Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY.....JULY 9, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The One Hundred Days Men.

Now that the rebel raid is practically over, and it is ascertained that it was not near so formidable as apprehended, and that the rebels are retreating, without having entered the State, or attempted to do so, we presume Gov. CURTIN will withdraw his call for twelve regiments of 100 days men for State service in addition to those called for by the President. The occasion for calling them out having passed, there can be no good reason for pressing the call.

The call of the President for twelve regiments of one hundred days men, however, remains imperative. These regiments are needed for the defense of Washington, and when raised will be, practically, a reinforcement to that extent of Gen. GRANT. The troops now in the trenches at Washington, as soon as replaced by new levies, will, no doubt, be sent to help the army in front of Richmond. There is, therefore, a strong reason for raising these regiments promptly.

This call comes upon the people of the State in a bad time, as they are just entering upon the harvest and all available help is needed to gather it in. Still, the patriotism of the people will not be appealed to in vain, and Pennsylvania will respond, as she always has done, to all demands upon her.

The Mayor has called a meeting for to-night, to take notion upon this subject, and we hope to see a full attendance, and of those in particular who know how to take hold of this work.

We may add that the quota of this portion of the State, six Congressional districts, under the President's call for twelve regiments, is about four thousand. A letter, to this effect from Col. BOMFORD, A. A. P. M. G. for Pennsylvania, has been received in this city.

Hunter's Raid.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is with General HUNTER's army, writing from Gauley, under date of July 1st, gives us the first details of the great raid that we have yet seen. The object of the raid was two-fold—the capture of Lynchburg and the destruction of the East Tennessee Railroad. In the city were collected immense stores, factories and Government works. Over the road these and similar stores had been transported to Richmond. The second object was fully accomplished. *Twenty five miles* of the road were destroyed, and depots and bridges were burned. In accomplishing this work the army passed through a country absolutely overflowing with nature's bounties, great waving fields of corn, wheat and oats greeted the utmost extent of vision—herds of beef, cattle, sheep and horses—all of which fell into our hands. On its return march the whole army drew all its beef, flour and bread from the country.

But we didn't take Lynchburg! Why we did not, the correspondent of the *Gazette* explains in a way which reflects but little credit upon General HUNTER's raiding qualities. In plain English, the Commanding General, according to this correspondent, was *too slow*. He consumed four days more in reaching Lynchburg than was necessary, and when he arrived there found the town held by a superior force, which had arrived *only the night before*. Of course, retreat was the result of *such* raiding. Such is, in brief, the story of this letter-writer. It may be true, and it may be very highly colored in the interest of General CROOK, who is reported upon the same authority to have been eager for the fray and anxious to march the troops with more rapidity.

Why Secretary Chase Resigned.

The New York *World* having alleged that Mr. CHASE was induced to tender his resignation because "the condition of the Treasury was becoming desperate," the *Tribune* proceeds to state of its own knowledge what *were* the causes of his retirement. It says that the financial situation had nothing to do with it; that it was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. CHASE and promised to improve daily. His policy of sustaining the national credit by heavy taxation had been adopted by Congress—grudgingly, it is true, but nevertheless adopted. What, then, was the matter? Let the *Tribune* tell the story:

"Gov. Chase has been perplexed with regard to the most important post of Assistant Treasurer in this city. At his urgent solicitation, Mr. Cisco (whom Mr. Chase found in the office) has most reluctantly held over until now; always anxious to retire, and at last determined to hold on no longer. He was fully resolved to leave on the 1st inst. Mr. Chase thereupon cast about for a successor. There were men enough eager for the place; there were some who were fit for it; but, men as once fit for it and willing to take it were scarce. Mr. Chase urged it successively on three eminent Republicans, not one of whom would look at it. Then he proposed his Assistant, Mr. Maunsel B. Field, who had been Mr. Cisco's deputy for years, and was thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.

