Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 3.

The Union State Convention.

As originally appointed, the Union State Convention was to meet in this city on the 1st of July; but owing to the fact that most of the delegates were at that time absent in the service of their country, aiding to drive the rebel invaders from the State, the Central Committee held a meeting in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 24th, and calling P. Frazer Smith, Esq., to the Chair, (General Markle being unavoidably absent,) passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the present emergency, while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 6th day of August next, at 11 o'clock a. m., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

P. FRAZER SMITH,
Chairman pro tem.

GEO. W. HAMERLY, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

In accordance with this resolution the Convention will assemble in this city on the day above named, and will hold its meetings in Concert Hall, which has been engaged for that purpose by the Committee of arrangements.

The Governor Question.

We have just read a second article on this question in the *Press*, of Philadelphia. The editor is a little enigmatical. His readers will be at some loss to understand him. He *would*, and he *would not*. He thinks obviously that Gov. Curtin should get out of the way, and yet is highly eulogistic of the man, and professes a willingness to support him, if nominated. There is something not altogether consistent in his lucubrations on this point. He is evidently hampered. We know, however, precisely what is the trouble, not only with him, but with all the other newspaper editors of that city.

That trouble arises out of the consideration, that all the most damaging facts connected with the administration of Governor Curtin, have a direct relation with the passage of the Tonnage Tax, and Sunbury and Erie Bills, the whole enormous proceeds of which were poured into the lap of the city of Philadelphia. This touches, moreover, not only the Governor and the city, but the powerful corporation which rules on the Delaware, with some of its principal functionaries, who are of good repute in the commercial circles of that metropolis. The facts complained of, which would have been ruinous to the highest individuals, in any respectable community, if publicly known, have, for reasons which are sufficiently obvious, been almost entirely ignored by the newspapers of that city. It would be an awkward matter, therefore, for those who were silent when they ought to have spoken, to open up these questions now.

We protest, however, against indiscriminating eulogy in all cases, and particularly where it is so entirely undeserved. When the *Press* says of the Governor that "no public man has been more foully abused by the echoes of the Charleston *Mercury*," &c., we aver, on the contrary, that we know of no copperhead sheet in the North, that has not rather favored him. When it says that "he has not lowered the old flag, nor courted favor among traitors and their sympathizers," we point to his agency in the Peace Convention, and his message in relation to arbitrary arrests. When it affirms that "he has won the confidence of the troops, and borne himself *honestly* and firmly in his high office," we point to the *shod y*, and his message about the *suppressed agreement*, and his re-apportionment of the Bedford District, at the cost of a Senator to the *party* and *country*, which were *both* therein betrayed. No! the *Press* is either ignorant, or does not so believe, notwithstanding its professions. It remarks, itself, that "one solid fact is worth a volume of explanation or exposure." What has it to say of the facts to which we have referred?

Frauds at Harrisburg.

We invite the attention of our readers to a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Harrisburg, in relation to the enormous frauds upon the Government said to have been perpetrated there, and set down to the account of the peculiar friends of the Governor, including some of the "shoddy" operators of 1861, and "the gang that have infested the State Capital during the winter."

We are not surprised at this, and we shall have a good deal more of the same sort, in case those men should succeed in securing a new lease for their favorite Executive, under whom that sort of business has thrived so amazingly. From what we can learn, it is precisely that class of men—the jobbers and speculators and contractors—who fatten upon the spoils of the soldier, and the public miseries generally—who have been most active in their efforts to put the Governor again upon the track.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that they are Republicans. The larger portion of them consists of Democrats—war Democrats of course by professions, but sympathizing, at bottom, with the Copperhead newspapers—that are playing so skillfully into their hands, and helping them along, whenever the occasion offers.

We publish another dispatch from the same paper, coming from this city. It states no more than the truth in regard to the feeling of the people. The rumors referred to as connected with the withdrawal and reappearance of the Governor, are known to us, and will probably see the light in the Convention, in case he should be urged as a candidate. They would be sure, at all events, of a ventilation in case he should be nominated, and will make a sensation when they are disclosed.

