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The Pittsburgh Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers, have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by carrier	25
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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Loyal League.

The action of the Loyal Leagues of Baltimore, on the decision of the recent rebel demonstration against that city, bears high testimony to the patriotism and efficiency of their organization. It is not improbable that the promptitude with which the members of the League of Baltimore rallied to the defense of that city saved it from attack and capture. At all events, the display of energy and zeal they made entitle them to the warm commendation of the loyal men of Baltimore, and the hearty approval of Union people everywhere.

The Union League of America is well understood to be a powerful association of men brought together in different localities, for the purpose of more efficient concert in support of the Government. It can in no proper sense be said to be a secret order, for its objects are undisguised. Nor can it be charged with political aims, further than co-operation with the Government in supporting the policy which it adopts for the preservation. can be said to be political. The enlisting of men for the public service, the raising of funds for sick and wounded soldiers, and for the maintenance of their families, and in case of emergency, like that recently presented at Baltimore, the volunteering en masse in an organized capacity to march to the point of danger and strike the enemies of the country, is a kind of service which cannot be offensive to any loyal man. It cannot be disparaged by charges of partisanship and the taint of men who take a malicious pleasure in the work of misrepresentation. The record made by the Loyal Leagues at Baltimore, the other day, is a most triumphant refutation of the multiplied slanders poured upon it from Copperhead sources.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE *National Intelligencer*, which takes great pains to exclude from its columns everything it does not think it has good reason to believe to be true, and which is extremely "Conservative," as that word is now falsely understood, permits a Niagara Falls' correspondent, who has talked with the Rebel emissaries (so called), to say in its columns that "their tone of feeling is subdued, that they half confessed the armies of Grant and Sherman had put them in a tight place, and one of the attaches, said the hoped almost anyother man than Abraham Lincoln might be elected our next President; then they would submit to a proposition that even the State of Vermont would not reject."

This brings out the precise point. The reelection of Mr. Lincoln would be a clean verdict against the Rebels and their Northern allies, together with the peculiar institution both principally, and would render it impossible to so preserve the latter as to enable it ever again to reward its subservients with places of power in return for the bended knee and servile homage. Hence the determination on the one hand to defeat Mr. Lincoln; and the equal determination on the other, by the loyal masses, to make Mr. Lincoln truly, in fact as well as in name, the President of these *United States.*—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Pre-pay Soldiers Letters.

The Louisville *Sanitary Reporter* advises persons writing to soldiers in the field to be certain to pre pay *full postage* on all such letters. Letters, the postage upon which is but partly paid, are detained at the post office nearest the front, until the postmaster can write to the soldiers to whom they are addressed, and receive answers, with the full amount of postage. This takes time, and days, perhaps weeks elapse, before the letters reach the soldiers hands. Meanwhile, what anxiety and disappointment may have been endured by the wife and family at home, because of this carelessness or ignorance?

The number of unpaid letters accumulated at Nashville and Chattanooga a short time ago was very large. The Sanitary Commission has recently undertaken to discharge this debt of so many soldiers to the government, and it cannot be doubted that the amount of comfort thus promoted, to say nothing of the material gain in really valuable letters, will be proportioned to the hundreds of dollars expended.

The Maryland Sympathizers.

There were two noticeable features in Early's raid into Maryland. One was the large numbers of his men who deserted while north of the Potomac. It is estimated that when Early received one recruit to his forces, he lost fifty men by desertion. Another feature was, that many of the boasted sympathizers took up arms to expel the invading rebels. The Maryland Secessionists were for a long time a formidable body; but even they have at last become disgusted with their million friends from the South. One of our correspondents in Maryland who is well acquainted with the state of feeling there, says that the Maryland sympathizers have been cajoled and deceived and abused and robbed by their own party until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they have turned upon those who smote them. Many of these men are the most bitter enemies the rebels have in Maryland and were the first to take up arms against Early's ruffians. The same state of feeling will yet appear and become dominant all over the South.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Treasonable Organization in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.

Governor Morton has authorized the publication of an official report made to him by General Carrington, Military Commander of this district, containing a full exposition of a secret political order antagonistic to the Government, called "Sons of Liberty," of which H. H. Dodd is Grand Commissioner of this State; Horace Heffren, Deputy Commander, and W. M. Harrison, Secretary. Too officers of the United States are C. L. Vallandigham, Supreme Grand Commander; Holloway, Deputy, and Dr. Massey, Secretary. W. A. Bowles, L. P. Milligan, Andrew Humphrey, and John C. Walker, are Major Generals for Indiana.