"This name was not acceptable to the President—or rather to leading politicians, whose wishes the President felt bound to regard. Three names were presented by these politicians—names of good and true men—yet none of them seemed to Mr. Chase precisely what the place demanded. He thereupon solicited of the President a personal conference wherein to compare notes and adjust the matter—which was accorded. Mr. Chase thereupon felt that his usefulness as a member of the Cabinet was fatally impaired—that he no longer enjoyed that perfect and unreserved confidence of his superiors, which was essential to the efficient and successful discharge of his important and onerous duties; so he asked to be relieved from farther service, and his request was promptly complied with. Such are, in substance and spirit, the reasons for Mr. Chase's withdrawal at this juncture from the public service."

Kentucky Politics.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a vigilant and well informed correspondent in Kentucky, who keeps the readers of that paper fully advised of the different phases of public opinion in that State. From his late letters published on Wednesday and Thursday, it would appear that the President's proclamation declaring martial law in Kentucky was not issued a day too soon. The writer refers to many indications of the prevalence throughout the State of widespread disaffection and disloyalty, which, he says, is shared in some form by a large majority of the population. He thinks there is great cause for alarm and apprehension, and expresses the opinion that the elements of discord which are at work tend to but one end—civil strife in the State and the forwarding of the cause of rebellion and treason. Opposition to the enlistment of negro slaves, and the rebel sympathies of a large class of the people, are at the bottom of all the mischief. It was high time that the Government resorted to the extreme measures it has proclaimed.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves confronted with a question of the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot box and in the battle field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the Government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote, there should be no division. Among a free people, particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law, as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the government beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for the high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be ensured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the higher services which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic concernments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts, forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its justice can only be maintained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue only can be exalted by serving the Government only under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of educations affording the highest knowledge. White war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. *It cannot lessen their ability for self government.* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defense of the Government and the safety of the public weal, had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shulze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this scandly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chapparal, the heats of the sea shore, and the of conflict, and in the shadow of battlements and castles the same as if they had been at their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed as to the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a justice of the Supreme Court, and latelyby the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, nor should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defense.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his services are such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely, and even almost wholly, composed of their partisan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest, and even persistent, in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic, to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defense and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, *You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the degraded and degraded of God's children?* We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service to be galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond, each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a re-united Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENTLY, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

Guerillas and Guerilla Marauders.

The act passed on the last day of the session concerning the punishment of guerillas provides that the twenty first section of the act of 31 March, 1863, shall apply as well to the sentences of military commissions as to those of court-martials, and hereafter the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerillas and guerilla marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as to sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters and marauders.

NEBRASKA has voted not to organize a State Government as yet. In this, we think she has decided wisely. She had but 28 841 inhabitants in 1860; she has not more than 60 000 now; and she could hardly fail, by making herself a state, to double her local taxation—a serious consideration in these days. Whoever expected to be Governor, U. S. Senators, &c. to some doubtless annoyed by this word; but the great mass of the people can bear the disappointment of this class with unshaken fortitude. Nebraska will become in as a State, with a population of 100 000 or over, in season to vote for President in 1868.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* states that the Congressional district of which Chicago forms a part is now the largest internal revenue district in the United States. It says that the internal revenue assessed upon *manufactures* in that district exceeds the amount assessed in the Pittsburgh district by between $25,000 and $30,000 per month. We don't believe it.

JAPANESE TOMMY is reported well, happy and honored at Jeddo. The dirty little chap is perhaps remembered in this country.

CONGRESS at the late session passed two hundred and thirteen acts and sixty joint resolutions of a private character.

THE farmers in California have been harvesting their wheat, and are glad to find they have a half crop.