"Stand Back, My Lord, and let the Coffee Pass"

Governor Curtin, in one of the tirades, in which he has been in the habit of indulging, on all occasions, since the advent of his administration, against the people of this county, has the credit of having remarked, that he could carry all his friends here in *a two horse wagon*. The accommodations, we think, would be about large enough for the purpose; but looking to the quality of his supporters, it would, perhaps, have been more fitting, if he had suggested a *hearse* or a *tumbrel* for the conveyance. We would not even recommend an ambulance for the occasion. Made up as they are, either of undisguised copperheads, or men who are ostensibly for the war, and hope to accomplish the same end by the ingenious expediant of employing Generals who are sure to hurt nobody, while they succeed in tiring out the country, and in a state of moral decomposition which would make it doubtful whether they could hold together over a rough road, it would be tenderness thrown away to undertake to engage any other vehicle. At the best they are but hired mourners, whose purpose is "not to bury *Cæsar* but to *praise* him" in order that they may have an opportunity of *burying* the country.

Gen. Blunt's Recent Victory in the Indian Territory.

WILLIAMS' NEGRO REGIMENT IN A CHARGE.

WHAT GEN. BLUNT INTENDS TO DO.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes a fuller account of the late victory over the rebels in the Indian Territory, than we had by telegraph. His letter is dated Leavenworth, Kansas, July 27:

The telegraph has already informed you of the late engagement between Gen. Blunt and the rebel Gen. Cooper, at Elk Creek. By later advices I am able to give you some details of the affair. The scene of the victory was about 25 miles south of Fort Blunt, on the headwaters of a branch of the Canadian river, a short distance from the old Creek agency—within which nation it occurred—and two miles from a point called Honey Springs, where Cooper's headquarters have been and at which were the store-houses and stores for the use of the rebel force that has for four months past been menacing Fort Gibson and Col. Philip's command. Cooper's force was over 5,000, with four guns, strongly posted for defense on the broken-timbered ground at the head of the stream.

Gen. Blunt left the Third Indian (Cherokee) regiment, with two guns and the Paymaster's escort, Ninth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. Stuart, to hold the post. He then detailed the balance of his force, with Cols. Judson and Philips, consisting of—under the first officer—the first Colored, Second Indian, six companies of the Wisconsin cavalry, two mountain howitzers, and two sections of the Second Kansas battery. Under Col. Philips were six companies of the Colorado Second, (white) the First Indian, five companies Sixth Kansas cavalry, and two sections Third Kansas battery. This force was ordered to cross the Arkansas on the morning of the 16th, or night of the 15th, close to the fort. The rebels had fallen back from this vicinity. In crossing the stream, which was much swollen, we lost four of the First Indian regiment and a six-mule team.

Gen. Blunt, with six companies of the Sixth Kansas and two guns of the Second battery, left on Wednesday night, traveling due west to the Verdegris, thence south to the Arkansas, which they crossed ten miles above Gibson. Soon after they encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets, and advanced to the Old Creek Agency, where a messenger was dispatched to Cols. Judson and Philips. As soon as the junction was formed, Gen. Blunt advanced to the creek and attacked the enemy. The fight lasted in all nearly three hours, and was sharp and continuous the larger portion of the time. The Major General himself was suffering severely from sickness, but continued on the field and personally directed the fight. The Colored regiment and the Colorado Volunteers are reported as especially distinguishing themselves. The latter regiment was at one time almost surrounded, but fought its way out with the bayonet. Our artillery was handled well, though the nature of the ground was against it. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted by a round shot, and Gen. Blunt then ordered the Colored regiment to charge. An eye-witness, writing me an hasty note, says:

"The negroes rapidly formed under the regular orders of the Colonel, and with a stirring shout that might have been heard for miles, rushed forward, their bayonets glistening as unbroken line along the entire front; the colonel in advance, on his horse, waving his sabre, and encouraging the boys with animating voices and electric presence, a mark for every rebel sharpshooter. As they reached Bonham's cornfield fired a deadly volley, and Colonel Williams, severely wounded, fell to the ground, still cheering on his men. The line wavered, but only for a second. With fierce yells the boys went forward. As the glittering steel advanced, with its propelling line of swarthy faces and flashed forms, the rebels broke in the wildest disorder. By Jove! I never saw such a sight! I tell you. H——, it was worth looking at. The earth fairly quivered with the tread of the charging mass of human flesh, as upon the supporters of Slavery the pent up energies of soldierly excitement, and the one ages which was expressed in every nerve, muscle, and sinew, with all the memories hatred added upon me, made it a scene worth all our anxious toil and care to look upon. Brotherhood commenced to pale, and the real fight and sacrificial hatred to pulsates fade and are burnt up, while the strong love of nature recognize the heroic qualities of the negro, and through the out-look of the transcendental moments battle gives place, fatally it may be, but certainly, the divine equality of man. It is worth fighting for—it is worth dying for—that we may carry into future earth-life, or out to the beyond, the certainty of this great truth."