THE *Friends' Review* of last week contains what may be called the official opinion of the Society of Friends on the draft, which speaks well for the loyalty of that community. After noticing the fact that Quakers are still permitted to commute when drafted, the money being applied to hospital purposes alone, and those who choose to serve being employed as nurses, it says an expression of grateful acknowledgment is due for the "kindness shown by the President, the Secretary of War and Congress, in granting them religious liberty and immunity from suffering in the midst of a great war."

FANNY FERN says—and she ought to know—that it is a great plague to be a woman. I think I've said that once before, but it will bear repeating. Now the wharves are a great passion of mine. I like to sit on a pile of boards there, with my boots dangling over the water, and listen to the far off 'heave-ho' of the sailors in their bright specks of red shirts, and see the vessels unload, with their foreign fruits, and dream away a delicious hour, imagining the places they came from; and I like to climb up the sides of ships, and poke round generally, just where Mrs. Grundy would lay her irritating hand on my arm and exclaim, 'What will the people think of you?'

WE learn that the cities of Canada are full of cowards from the States—skedaddlers from the draft and rebel sympathizers. A Canadian who recently arrived here says the "Native to the manor born" there are crowded out of their situations in stores, workshops and offices by these skedaddlers, who underbid them in salaries, and who, indeed, appear to be ready and willing to engage in almost any kind of dirty business in order to earn a livelihood. The Canadians very generally despise the miserable cowards.

THE Boston *Post* is guilty of the following: "Stockings I can do without so long as I wear fashionable dresses," said a village belle somewhat straitened in her financial resources, "but a bonom pin and kid gloves I must have."

The Infant Prophet.

It has been stated that a baby was born during the past week, and immediately spoke the prophecy contained in the following lines, when it instantly died. It is astonishing that the infant teeter should utter such regular verse. The prophecy may be true, though the story is not:

Now to a wondrous telescope,
That cometh from another sphere.
The angry sun had gone to rest
For many days in the red east;
The angry moon rose in the east,
Each night its round face more decreased,
Until its sharp and double horn
Forewent the dawn and died the morn
The smoky firmament of stars
Waxed bloodily like mars Wars,
The brazen moon oppressed men's brains;
Upon the seas fell a like pains
The fields were scorched to stubble dead
No dews at night the grass roots fed;
The cows from stinted herbs go lock
Their fruitless way to cool the brook;
The timid maiden bent her ear
Hoping the thunder-quake to hear;
Earth cried unto the floods in vain;
On just or unjust fell no rain.
War's trumpet pealed the land throughout
And the drum roll and battle shout;
Death came and knocked at every door
And spurned his pall all pleasures o'er;
Hence was stilled and mothers wept;
Widows to break their sorrows slept;
Brothers and lovers back to back stood,
Instead a hollow sound of fame;
And still roll'd down the brazen sky,
The trumpet peal and battle-fy,
As Delph an oracle doth stand,
To answer great if all the land;
Such portents may no people see
And lacks the words of prophecy;
That mightiest miracle of earth,
A Delphian babe is brought to birth;
Lo, source into our mortal sphere
It unfeath, when it speak
"Give ear,
Ye people whom the Lord hath chose;
Ere three months fly, your vanquished foes—
The foeman flood on and mouldered—
In chains or other shame lye bind,
If ye unto powerless be cast,
And to the God of battle trust."

Popshake the child, and ceased its breath:
Instant its lips were sealed by death.

THE shoals of fish as they come to the Connecticut coast this year are attended by many sharks, which hang upon their skirts and make prey of great numbers. At a recent hunt of the reine, near the mouth of the Connecticut, no less than twenty-one ground sharks were caught. The largest were about four feet long.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER writes to the London *Times* that, according to the etiquette of honor, the sword of the vanquished should be given to the captor, and not thrown into the sea. From which he argues that there was very little honor about the pirate Semmes. All of which shows that the Engish are not entirely unanimous in admiration of the cowardly ruffian.

AT a Scotch church, a descendant of Nebal having put a crown piece into the plate, instead of a penny, and starting at its white and precious face, asked to have it back, was refused. In vain, in forever, "Awaud, awaud," grunted he, "I'll get credit for it in heaven." "Na, na," said Jeems, the deerkeeper, "ye'll get credit only for the penny."