DURING the last week five hundred prisoners were received at Chattanooga from the front.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING BY THE LATTER DAY SAINTS, every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m., at COLLIE HALL, corner of Liberty and Sixth city streets, Allegheny City. The public are invited to attend. jy9:1t

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (ALLEGHENY CITY,) ELDER JOSEPH KING, Pastor, meet in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Sandusky sts. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited. j.9:1t

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, of Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDINGS, 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. j9:1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—A FINE STORE ROOM, with dwelling and stable, in lot adjoining the Diamond, in FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city. Possession right away; formerly occupied by Gl. Grosse. Apply to JOHN CLARK, Allegheny city. j.9:1t

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE stable of the undersigned, SOUTH PITTSBURGH, Carson street, a DARK BAY HORSE, about four years old, having two hind feet shod. Any person knowing the whereabouts of the horse, or in turning him to the owner, a liberal reward will be given. F. W. SPEER, Grocer.

I AM RECEIVING DAILY A FRESH stock of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals, which I will sell at a slight advance on cost, at BORLAND'S, 93 Market street. jy9

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC! A choice list of the new, and most popular Songs, patriotic and sentimental; also the newest and most fashionable Piano Compositions for parlor use and teaching purposes, received and for sale by H. KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood street.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals, at less than the cost at BORLAND'S, 93 Market street, 2d door from Fifth. jy9

GOLD PENS, CHECK BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds. MYERS, SCHOYER & CO., No. 59 FIFTH STREET.

THE PEERLESS STEINWAY PIANOS. A few very superior Pianos of that celebrated make received and for sale by H. KLEBER & BRO., Sole Agents for the Steinways, No. 122 Wood street.

REJUVENATOR—Will positively restore GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and PREVENT HAIR FROM FALLING OUT. Of the many hundreds of hair restorers, this is the only one yet discovered that will insure satisfaction when the directions are followed. For sale by SLOTER, JOHNSTON, DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, H. MOULARRAH & CO., JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company have this day declared a dividend of $1,50 per share on the capital stock of said company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith at the office of the Treasurer.

A. GARRISON, President.

JOHN G. STEWART, Clerk. July 4th, 1864.—jy7:3t

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The citizens of this Ward will meet at the School House on next SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, to take measures to fill the quota of said Ward by Volunteers, in view of the expected call of the President for additional troops to accomplish the final overthrow of this great Rebellion. Let every man attend, enrolled and unenrolled. All who desire to aid the Government, in this time of need, do your duty.—fill up the army and protect yourselves.

By order of the Committee. jy7:3t

PIC NIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE 102d PENNA. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, *AT GLENWOOD GROVE*, ON MONDAY, JUNE 11th, 1864.

Managers—A. P. Callow, Samuel Newton, Thos. Monaughlin, John Barker, D. A. Jones, W. B. Lawrence. jy9:1t

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, U. S. TAXES—All persons interested are hereby notified that I have received from the Collector of the Twenty-Second Pennsylvania Collection District, the list of taxable subjects to license duty and taxes on income, carriages, etc., for the second Subdistrict, embracing the townships of Jefferson, Moreland, Elizabeth Township, Versailles, Plum, Penn, Peebles, Wilkins, Collins, and the boroughs of Elizabeth, West Elizabeth and Monongahela Depot, and will receive the taxes assessed, at my office in McKeesport, from the 5th until the 30th day of July, 1864. I will also attend for the same purpose at the following places, viz: McKeesport, Monongahela City, Monday, August 1st; Elizabeth, Hotel in Buena Vista, Tuesday, August 2d; Mansion House, in Elizabeth, Wednesday and Thursday, August 3d and 4th; Versailles, Hotel in Versailles, on Friday, Aug. 5th; Moore's Hotel, in Port Perry, on Monday, Aug. 8th; Coleman's Hotel, Turtle Creek, on Tuesday, Aug. 9th; Blackstock's Field Hotel, Wilkins Township, on Wednesday, August 10th; Bear Hotel, Wilkinsburg, Thursday and Friday, August 11th and 12th; Union House, East Liberty, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 15th, 16th, and 17th; Bear Tavern, Plum Township, Friday, August 19th, and after which time the penalties prescribed by law will be exacted. Payment must be made in United States funds.