The enemy broke, and the remainder of the fight was given to the cavalry, which was sent in pursuit. Two guns, complete, were captured, three stand of colors, 150 prisoners, sixty men left dead on the field, and thirty-six wounded picked up. Many of the latter escaped. Five hundred rifles and muskets were captured, 5,000 pounds of flour, 5,000 pounds of salt, sugar meat, and other commissary stores. A quantity of Quartermaster's stores were also captured. Cooper set fire to the buildings at Honey Springs before making his escape.

From prisoners Gen. Blunt learns that Cabell, with about 4,000 men and four guns, was at Fort Smith. Our Kansas General will, without doubt, move in his direction immediately. That's his fashion. He believes in fighting. Like his men, he would rather kill a rebel than eat a good meal when hungry.

Late reports from Fort Blunt intimate the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners to be larger than at first indicated. It cannot fall far short of 500. Our loss is ten killed on the field and thirty wounded. This defeat of Cooper destroys the last hope, followed up vigorously as it will be by Blunt, for the rebels regaining possession of the Indian Territory. It will, in all probability, result in restoring to their allegiance the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The first have been ready to renounce the Confederate alliance whenever we could occupy their country.

The latter are well known to be thoroughly discontented. Gen. Blunt may be expected to take Fort Smith and Little Rock ere long. He will then turn his attention to Shreveport and Northern Louisiana. He wants a negro army and will get it. Fort Gibson is just 300 miles south of this place, nearly half way to Galveston and the Gulf. Blunt is going there, and intends to let alone, while Hamilton pleads in vain at Washington for help to the gallant Union sufferers of Western and Northern Texas, to rally them around the old flag, and restore the State to the Union. It has long been a favorite idea of the Kansas people that they were to be mainly instrumental in establishing freedom in the Southwest. Gen. Blunt is a practical member of that school, and he is on his way to accomplish it. Let him alone, except to furnish supplies and ordinance stores, and with only his small army of less than 4,000 men, he will make a big score in Texas anyhow, if no more. But he'll do more, unless Washington or St. Louis interferes.

The Union State Convention.

Pittsburgh, July 30.—Delegates to the Union State Convention are beginning to arrive. The most intense feeling prevails with regard to the course of Governor Curtin in consenting to become a candidate after having formally withdrawn. Prominent Republicans, especially from the northern and western counties, denounce him in unmeasured terms as being opposed to the Administration and its policy, and they freely declare that, if he shall be foisted as a candidate by his office-holders in the Convention, a third candidate shall be placed in the field. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, with a score of other Union papers, assert that the contest is hopeless with him as a candidate. Curious rumors are afloat with reference to his withdrawal and his reappearance, but they may be without foundation.—*Dispatch to Philadelphia Inquirer.*

On the Rebels Arming the Slaves.

We published, on Saturday, the principal portion of a letter purporting to have been written by a Richmond correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in which the writer threatens the North with the organization and use of a colored Southern army, and, to illustrate the case with which such an army can be put in the field, remarks:

I remind you that the four millions of negroes that appear in the tablets of your census for 1860 are the working hands of both sexes only. That number does not include the superannuated or the infants. Out of these four millions, at least seven hundred and fifty thousand able bodied fellows, loving and trusting their masters, and ready to follow them up to the mouths of your cannon (ah! do not continue to befool yourself on that question of ties,) can be enrolled, armed, drilled in three months.

As a commentary on the above, we give the following from the Georgia *Constitutionalist* of a recent date:

"A sufferer by the Combahee raid sums up his sorrows in the following sentence: 'What contributed most to my mortification was, that in my whole gang of slaves, among whom there were any amount of Aarons, Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs, there was not one Abdiel—not one remained to the rebel.' This is the complaint of hundreds and thousands of other sufferers. *The most petted, treated and seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting in the hour of trial.*

"We have heard of a gentlemen, not long escaped from a northern prison, who returns to his native land with an animosity towards the Yankees which language cannot express and with a determination to submit to the yoke of the Hottentot in preference to that of Lincoln. But at the same time, he declared that what he saw and heard of the liberated negroes at the North had made him an abolitionist. Out of thousands of them, old and young, male and female, brutally ignorant or comparatively well educated, abused or petted, while in a state of slavery, he saw not one who evinced the slightest gratitude towards his former master and mistress; and he, for one, was done with the wretches henceforward and forever."