WE jump at a chance to agree with the New York *Herald*. It says: "If Ben Wood had published his Note in Richmond, and had written of Jeff. Davis as he has of President Lincoln, he would have been hung long ago. The fact that he still lives, still writes, still cries for peace, still opposes the war, still mourns over Union successes, and still tries to stop volunteering, confutes and contradicts all his bulldorsh about Northern despotism."

IN STUDDING, rather believe any man than an artificer in the matter of charges; not that they can not, but will not, be faithful. Should they tell you all the cost at first, it would blast a young builder in the budding; and therefore they soothe you up till it has cost you something to contute them. The spirit of building first possessed people after his fashion, which then caused the confusion of language, and since of the estate of many a man.—*Thomas Fuller.*

BY the new revenue law, each box or block of matches requires a stamp. The whole value cannot be placed upon the package of boxes or blocks. This adds materially to the labor and cost expended upon the matches, and consequently enhances their price. The day of penny matches, or of two for three cents, has gone by. The new regulation takes effect on the 1st of September, and the tax on each box is one cent. By the time the revenue law is again amended, a special stamp will perhaps be ordered for each match.

THE BRANDS AND THEIR MEANING.—The following will interest housekeepers: "Hyson" means "before the rains," or "flourishing spring," that is, early in the spring; hence it is often called "Young Hyson." "Hyson skin" is composed of the refuse of other kinds, the finer leaves for which is "tea skins." Refuse of still coarser descriptions, containing many stems, is called "tea bones." "Bohea" is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. "Pekoe," or "Pecoe," means "white hair," the down of tender leaves. "Powchong," "folded plant," "souchong," "small plant." "Twankay" is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. "Congo," from a term signifying "labor," from the care required it its preparation.

TELEGRAMS.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Result of the Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1862.

We have information from the army to the effect that after the explosion on the morning of the 30th, everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon afterwards matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force gave way, and the balance were exposed to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry. The programme for the assault was not fully carried out, else a decisive victory would have crowned Gen. Grant's efforts.

The programme was as follows: The mine was to be exploded at 3 o'clock, and the batteries to open along the entire line at the same hour. The 9th corps, supported by the 18th, Ayers' division of the 5th, and the 3d division of the 2d corps was to make the charge immediately after the explosion. Everything was in readiness to carry out the arrangements as ordered, but the explosion was later than the hour designated, the fuse having gone out twice after being lighted. At 1:40 p. m. all things were in readiness and the fuse was again lighted and this time the explosion took place, and a deafening roar of artillery followed. At 5:30 the charge was made and the fort, with part of the line on each side, was carried in a style to reflect credit upon the veterans engaged in the charge. It was decidedly a brilliant affair. The 2d line of the rebels, a short distance beyond the fort was carried by the 2d division of the 2d corps, which was in the centre, and they advanced a short distance beyond the fort and rested, but held their ground with a determination that must have been appalling to the rebels.

The contest was here about to be decided, when Brig. Gen. White's division of colored troops were ordered to push forward and carry the crest of a hill, but after advancing in good order as far as the first line, they were checked by a galling fire and the main body faltered and fell back, although a number kept on. The greater number, however, seemed to become utterly demoralized, and a part of them took refuge in the fort, while the balance in confusion skedaddled to the rear as fast as possible, and in their retreat embarrassed our advancing white troops. An effort was made to rally the retreating force, but without success. The officers of the colored troops behaved nobly and bravely, and in their endeavors to rally their retreating companies, the majority of them were either killed or badly wounded. In fact, so great was the loss, that they seemed to be beyond management; indeed, there was no one to manage them—thus they finally fell back embarrassing our advancing troops, and got out of range of the musketry and cannister which had been and was plowing its way through their ranks.