W. E. HARRISON, Deputy Collector.

N. B. The amount of taxes due can be ascertained by calling at No. 61 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Parties residing at a distance may remit their check, payable to my order in legal tender, accompanied with postage stamps for receiving receipt. j.7:3t 5w

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The loyal voters of Allegheny county who support the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and the platform of principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, and adhere to the Union party, are requested to assemble at the usual place of holding Delegate Elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Election Precincts, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1864, and elect two delegates to represent such district, ward or township in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the COURT HOUSE, in Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1864, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election.

The elections in the wards and Boroughs shall be held between the hours four and seven o'clock p. m., and in the townships between the hours three and seven o'clock p. m. By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman. JOHN G. STEWART, Secretary. j.9:1d

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run R. R. Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY (2TH.) OF JULY, 1864, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of holding the First Annual Election for seven Managers of said Company.

Samuel M. Kier,	J. Patton Lyon,
W. H. Lyon,	Thos. H. Collough,
James Park, Jr.,	H. A. D. Duff,
George Black,	Robert Fox,
Thomas Bakewell,	James S. Myers,
Wm. B. Brown,	Richard Irwin,
Wm. K. Sinick,	David Lawson,
B. F. Jones,	James Beasley,

A majority of the Corporators. jy29:1d

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run R. R. Co. are hereby notified to meet at the Office of the Company, in Tarentum, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, next, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing one President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. MASHUTT, President. jy2:1d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAITERS, AT M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.

HOOP SKIRTS, AT M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, AT M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.

FURNISHING GOODS, AT M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, of every description at

NO. 55 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS! A very choice stock of superior Pianos now receiving, comprising CALKENBRENER'S, manufacturer, GABLER'S N. Y. do. do., etc., etc., HUGE & SON'S N. Y. Prices Ranging from $300 to $500. WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. H. KLEBER & BRO., Sole agents for the above instruments, 122 Wood street.

CARHART'S MELODEONS. Just received a fine lot of MELODEONS, from the factory of the original inventors, Carhart & Need, Buffalo, New York, comprising 4, 5½ and 6 octave, in rosewood style, as well as piano style cases, with single and double stops. Instruments of the finest tone and most durable construction ever made. They are known and have been in use in this city for fifteen years. Warranted superior to all others. Sole agents for Carhart's Melodeons, H. KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood st., sign of the Golden Harp.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS. 10-40s, due in SEPTEMBER. 5-20s, due in NOVEMBER. Bought at best rates by SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third streets.

NEW BOOKS—The Two Commissions; the Apostolical and the Evangelical, by Rev. Dr Jacobs, price 30 cents; The Book of Common Prayer, as amended in 1861 by the Westminster Divines, edited by Chas. W. Shields, D. D., $2,00; Carlyle's Frederick the Great, vol 4, $1,75; Nineteen beautiful years, 50 cents; Hymns and Songs by Madam Gasparin. For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

FINAL REMOVAL. JOHN HALL & CO. have removed their FLOW WAREHOUSE to Nos. 121 & 123, corner Pitt and Liberty sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, A TWO story frame dwelling house, pleasantly situated; fronting on Harlem avenue; porch, parlor, dining room, kitchen, three chambers, back porch, hard cut cisterns, stable, cistern, stable, grape vines, 1 lot, cut cisterns, chambers, two lots of ground 110 feet front, by 213 deep. Price $2,000. J. & B. McCAFFERTY, 84 Fourth street.

WM. G. GALBRAITH, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, FREEPORT, ARMSTRONG COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONSIGNMENTS—
10 boxes Factory Cheese;
100 half barrels Herrings;
50 do White Fish;
50 do White Bass;
75 packages assorted Mackerel;
1000 pounds Cod Fish, received and for sale at No. 260 Liberty street. PUTNEY, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

SMOKY CITY ROCK OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of SIX TEN DOLLARS per share out of the profits for the month of June, payable forthwith to stockholders or their proper agents. J. K. MORANDI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BLYTHE'S PICTURES OF THE PROCLAMATION Can be had at GILLESPIE'S, Wood street.