[For the Gazette.]

Curtin and Shoddy.

Messrs. Editors: The *Chronicle*, as well as the *Post*, has entered the ring for Curtin, and Shoddy and railroads winders. I desire to correct one assertion the *Chronicle* editor makes. It is not true that the Gazette's course on this subject is unsatisfactory to many Republicans. On the contrary, the reader, consulting his own observation, knows very well that it meets with almost universal approbation here.

Neither the *Post* nor *Chronicle* denies one word of the grave charges made in the Gazette's articles against the Governor. In fact they are undeniable. Every man of common intelligence knows them to be true. Way, then, are these two editors so indignant at the Gazette for damaging the Governor's prospects for re-nomination? Do these editors hold that a man who has been knowingly instrumental in defrauding the people out of millions of dollars, is a fit subject for their confidence and suffrage? Doubtless, each of these editors has his own reasons for espousing the Governor's cause. The purpose of the *Post* is plain enough, but I am sorry to say, that of the *Chronicle* is not so evident. Knowing the truth of the charges made against the Governor, does the editor of the *Chronicle* think it right to elect such men to office? Could the editor himself vote for the Governor with the consciousness that his vote was cast for a man who had been instrumental, *wilfully* so, in defrauding the people out of millions? If is too flimsy a pretext, that this editor's personal dislike to Mr. Williams has induced him to take this course. What difference does it make to the people from what source the truth comes? If Mr. Williams chooses to expose and denounce frauds of public officers, he deserves our thanks, not our condemnation, unless, indeed, it is treason to the party to expose the frauds of its leaders to the people.

B

Important from Harrisburg---Enormous Frauds upon the Government.

Harrisburg, July 30.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861 entirely into the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest.

It is a sad commentary, that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with hoaked words, his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food and to compel them to make long and weary marches, without even the poor luxuries of crackers and pork. It is a matter of record that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Department of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Dis. to Phila. Inquirer.*

Bishop Hughes on Drafting.

Just after the last return of Bishop Hughes from Europe, he said, in relation to the means of obtaining troops for the army, that a draft for three hundred thousand more men should be resorted to, and added:

"Then every man on the continent, rich or poor, will have to take his share in the contest. Then it will not be left with the Government, whatever Government it will be, to plead with the people, and call on them to come forward, and ask them if they would be drafted. No, it is for them, the people, to rise and ask the Government to draft them; *and those who are wealthy and cannot go themselves, can provide substitutes*, and bring the thing to a close, if it can be done."

Union Sentiment in Georgia.—A lady who has recently reached Newark, New Jersey, from Atlanta, Georgia, where she has resided from the commencement of the rebellion, reports that there is in that city and elsewhere in Georgia a strong Union sentiment, which the slightest show of protection by the federal government would immediately develop. Of course, the men who remain true to their country are obliged, in the present condition of affairs, to conceal their sentiments, except in their interviews with one another; but there is a perfect understanding amongst them, and they will not hesitate, at any favorable opportunity, to make themselves felt on the right side. The liveliest anticipations have lately been raised among them at the prospect of an advance by General Rosecrans into Georgia, and should he move foward, thousands of recruits, it is confidently believed, would rally to his standard.

A Free Press in Virginia.—The *Virginian*, published at Norfolk, is a journal devoted to the cause of the Union and free labor; we are glad to see such an evidence of the growth of healthful sentiment in that part of Virginia as is shown by the fact that the *Virginian*, which was started but a few weeks ago as a semi-weekly, is now to be issued daily.

A correspondent in Norfolk writes: "Slavery is dead in this part of Virginia—even if peace should be established to-morrow and Fernando Wood dictate the terms. Yankee immigration has already set in, and merchants from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, transact nearly all the business in Norfolk and Portsmouth."

BANK STATEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1863.