The losses of the colored troops are exceedingly heavy, especially in officers. In the 23d U. S. colored troops fifteen officers were killed and wounded, and about four hundred men were killed, wounded and missing; in the 29th, eleven officers and one hundred and fifty men were killed, wounded and missing; in the 27th (colored) six officers and one hundred and fifty men were killed, wounded and missing; in the 29th, eight officers and one hundred and seventy-five men were killed, wounded and missing; in the 31st, seven officers and two hundred men were killed, wounded and missing; in the 43d, six officers and a large number of men were killed, wounded and missing; in the 39th, several officers and one hundred and fifty men were killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Ledlie, who commanded the 2d Division, lost severely—from 1,000 to 1,200—and report puts the figures larger. Among those missing is Gen. Bartlett, who reached the fort with his command. Gen. B. has a cork leg, which was accidentally broken, and he was unable to leave the field. He held possession of the ground he was ordered to occupy for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone. Some 200 men, both black and white, were with him at the time of his surrender, a few of whom managed to escape and got back to our lines, amid a storm of bullets. Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time.

The commander of the 21 brigade of this Division, Col. Marshal, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild, of the 55th Massachusetts, is also reported a prisoner, and Col. Gould, of the 54th Massachusetts, lost a leg, as did also Major Burton, of the 179th New York. Lieut. Col. Baring, of the 24 Pennsylvania, was wounded. Maj. Pierpont, of the 57th Massachusetts, was killed. Lieut. Col. Rose, of the 31st U. S., colored, had his leg amputated. This division was a considerable distance in advance of the regular line, and held their position for several hours, but in falling back, which they were compelled to do, suffered heavily.

The loss in the first and third divisions of the 2d corps was also severe; the latter having some four hundred in the hospital.

The 18th corps occupied a part of the line on the right, but their loss was not very great.

We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags.

All was quiet yesterday morning.

Several hundred wounded arrived here this afternoon from City Point. Most of them received their wounds in Saturday's battle. There were thirty officers among them, all of whom concur in the statement that the explosion of the mine was a complete success, and our failure to accomplish the object in view was owing to bad conduct of negro troops.

After capturing and holding for some time the two first lines of rebel breastworks, the 2d division of the 9th corps, which is composed of colored troops, were ordered to charge, but being exposed to an enfilading fire they broke and ran, and pitched pell mell into the supports, causing considerable confusion. The rebels taking advantage of this, poured grape and canister in upon our forces with terrible effect.

The 2d and 30th Michigan regiments lost heavily in prisoners, as did also the colored troops.

It is reported that Gen. Barnside was slightly wounded in the arm in his attempt to rally the colored troops.

Col. Curtis, of the 45th Pennsylvania regiment, is reported killed.

THE REBEL INVASION.

THE NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY.

The Rebels in Possession of Winchester, Charlestown, Duffield, Hillsboro, and Martinsburg.

REBELS RETREATING FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

ALL QUIET AT HARPER'S FERRY.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

President Lincoln and Gen. Grant in Consultation.

VANCE RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

STILL LATER FROM ATLANTA.

Total Rebel Loss 10,000 to 12,000.

GEN. HOOKER RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND

BALTIMORE, August 1.—I have just received the following particulars from Frederick, which is Gen. Hunter's headquarters: Up to last Sunday it is certain that no rebel infantry had crossed the Potomac. The forces which entered Chambersburg are supposed to be the enemy's entire cavalry force, amounting in all to 6,000 or 7,000, not including Morehly's, however, estimated at from 500 to 700. No one seems to know certainly where the infantry is.

A train was delayed to-day at Monocacy by orders that Moseby had again crossed the river and taken possession of the railroad at Point or Rocks.

Gen. Tyler, who is at Monocacy, immediately went across to reconnoiter, but no enemy was found along the line of the road. The train then proceeded to Harper's Ferry unmolested.

Gen Crook's forces have suffered greatly by forced marches during march, some twenty having died from exhaustion since leaving Harper's Ferry.

It is known that Early still occupies the Shenandoah Valley, and the towns of Winchester, Charleston, Duffield, Hillsboro and Martinsburg.

A portion of Gen. Howe's command found the enemy's picket at Duffield, and drove them in, capturing twelve and killing as many more, but our men were then compelled to fall back before the enemy's superior numbers.

Duffield is six miles from Harper's Ferry, on the Martinsburg road.

At Harper's Ferry, where Gen. Howe has his headquarters, all is quiet, and the fords in this vicinity are closely watched.

HAGERSTOWN, August 1.—Positive information has reached here that the rebels are retiring from the direction of Bedford Springs out of the State.

General Couch is to-day in the western part of the State, making a reconnaissance of the defenses of the Monongahela and other rivers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Capt. Marlin, of the steamer City Hudson, who left Fort Monroe yesterday afternoon, says that Lincoln and Grant were in consultation at that place when he left.

