Chinese Sugar Cane, and the yield of Immense, if not fabulous profit from the article even at ordinary market rates, are facts which now admit of the fullest demonstration. As Southern Illinois, in point of climate and soil, is admirably adapted for the growth of the cane, and as the cultivation of the cane already forms a great feature in the agricultural pursuits of the people, the fitness of the location for the factory will be readily conceded.

It is the purpose of the Company to erect and have in operation a large factory before the close of the present season; and with a view to aid in that particular, subscriptions of stock are solicited on the following terms: Shares One Hundred Dollars each; twenty-five dollars at the time of subscription, and the balance in quarterly payments. A receipt will be given for each installment, and when the full sum is paid a certificate of stock, bearing the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Company, will be issued.

The success of this enterprise, when once started, is beyond question. The President of the Company has had much experience in European countries, alike in the erection of factories and the manufacture of sugar, and is abundantly satisfied that no field of operation he has ever seen promises better than this. So fully satisfied is he of success, that for one he will oppose the sale of a single share of stock at any price, however high, after enough has been taken to erect and put in operation the first factory.

Office of the Company, Commercial Avenue, near the Post Office, Cairo, Illinois.

ap13:3m3w CAPT. D. W. HISSOM.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, for supplying the paper used by the State for the year commencing July 1st, 1863. Said paper to be Book Paper, measuring 25 by 40 inches, and to weigh, respectively, 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. Also, Double Flat Cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. Bids will be received for each kind separately.

Bids can be handed in up to WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., and must state specifically the price per pound of paper.

Samples of paper required will be sent to any parties upon application to the undersigned, and can also be seen on the day of letting.

L. H. FUNK,
Superintendent Public Printing,
je13—13-20-27 75 Market St., Harrisburg.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

AT THE

NEW CARPET STORE

OF

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Between the Post Office and *Dispatch* Building.

We have just received our new stock, purchased at a great reduction from prices of last Spring, comprising a most extensive and complete assortment of every description of goods in our line, which we offer for sale at a small advance on cost.

We propose to sell this stock at from TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than the same goods are now selling for in New York and Philadelphia. je18:mtuw

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1863.

NOTICE.—The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal General of the State.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
my25:1m Provost Marshal General.

FORTIFY! FORTIFY!

A town fearing siege held a consultation,
Which was the best method of *fortification*.
A sturdy *stone mason* gave as his opinion,
That nothing but stone walls save the *Dominion*.
A CARPENTER said, though the last was well spoke,
'Twas better by far to defend it with oak.
A CURRIER, wiser than both these together,
Said, try what you please, there's nothing like *leather*.
While a "WESTERN RESERVE" MERCHANT replied,
Just as you please,
"Tis clear as a sun-beam, *there is nothing like—*
TRUNKS!
Which has been supplied by the ton, with several tens still in reserve, to be supplied at low rates by
WEBB & WILKESBOOR,
je24 217 Liberty street.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just published, in a sealed Envelope, Price six cents. A Lecture on the NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the, "Green Book," &c. "A Boon to Thousand of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 137 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586. mh21:6mdawlyF

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

JUST OPENED,

NEW CARPETS.

By purchases made in the recent depression of the Eastern Markets, we are receiving the newest patterns in BRUSSELS and INGRAINS, and are able to offer a complete assortment of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.,

With a very large reduction in prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

je6 82 FIFTH STREET.

MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER FURNISH