

Union County Ticket  
For the Office of Justice of the Peace, District of the County of Union, to be held on the 1st day of August, 1863.

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error at the bloodless phantom of emancipation in the District of Columbia—whose very knees shook together at the suggestion of an act of Congress or a proclamation of the Executive which should bid the slave free, and whose counsels no doubt inspired the recent answer to the people of Missouri—the end will come which has been so long foreboded—with much substitution, if they will have it so; and whether they will or not, as surely as the foot-fall of fate itself, and the work will be finished by that ministry which has been so uniformly and religiously eschewed. But when we hope that the Government will cease to wrestle with Unpleasantness, and content its liability to control the order of human events, by surrendering itself implicitly, and in the spirit of entire self-abandonment into the hands of those whose counsels would have saved it, if they had been heeded?

In this declining narrative, however, upon a subject so obviously suggested by our text, we would not be understood as intending any reflections upon the officer now in command of this Department. We do not indeed know whether a task like that imposed upon the commander here would be the wisest or the most honorable to him, or whether it would not rather be a higher graduation to the people of this Department in particular, than by sending to them a man so universally popular, and whose opinions and views of the war are so entirely in accordance with their own.

Just as this paper is being made ready for the press, the telegraph begins to bring in the details of the fight on Wednesday, near Gettysburg. As the first intimation which reached us yesterday, of what had taken place on the previous day, were made known by the announcement of the fall of General Reynolds and other brave officers, we had the advantage of reading the dispatches, giving the details of Wednesday's battle in such a frame of mind as produced all fear of disappointment. We had not been led by over-optimism to expect anything more than a hard-fought, indecisive, but the explanation, more or less satisfactory or unsatisfactory, as to how and why the result of the day's fighting was drawn out, and the result was not a negative, but a gloriously positive one, that so far from being a drawn battle, costing the lives of many brave officers, and yielding any present or prospective advantage whatever, it has been such a success as to put everything for the coming great day of battle—perhaps already won—which is to decide the fate of Lee and his invading army. If not of the rebel "Confederacy" itself.

If our dispatches to-day may be trusted in one particular—in the statement that Meade has got within ten miles of Lee, will soon be about to attack him in front—we may reasonably hope for far greater and more decisive results than our previous knowledge of the situation could have warranted us to count upon.

We fear, however, that Lee is, after all, in such a position as gives him a good chance to make a victory of his own. It is not yet stated that any force of ours has got so far west as to have taken the passes of the mountains from Lee, which would enable him to concentrate his whole force, and also to cover him in case of a defeat, as he withdraws his forces to cross the Potomac, say, at Williamsport, or some point between that and Hancock. But as indications now stand, even this advantage may count for but little. If his army shall be shattered by a defeat, how many could he gather up again in the south bank of the Potomac? We have no doubt that the mountains and hills of Pennsylvania are already full of deserters from his army, and that ten to fifteen thousand prisoners taken on Wednesday, number his first fruits of victory?

Gen. Banks' Position.  
Next to Gen. Meade, no man in the military service has a heavier load than General Banks. The operations of Grant and Rosecrans are more gigantic, but in some respects not so difficult. Gen. Banks, with a small force, is besieging, and has for over two weeks been besieging a formidable rebel force, defended by a strong position; he is in an unhealthy country, with unaccommodated troops, who are not only far distant from reinforcements; he has to concentrate all his troops at the main point, and yet there are other places, such as New Orleans and its outposts as far as Braxton City, which he cannot possibly support; he has, since the siege was opened, made two general assaults upon the works, with his entire besieging force, neither of which was crowned with perfect success; and these assaults were made by troops which had previously undergone long and hard marches, and fought several severe battles; and, besides, bodies of rebels are appearing on his flanks and in his rear, while other bodies are making threatening demonstrations on important points in other sections of his department.

We believe no general operating upon any part of the military field demands more labor more imperatively than General Banks. He ought to get them, very soon, and if he do not, we fear for the consequences. His army is utterly small for the work that has been put on him. We had a very pretty story some weeks ago about a next exchange of compliments between General Grant and General Banks, which landed to their mutual benefit, but especially to the benefit of the latter. General Grant, it was said, was short of troops, while he had a surplus of eleven thousand men, and a deficiency of heavy artillery. General Banks, who holds communication with General Grant via the right bank of the Mississippi river, proposed to exchange five thousand men for the right bank of the river, and General Grant was ready to send in some way or other a lot of siege guns to Vicksburg. The story was rather too pretty for belief; but who would be criticised upon an item of good news?

Unfortunately, we now know it was all fiction. We have news from Fort Hudson to a week after the late battle, to which almost a solitary regiment had arrived from anywhere as reinforcements for Gen. Banks. Not only is this the case, but our army behind Fort Hudson is largely composed of nine months' men, whose term of service is about expiring, and who will, of course, march from their ground in the rear of the rebel works as soon as it does expire. If the Fort Hudson garrison could hold out, that event takes place, it ought then to be able, by a desperate sally, aided by the co-operating bodies of Banks' rear, to compel the raising of the siege.

Major-General Reynolds.  
In the first great battle on the soil of Pennsylvania, which is to be placed that met ought to be the place about to be vacated by the Union army, and which will enable him to continue the siege. It will be a deplorable disaster to our arms if Gen. Reynolds is killed, and it is a great misfortune before his work is completed at Fort Hudson.

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and declared it to be the opinion of Washington. Of the success he had met with, he is a doubt. It is a very curious story, but it was already on its way northward, when it was to penetrate to Lake Erie, destroying all the communications between the West and the East. This was Olney's view.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.  
THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF THE DEAF, of Pittsburgh, meet on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Park City College building, corner of Park and Third streets. Sunday school on Sunday, at 10 o'clock. Public exercises on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

MILITARY NOTICES.  
ATTENTION!  
BATTERY A.  
All members of Battery A, with or without arms, are requested to assemble at the armory on Wednesday, July 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m. to be inspected by the commanding officer, J. M. KILLICK, Captain Commanding.

PUBLIC NOTICES.  
DIVIDEND.—The stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge Co. are notified that a dividend of \$1.00 per share will be paid on Monday, July 4th, at the office of the Treasurer, J. M. KILLICK, at the corner of Park and Third streets.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.  
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
ORDINANCE relative to the City of Pittsburgh, in relation to the sale of liquor, passed at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 10th day of June, 1863.

ORDINANCE supplementary to an ordinance passed at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 10th day of June, 1863.

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