Loans, Bills Discounts and U. S. Cert'fic'ts of Indebt'ds & United States Bonds, 6 and 7 30	$1,249,804 53 / 591,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	58,147 41
Stocks and Miscellanies	9,586 00
Due by other Banks	39,459 75
Bank Notes, Checks & Tres'y Notes	103,614 30
Specie	29,416 23
	$3,100,926 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	201,000 18
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Ac't	14,494 50
Due to other Banks	2,374 81
Circulation	34,216 00
Deposits	1,704,758 92
	$3,100,926 34

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of August, 1863.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1863.

Loans and Discounts	$1,184,847 49
Real Estate	50,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin	311,197 10
United States Legal Tender Notes	549,711 00
United States Bonds, 7 3-10 per cts	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds, 6 per cent	200,000 00
U. S. Certificates, 6 per cent	105,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	225,000 00
Checks, and Notes of other Banks	23,048 24
Due by other Banks	191,613 90
	$3,695,359 21
Capital Stock	925,000 00
Circulation	1,749,642 00
Deposits	629,470 31
Due to other Banks	77,293 43
Contingent Fund and Earnings	273,647 01
	$3,695,359 21

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of Aug., 1863.
C. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1863.

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	$1,016,725 00
Due to other Banks	160,430 20
Due to Depositors	378,971 54
	$1,616,606 74
ASSETS.	
U. S. Loans and Discounts	$1,277,917 70
Due by other Banks	88,175 96
Specie in Vaults	61,449 00
Treasury Notes and Notes and Checks on other Banks	128,190 55
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	250,000 00
	$1,996,703 21

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MCGREW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of August, 1863.
FRANK W. BERNARD, Notary Public.

CITIZENS' BANK.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1863.

Loans and Discounts	$606,606 94
Coin	169,423 13
Notes and Checks of other Banks	113,123 28
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Bonds	5,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds	200,000 00
U. S. 1 year certificates, (6 per cent.	78,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	140,614 43
Capital Stock	500,000 00
Circulation	900,000 00
Depositors	557,725 14
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,762 25

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. VAN DOREN Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 1st day of August, 1863.
H. B. DAVIS, Notary Public.

IRON CITY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	454,042 3
U. S. and Pa. S'ds & Certificat's	51,700 03
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	200,000 00
Due by other Banks	119,604 46
Notes and Checks of other Banks and United States Treasury Notes	832,067 47
Specie	133,241 93
Circulation	763,953 00
Due to other Banks	107,071 71
Due to Depositors	645,941 96

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. COFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed unto before me this day.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

ALLEGHENY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	494,241 00
Due by other Banks	72,854 95
Notes and Checks of other Banks	24,287 67
Specie	131,722 30
Treasury notes and U. S. securities	153,816 00
Circulation	769,149 00
Due to other Banks	42,048 52
Due to Depositors	374,424 41

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn unto before me this day.
S. H. Notary Public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS,
IN
SUMMER DRY GOODS!

FRENCH BERAGES, for 14, 20, 25 and 37c.
FRENCH LAWNS, fast colors, 15¼c.
CHALLIES, from 10c up.
LIGHT DRESS GOODS, from 10c.
A new lot of bright MERINOES.
A large variety of new BLACK SILKS.
FANCY PLAIDS, for Army Shirts.
SUMMER SHAWLS, very cheap.
SUMMER SACQUES and MANTLES, reduced.
A new lot of desirable shades of ALPACCAS.
AT
A. BATHS',
21 FIFTH STREET.

Country Merchants supplied with goods cut in any length to suit.
ad3

OUT! OUT! OUT!

AUGUST 1st.....1863.

HEART AND CROSS. By Mrs. Hiphant.
OLD ABE'S JOKES.
BRYANT'S CANE BRAKE REPRINT.
THE AMERICAN FIRTIANS, from 1816 to 1860.
THE MAD HUNTER. (No. 88 Dime Novel.)
WILD IN LIMBO.
THE HIGHWAYMAN'S BRIDE.
AT
JOHN P. HUNT'S
Wholesale and retail
Book, Stationery, Magazine and News Emporium,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.
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REED'S MAGNETIC OIL still holds the reputation it has had for yrs. of being superior to any oil or patent medicine known, as it can be put freely a cured that
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;
Reed's Mag. Oil cures Spr'n, Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Flattened Corns;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Sore Throat;
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Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pain in Side Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Earache and Toothache;
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ALSON JOHNSON,
Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

HENRY ROE,
No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,
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BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
LUBRICATING OIL AND BENZOLE,
And dealer in Crude and Refined PETROLEUM BARRELS.
ad 1 3 m

BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE, situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and Ohio Canal. Can be put in blast at a small expense. For those who are to examine the property can do so upon application to Mr. GEO. K. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover.
For terms &c., address or apply to
DAVID THOMAS, Union square, Pa.
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20 bbls prime Rye Whiskey
6 bbls. fresh Eggs
100 lbs. packed Butter, fresh
50 boxes Cream Cheese
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ad 28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
No 18 Wall Street
[INCORPORATED JULY 16TH, 1853.]