A special to the New York *Commercial*, under date of Washington, August 1st, states that the rebels assaulted our line vigorously last Wednesday, and were repulsed disastrously.

Sherman's killed and wounded aumbered 500. He buried 650 rebels. Hood's loss was 4,000. Gentlemen who spent yesterday with Grant represent him as in good spirits and confident of ultimate success.

A special to the *Post* from Washington says: Details of Saturday's operations before Petersburg have been received here. They may be summed up thus: After the mine had exploded in front of the 9th corps a charge was ordered, and the rebels immediately opened a terrific fire from every part of their lines. It was impossible for our troops to withstand such a galling fire, and they fell back in very good order, bringing with them 5 stands of colors. Six pieces of artillery fell into our hands, but it was impossible to extricate them from the ruins of the explosion.

The loss of the enemy was very severe. One South Carolina regiment was blown into the air and a large number of the men killed. Gen. Bartlett and Col. Wild were captured by the rebels.

The Richmond papers claim a victory in North Carolina. Holden, conservative, was defeated and Vance re-elected Governor.

The Richmond *Whig* claims a victory for Early at Kearnstown, near Winchester. Additional dispatches from Early declare that he had driven the Union forces across the Potomac into Maryland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 27th, says the following despatch was received there the day previous: The battle of the 22d was very severe. The enemy attacked us seven times and were as often repulsed. Our total loss was 3,500, and ten guns. The known loss of the enemy in killed, is more than 5,000, and we captured over 2,000 prisoners also, 18 stand of colors and over 5,000 stand of arms. The total loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing, can't fall short of 10,000 to 12,000.

In the battle of the 20th inst., his loss at the least was 6,000.

Our army is right in Atlanta, and in good condition.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—A band of rebels under Webster made a raid into the Southern part of Kentucky, yesterday, arrested the officers of the election at two precincts, and destroyed the poll-books.

A special from Nashville to the *Gazette* says: The Major General commanding, in a circular, congratulates the troops upon the brilliant successes attending the Union arms in the late battles. In the battle of the 20th, in which the 20th corps, one division of the 4th corps, and part of the 14th corps were engaged, the total Union loss was seventeen hundred and thirty-three.

In front of the 20th corps there were put out of the fight six thousand rebels. Fifteen hundred and sixty-three rebels were buried by our troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 700 themselves. The 2d division of the 4th corps repulsed seven assaults and captured seven stands of colors. In the battles of the 22d, the total Union loss was 3,500 and ten pieces of artillery. The rebel loss was 3,000, eighteen stand of colors and 5,000 small arms. General Gunsend, in the raid on the Georgia Railroad destroyed Railroad bridges and depots at Conrad, Covington and Social Circle, and brought in 200 prisoners, with the loss of only two men.

On the 28th the enemy made an attack on Logan's corps, but were defeated.

Gen. Hooker has been relieved from the command of the 20th corps at his own request, and gone North. Gen. Stanley succeeds to Howard's command, and Craft succeeds Stanley in command of his division.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

Our Losses in the Late Assault.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31st, 1864.

The exact loss of the battle of yesterday is not officially learned. It is believed to be twenty-five hundred, exclusive of the missing. Large numbers of wounded are lying between the two lines that cannot yet be removed.

Gen. Butler sent a flag of truce to-day to the rebel lines, but it was peremptorily refused by the rebel officers. They also refused to exchange newspapers. Many believe that either their lines are very weak or they have some extensive movements afoot, and are afraid of its being known; the raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason. The lines of both armies are about the same as before the last battle.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31st.—Later advices from the front show that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault of yesterday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and that most of the works taken were recaptured by the enemy.

We captured 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was considerable—probably 4,000 to 5,000.

Gen. Grant arrived from City Point at 9 a. m., and was met at Fortress Monroe by President Lincoln, who arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock.

Both embarked on the steamer Baltimore, and after going in the direction of Cape Henry, the steamer returned toward Norfolk, thus avoiding all interruption during the interview.

At 3 p. m., the President returned to Washington, and Gen. Grant to the army.—*Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Rebel Invasion.