$20,000 TO INVEST (at low rates,) in Bonds and Mortgages on city or country property, improved, in sums ranging from $3 000 to $20,000; time from 3 to 5 years. App'y to B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

W. K. McCLINTOCK, Jobber and Retail Dealer in BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, of every description, No. 98 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROUTE on the EVENING GAZETTE. For further particulars enquire at this office between the hours of one and five o'clock p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

WHEREAS, The Governor, by a recent Proclamation, has issued a call for volunteers for one Hundred Days, to defend our State from invasion by rebel hordes of robbers and plunderers; and,

WHEREAS, Telegraphic dispatches have been received by me from Maj. Gen. Couch showing that the pressing emergency of the occasion requires prompt and immediate action by our loyal and patriotic citizens, I deem it necessary to issue this my proclamation, requesting the citizens of Pittsburgh to meet at WILKINS HALL, this (Saturday) EVENING, July 9th, at 8 o'clock, to adopt the necessary measures to carry into effect the object of the governor's Proclamation.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor. jy8:1t

SUMMER GOODS, CHEAP CARPETING, MATTINGS. We have now open a splendid assortment of WHITE, CREAM and FANCY MATTINGS, at prices lower than the Eastern market rates. The attention of the public is called to the above Goods, as they

SURPASS, IN WEAR AND STYLE, any other CHEAP CARPETING in the market. OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street.

OFFICE OF J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S Improved Mercantile Agency, 78 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa., June 7, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c., is called to the fact that we have now in press and will issue on the 11th day of July, the Fifteenth Volume of our

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

This work has been carefully and thoroughly revised to date, and will contain

Over Forty Thousand More Names than our January issue, making a total of about

350 000 NAMES,

of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers in the United States and British Provinces.

The forthcoming volume will also contain the Names and business in Nevada Territory and the Cities of Carson City, Gold Hill, and Silver City; also in Canada, in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, and in Tennessee, of Memphis and Nashville.

TERMS—*ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ANNUM*, which entitles the subscriber to the possession of the current volume, and also to Volume XVI, to be issued in January, 1865. The Business Community will receive, instead, two issues, Two Volumes per annum, and also furnish all subscribers with a

PRINTED WEEKLY SHEET OF CORRECTIONS, Containing all important changes that may occur throughout the country, and the privilege of making special inquiries at our office, and receiving detailed reports in writing, concerning the standing of their customers without extra charge.

N. B. To the Commission of Merchants and others doing business in the Western States, the Western portion of our COMMERCIAL REPORT is found invaluable, and will contain a large number of new names and places, never before published. For the present, terms for this issue of the Western sheets, (FIFTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM,) will be all entitle the subscriber to the two volumes per annum, and all privileges of the Office.

Banks and Bankers will receive, once a week, a list of Judgments, Suits, etc.

Subscribers will receive Volume XV, (WESTERN) upon their request, by leaving their address at our office, or addressing a postal card.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON. jy4:1d

H. WILLIAMS' CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 68, St. Clair street. Terms $11 per session of twenty weeks in advance. Hours of Tuition from 8 a. m. till 1 p. m.

TESTIMONIALS:

EDUCATION.—I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Williams is a scholarly gentleman and a teacher, and to teach the art of Reading and Speaking with ease, distinctness, elegance, energy and impressive effect.

R. DT. KIDD, Professor of Elocution.

BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—As a teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship he has no superior.

CHAS. H. ISRAEL, Sec'y Lucesco Oil Co.

A. J. LEE, of Atwell, Lee & Co.

Those who desire a scientific as well as a thoroughly practical knowledge of the best systems of Book-keeping and accounts can no where obtain that knowledge in a superior manner than under the tuition of Prof. Williams.

Capt. SAMUEL TAGGART,
Prof. JOS. H. MONTGOMERY,
GEO. W. DITHRIDGE,
Book-keeper for R. D. Dithridge,
JOHN S. FERGUSON,
Attorney at Law.

He has, in my opinion, no superior as a teacher, and to him alone is due the success I have enjoyed.