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, 1st July, 1863	333,171 57
LIABILITIES, " "	10,125 88

STATEMENT of the condition of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, on the 1st day of July 1863.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$ 8,149 19
Bonds and mortgages (being the first lien on Real Estate in New York and Brooklyn worth at least $317,000)	112,500 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand, (market value of securities held as collateral, $14,257 50)	25,400 00
Uncollected Stock owed by the Company, market value	101,400 00
Real Estate (unincumbered)	14,602 39
Interest Accrued (of which greater part due July 1st is already paid)	7,412 28
Balance in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission from Agents	11,500 00
Bills Receivable for Premiums on inland Risks and other Items	10,253 40
Cash Premiums uncollected on Policies issued at office	2,472 87
	$333,171 57

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding July 1, '63	$ 9,973 58
Unpaid Dividends	152 30
	$ 10,125 88

The ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY continue to insure against loss or damage by Fire, on the dangerous Coastwise navigation and Transportation, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

For Insurance apply to
JAMES W. ARROTT, Agent,
37 FIFTH STREET, 2d story,
ad 1 4t PITTSBURGH PA.

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Milman's Hist. of Christianity. 3 vols.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 3 vols.
Hallam's History of the Middle Ages. 2 vols.
Dyk-nell's Opinions of Literature. 4 vols.
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. 3 vols.
Montaigne's Works. 4 vols.
Chas. Lamb's Works. 5 vols.
Bacon's Works. 15 vols. Sold separately.
Shakspeare's Works. 8 vols.
For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

COUNTRY HOMES.—Beautiful situations for Country Homes for sale in Moreland township, Ohio township, and Sewickley Borough. All these lots are within short distance of a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.
Enquire of R. H. DAVIS old P. O. Building
ad2 63 Water street Allegheny.

HAMBURG CREAM CHEESE!
10 boxes very large Hamburg
50 do sma l English Dairy
200 do Western Reserve
In store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

NEW CONSIGNMENT.
5 bbls fresh Eggs
1 bbl Tallow
4 kgs prime fresh Butter
Now in store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

HAND WANTED.—A PATTERN MAKER, BLACKSMITH AND MACHINE SMITH WANTED, to whom the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.
J. H. JENKS,
jul 31 corner First street and Duquesne alley.

WANTED,
2,000 BUSHELS OATS,
L. H. VOIGT & CO.

LAGER BEER CHEESE.—25 boxes Lager Cheese for sale cheap by
L. H. VOIGT & CO.

REVOLVING IRON TURRET.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29 1863.
The Navy Department will, until the 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, receive proposals for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard, of two revolving iron turrets and two improved smoke pipes, with gratings for such vessel.
The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, but to be fitted for 28 feet, thickness 18 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate iron, with wrought iron shelves inner of between the two.
The plot houses each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate iron.
The turret machinery and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun slides and carriage, port stoppers and other fixtures and improvements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate iron, of inside diameter 9¾ feet, and height above the deck 8¾ feet.
The proposition must embrace all the above mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board, and ready for service.
The general plans can be examined at the office of the inspector of iron clad steamers, 256 Canal st., New York.
The Proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for revolving turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.
ad 1 no 3 td

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Ladies' Eng. Lasting Gaiters	$1 75	worth	$1 50
" " " "	1 50	"	2 00
" " " "	1 25	"	1 75

All other goods selling very low.
JAMES ROSS, 70 Market street.
jul

D. L. MILLER, JR., AGENT,
133 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM
On Commission exclusively. All charges at most reasonable rates.
STORAGE FOR REFINED in cool cellars. Fire proof CRUDE under good sheds.
Far tender attention paid to OIL FOR EXPORT.
For sale—CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
ad 1 3 m

CABOT & PAMBRUN,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
135 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, BRIMSTONE, DRUGS, OILS, &c., &c.
Orders to buy or sell promptly attended to.
ad 1 3 m

ALLEN & NEEDLEY,
PHILADELPHIA,
Commission Merchants.
Particular attention paid to consignments of
CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM.
Liberal advances made.
ad 1 3 m

SUGAR.—100 hhds choice Sugar just received and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
118 and 116 Second street.
jul

100 BBLS GRANULATED SUGAR AND GRANULATED SUGAR in hand and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
118 and 116 Second street.