BALTIMORE, August 2—1 p. m.—All accounts received here indicate that the alarm of the people at Gettysburg and vicinity is groundless. It is believed that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac, but this is uncertain.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Rebel Raiders—Latest News by Mail.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Tuesday morning, contains the following, as the latest news from the raiding party which destroyed Chambersburg:

"A dispatch, just received as we go to press, states that Gen. Averill had come up to the rebel cavalry eight miles below McDonnelsburg, and whipped them handsomely. The latest advices are that the rebels are in full retreat towards Hancock, with Averill in pursuit."

The same paper contains the following:

"A report having gained currency that four companies of one hundred days' men from Allegheny county had been captured, in the Cumberland valley, by the rebels, in their late raid, it is well to state that there is no truth in the rumor. These companies passed through Chambersburg last Friday, going direct to Hagerstowe. Dispatches received state that the men are all safe, and that not a single one has suffered no loss since it left Pittsburgh. Capt. Stewart, of Jackson county, has been elected Lieut. Colonel of the battalion, and Captain Sayne, Major.

"Three hundred cavalrymen of the 1st and 21 Virginia regiments, attached to the command of General Averill, arrived at Camp Curtin last evening. In the operations against the rebels in the Cumberland valley, these men became detached from their commands, losing their horses and weapons. They will be reorganized at this post, mounted and furnished with arms and ammunition and to their command."

Latest From Oildom.

The Oil City *Register*, of the 16th inst., says:

The market has been very quiet for the past week, and prices have declined. We give as the ruling rate $10@10.50 per barrel at the wells. Transactions are limited, owing to the unsettled state of the eastern markets, and the almost total suspension of navigation. Buyers are [illegible] operators are [illegible] to await events. The market closes quiet but firm. Price of barrels, 12@12.75 for prime second hand, $14@ 20 for prime new. The new well on the widow McCleary's farm is now said to be yielding 150 barrels per day. The well of Crilwell & Reed, on Cherry Run, is yielding 125 barrels, and the Cornwall, on the Tarr Farm, 100. All three are new wells. The work on the Oil City Park is progressing finely. The road leading from the City to the Park is nearly completed, and the driving track will be in excellent condition, and is now being graded. The Park will be ready for operation early in September.

Recruiting.

We understand that recruiting is quite brisk, and bounties are offering freely for the term of one year. There is a fair proportion entering the service for two and three years. There are, as yet, but very few colored Patriots prepared to pay the local bounty of two hundred dollars, but in a few days the several recruiting committees in the two cities and vicinity will be vigorously at work. A number of officers have obtained authority to recruit companies, but the preliminaries for having the men mustered in, have not yet been arranged, and many who intend to volunteer are holding off until these matters are definitely settled. After the difficulties mentioned shall have been removed, it is confidently expected that volunteering will be unusually brisk. Only four weeks remain in which to fill up the quotas, but if the time is well improved the object can be easily accomplished.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co. of Ohio.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, held at Frankfort, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, viz: Marvin Kent, Ohio; T. W. Kennard, Samuel Wann, N. Y., Gaylord Church, Wm. Reynolds, Pa., Wm. H. Upson, J. H. Chamberlin, Jacob Hibbert, John Sherman, Jacob Craft, S. S. L. Hommedieu, Joel W. Tyler, J. A. R. Rose, Ohio.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the following officers were chosen: President, Marvin Kent; Vice President, T. W. Kennard; Secretary, Joel W. Tyler; Treasurer, E. P. Brainard; Assistant Secretary, W. H. Grant; Attorney, W. H. Upson.

COL. KEIM.—We learn from the Washington Chronicle that a splendid regiment has been organized for that city by government employees, under the style of the "Guidshore Guard," and that our former fellow citizen, Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been chosen to the command. The officers, it is understood, will be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and the men will, if not fully uniformed, at least have some honorable mark of distinction. The several companies are drilled daily, and, many of the officers and men having formerly been in service, already manifest a high degree of discipline and proficiency.

COMMISSIONERS TO RESCUE IN REBEL STATES.—The Governor has appointed Felix C. Negley, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, and J. H. Campbell, Esq., of Peebles township, agents for Allegheny county to recruit in rebel States, and have been assigned to Gen. Sherman's department. They will leave for Nashville, we understand, on Thursday.

THE NEW TAX LAW.—The new National Tax Law, as approved June 30, 1864, has been issued in a neat and convenient form, and can be had on application to Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, or to Mr. W. A. Hildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, near Wood. This little work embraces a complete alphabetical list of the articles taxed, and the rates imposed. Every citizen should have a copy.