R. M. BRADDOCK.

Book-keeper for Forbes, Prescot, & Co. jy30:ow2w1y

1864.....1864. "COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATORS. "15 years established in N. Y. City." "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. Costar's Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., HENRY P. SCHWARZE, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Allegheny City.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., 129 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, Have constantly on hand a large assortment of Hydrants, Pumps, Sinks, Bath Tubs, Which we fit up upon short notice. We are prepared to line AGITATORS, OIL TANKS, &c., With lead, without the use of solder, and warrant all work. jy4

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 17th COLLECTION DISTRICT, Pittsburgh, June 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL LIST OF LICENSES for INCOME TAXES under the United States revenue laws, are now in this office, and that payment must be made between the 1st and 30th of July, otherwise the penalties will be strictly enforced.

The taxes for the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt township will be paid at this office, and of the time and place of collections for the other boroughs and townships of this District, due notice will be given by Deputy Collectors W. E. Harrison and John A. Sargent.

W. LITTLE, Collector. jy2:3t 6 Fourth street

WHITE, ORR & CO., 25 Fifth Street, OFFER FOR SALE SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received up to the 20th of July, instant, for the building of a good substantial BRICK CHURCH EDIFICE FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Franklin, Venango County, Pa. Building to be stay by ninety feet, with a basement. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of Myers & Kinnear, in the borough of Franklin. By order of the Trustees. J. D. KINNEAR, Secretary. jy1:1td

LOST, STOLEN OR DELIVERED IN MISTAKE.—A Lady's Black Bonnet Trunk, containing ladies' wearing apparel, was missed from the Adams Express Office on the 6th of June, 1864, addressed on a card, "Miss E. Crawford, care of Michael Baer, 115 Liberty street, Pittsburgh." On the ends of trunk was painted "J. M. Crawford, New Castle, Pa." A suitable reward will be paid for the return of said trunk, or for information which will lead to its recovery. GEORGE DINGMAN, Agent Adams' Express Company. jy4:1w

LIME—100 bbls. White just received and for sale by J. K. CAMFIELD.

SEWING MACHINES

THE CROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Can be purchased for FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS. THIS IS CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. The only Machine which EMBROIDERS. The only Machine which MAKES THE ELASTIC STITCH. The only Machine which FASTENS THE ENDS OF THE SEAM. NONE OF WHICH CAN BE DONE BY ANY OTHER MACHINE EXTANT. Prove this by an examination at the Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET, A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent. ALSO, AGENT FOR D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER," FOR ALL MACHINES. Trade supplied at liberal discount. jy11

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST. Principal Office and Wholesale Emporium, No. 27 FIFTH ST., Three doors below Bank Block. WM. SUMMER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES. War Department, Cavalry Bureau, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Washington, July 4, 1864. Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz: Lebanon, Pa., Thursday, July 14th, 1864; Reading, Pa., Thursday, July 21st, 1864; Harrisburg, Pa., Thursday, July 28th, 1864; Altoona, Pa., Thursday, August 4th, 1864; Williamsport, Pa., August 11th, 1864. Two Hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry Service of the Army. For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had. Horses sold singly. Terms—Cash in United States currency. JAMES A. EKIN, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau. jy9:1td

IMPROVED ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th at 8 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 54 Fifth street, two valuable lots in Allegheny city, each fronting about eighteen feet on Robinson street, near Sandusky street, opposite Children's Row, and extending back 110 feet to Rose alley, whereon are built two two story brick dwellings, containing seven rooms each; being large and well kitchen and dining room, double parlors in front, and two bedrooms on second floor, with fixtures and all appointments complete throughout, porches, front and back hydrant in yard, &c. Terms of sale—one-half cash. Balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

ISABELLA STREET PROPERTY, NEAR FEDERAL.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 54 Fifth street, the two lots on Isabella street, near Federal, Allegheny city, immediately rear of the Rennet Works, fronting each 30 feet on Isabella street and 78 feet in depth, whereon is erected a brick dwelling. Terms of Sale—One third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with