65 BACKETS YELLOW REFINED SUGAR on hand and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE.
jul

175 BAGS CHOICE RIO COFFEE just ring by F. R. R. and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE.
jul

FRESH ALE—1 bbl in store and for sale by WARDE & WILKINSON,
31 Liberty street.

BUTTER.—20 crocks prime fresh butter just received by express and for sale by
WARDE & WILKINSON,
31 Liberty street.

FOUR CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, situate in Lawrenceville, near St. Mary's Cemetery. Easy of access by Passenger Railway. Each lot 21 feet front by 110 deep.
For price and term apply to
J. M. SHUTTERLY & SONS, 81 Market st.

SPICED AND COVE OYSTERS put up in cans and two pound cans, hermetically sealed, just received a fresh supply, and for sale by the dozen or single can, at Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
jy31 corner Liberty and Sand streets.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, August 20th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the right, title, interest and estate of Stewart Dilzell, deceased, of, in and to all those two certain lots of ground situate in the 22nd Ward of Pittsburgh, having each a front of 22 feet on Penn street, and extending back to feet more or less and adjoining property of the heirs of Henry McCurdy, on the lot formerly Lewis, the heirs of — Jeffry, and Point Pleasant, whereon are erected three two-story brick house each.
Full information as to terms of sale, &c., may be obtained from MARSHALL & BROWN, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES ALLEN,
Executor of Stewart Dilzell, dec'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL!
DIXON'S
AROMATIC BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE,
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, FLUX, CHOLERA MORBUS AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.

The immense sales testify to the merits of the remedy.
The numerous daily reports of astonishing cures attest its value.
It has advantages over any other remedy, as once curing the disease, and imparting tone and strength to the system.
It is safe and harmless to the infant, and powerful in the adult case.
To the soldier, especially, it is invaluable, being appropriately carried by them, in many certificates.

"The Soldiers' Friend."

Mothers find it superior to any soothing syrup for children teething, freed from the injurious effects of MORPHINE, gives rest to the sufferer by removing the disease.
So do by respectable dealers everywhere.
Price, 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
WM. F. DAVIDSON,
CINCINNATI, O.
jel 3 1y d

ANALYSIS.—

Silica	49.50
Alumina	31.40
Peroxide Iron	3.90
Lime	.01
Magnesia	.01
Water	16.40
	100

SEMPLE CLAY. St. LOUIS, MO.

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 Prof. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and J. G. Booth, of Philadelphia, which, together with the fact of not an expert once by manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis determines it to be pure and most valuable Clay now known, whether for pots or American Pots made from it have stood in the Glass Furnace from 6½ to 9 months.
The Analysis of the Clay as taken from the mine, without any washing or preparation what ever. It possesses great adhesiveness and plasticity qualities, which are not shown by the analysis, and when admit of the admixture of a large proportion of sand 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. 133 SECOND STREET,
jel 2 6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FILL YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
50,000 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
(ONLY ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN,)
OF
GENERALS,
ACTRESSES AND ACTORS,
PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.
Copies of
FINE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
At only $1 a dozen, or 10 cents each,
AT
PITTOCK'S
BOOK, STATIONERY AND NEWS DEPOT,
FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE P. O.
A large supply of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS always on hand.
jel 3 3t

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT,
CONTAINING 41 ACRES,
All under fence, and in a good state of cultivation.
The improvements consist of a new BRICK DWELLING, containing 10 rooms; large FRAME BARN, TENANT HOUSE, with 6 rooms; and good orchard of young trees. COAL under the whole farm. Situate in Baldwin township about five miles from the city. Inquire of
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
jy 18 No. 139 Fourth street.

WILLIAM A. WADE, DENTIST
Renshaw's Building, 2d floor, back; entrance on Liberty street.—Office hours from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m. In order to a proper understanding on the part of those who may call upon me, I deem it my duty to designate some of the things common in the practice of dentistry, which I