RELIEF FOR THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—A public meeting was held at Harrisburg, on Monday evening, to raise a fund for the relief of the people of Chambersburg. Ten thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. A meeting for the same object should be called here at an early day.

NEW COMPANY.—Capt. Harry Scandrett is organizing a company for one year's service. His headquarters are in the Allegheny Diamond. The highest bounties to recruits are paid by Capt. Scandrett.

THE WAR AXE, OR THE REDEEM'S REVENGE; by the author of "The Ranger's Ride," etc. For sale by J. P. Hunt, Fifth street.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—GREAT LEBANON FARM AND NURSERY, situated 4½ miles from the city, on the old Washington road, adjoining Closky's Church. Contains 100 acres, all under fence. The improvements consist of a large Brick Dwelling, built in modern style, also three other Frame Dwellings, Office, Packing House, a large Bank Barn, 40 by 60, with extensive stabling; orchard of the best selection of fruit, containing 600 bearing trees. The farm is well watered, with five never-failing springs. Connected with the above is the "Great Lebanon Nursery," comprising

150,000 Apple Trees—1, 2, 3 and 4 years old.
30,000 Peach Trees—1 year old.
11,000 Cherry Trees—3 and 3 years old
11,000 Pear Trees, dwarf and standard.
2,000 Quince Trees.
10,000 Plum Trees, assoc. too.
20,000 Evergreens.
20,000 Grape Vines.
1,000 Seedling Peach, for budding.

With a large assortment of small fruit. This Farm and Nursery is offered at a low price and terms easy, to which the special attention of capitalists and nursery men is invited. Apply at the office of
jy16 D. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

OAK AND PINE TIMBER.

A tract of 1500 ACRES of Pine and Oak Timber, convenient to the oil regions, is offered for sale very low. It is located one mile from the Allegheny River, at Goodson, in McKean county. Coal and Iron Ore is found, and the former is mined extensively by the Mc-Kean County Bituminous Coal Co., a few miles from the tract. Surface indications of Petroleum are said to be visible, but no examinations have been made.

Further particulars on application to

G. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
jy23 59 FOURTH ST., Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN SITES AND VILLAGE LOTS, NEAR FORT HERON.—The undersigned, Executors of the estate of John Herron, dec'd offer for sale a number of lots, from one half to ten acres each, situated near Fort Herron, and within three minutes walk of the terminus of the Pittsburgh & Elizabethtown Passenger Railway. The above Lots are beautifully located for private residences.

Also, a number of small Lots in the village of Hiteman, fronting on the Passenger Railway—thirty to thirty feet front and from one to two hundred feet deep.

For information enquire of either of the undersigned, or W. A. HERRON, Clerk's Office, Court House.

WM. A. HERRON,
JOHN D. HERRON,
R. G. HERRON,
F. J. HERRON,
Executors.
jy16:6m

FOR SALE.

A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

The late residence of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, in Mc-Clure township, just beyond Manchester, and connected with the Manchester station of the Passenger Railway, is offered for sale.

There are two acres of ground stocked with the choicest fruit, a good grapery, a large bed & cistern, and an inexhaustible supply of spring water at the house.

The house contains twelve rooms. The stable has room for a gardener connected with it. The neighborhood is pleasant, and the view from the house unsurpassed or beauty. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
jy28 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The attention of those seeking a country home is called to a

COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM,

Now offered for sale, situated three miles from Allegheny City, and one mile from the Perrysville plank road. The property is thoroughly improved, about Brick House, Carriage House, Stable, Ice House, and other outbuildings. Twelve acres of the land, eight of which is in bearing fruit of the best selection of kinds, of every variety. It is one of the best sites for Grapes in the county, 1500 vines already set out, some of which are now bearing.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. EVERS,
jy18:3w Photographer, 75 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 118 acres, in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, a Farm of 160 acres in McDonnelltown, Allegheny county.

Also, a large two-story Brick House and lot in the Borough of West Elizabeth.

Also, a FARM OF 145 ACRES, in Versailles tp., Allegheny county, about 8 miles and a half miles east of the borough of Birmingham.

Also, a very valuable FARM in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, containing 160 acres.

Also, 12 BUILDING LOTS in the borough of West Elizabeth, 50 by 150 feet.

For particulars inquire at No. 166 Fourth street
jy12 G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.

Freedom Foundry Property.

The undersigned offers for sale the above Foundry, which has been fitted up in the best style and convenient manner for Foundry, Barrel Factory or Wagon Shop, having two buildings. The foundry building is frame with a good roof, is 40 feet by 60 feet, good flasks, the usual tools, a cupola, one ton cast iron blower, one 7 inch cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 3 horse power boiler, 3 inch flue. There is attached to it a good stable and three lots.

Also, one good HORSE AND LOT, situated on Main street, Beaver Falls.

For further particulars inquire on the premises, of
jy27:3t J. B. SNEAD, Freedom Pa.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 50 Acres

in Beaver county, is offered at private sale until the first of August, when if not sold, will be sold at public sale. Said property is situated in Griffin tp., Allegheny county, is well watered, and a good vein of Bituminous Coal runs on the same. The buildings are a good frame Barn and frame Dwelling House.

For further particulars inquire on the premises, of S. EVENS & CO., Drug store, corner of Congress and Wylie streets, Pittsburgh, or at the Freeborn Coal Office.

D. G. HULTZ,
Administrator of Eleanor Weir.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EXCELLENT LAND, in Carroll township, Indiana county, Pa., 12 miles from the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad, 1 mile from a Railroad, containing 172 ACRES, 152 PERCHES. Seventy hundred acres being cleared, under good cultivation, the balance being in good timber, principally white oak. The improvements are large, Log and Frame House and large Log Barn, with sheds for cattle. This farm is well watered, and adjoins the farms of John Bailey and John Brown, which can be made useful should the purchaser desire it.

Apply to JOHN DUNGERFIELD, on the premises; or W. McCAGHEY SAUL, No 115 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
jy12:3t

FOR SALE—One new Steam Engine

10 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron bed plate, valve overhead.

One 12 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, same.

One 8 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, new.

One cylinder Boilers, 36 in. diam., 30 feet long.

Three " " 30 " " 28 "

Two Weight Lever Oil Stills.

Six Three cent Still Tubs, suitable for Oil Wells.

Cheap for cash. Inquire of H. M. HOLLE,
apr18 Allegheny River Bank, near the Point.

FOR SALE—STEAM SAW MILL AND OIL REFINERY.—The one-half or whole of an Oil Refinery and Steam Saw Mill, with one and one half acres of ground; an abundance of water for the mill, in close proximity and being worked, situated on the Allegheny River and A. V. R. R., is offered for sale. The Refinery is new and of modern build. The Saw Mill in splendid order, and is well situated, having a creek running from it to the river. Good timber for building boats. For particulars call on the undersigned.

LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
No. 59 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—At Aladdin Oil Works,

35 Crude Petroleum Tanks,

in prime order, substantially built of prime timber, no iron in use—and will contain some 250 barrels each. Application may be made at the Refinery Armstrong Co., or the Office in Pittsburgh.

BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS.
my31:tf

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM situated in Westmoreland county, Pa., 32 miles from Pittsburgh and 8 miles from Allegheny Valley R. R., at Freeport Ferry, containing 200 acres—about 120 acres cleared, 40 acres meadow. A good Dwelling House and one Bank Barn. This is an excellent stock or grain farm, being well watered by never failing springs. Would suit well to divide into two farms.

For further particulars enquire of

R. & A. CARSON,
jy25:tw No. 84 Federal street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—THE LARGE DWELLING, with grounds attached, on Carson street, formerly occupied by Christian Hummel, late of East Birmingham. Stabling and outbuildings in the rear of the Dwelling House.

FRED L. IHMSEN,
jy30:tf 109 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 110 Acres, in

Franklin township, Beaver county, and 8 miles from the Ohio river, on which is erected a comfortable brick house, barn, &c. About 60 acres cleared, and good fruit trees on the place.

For particulars enquire of

C. BERINGER,
jy12 No. 10 Diamond, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Farm of 52

Acres, good land, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of Peter Perchment, and within a short distance of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Terms reasonable.

Enquire of

WM. WARD,
jy30 First door from Fifth on Grant street.

FOR SALE—PENN STREET PROPERTY.—The three-story Brick Dwelling, containing fifteen rooms, No. 14 Penn street, with lot, having a front of 40 feet 9 inches, running back 110 feet to Irwin's alley. The above is an excellent location for boarding or rooming purposes. Enquire of

T. A. McCLELLAND, 55 Fifth street.