The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

SENATE:
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
R. A. COLVILLE, City.
ALFRED BLACK, Allegheny.
HARS H. HERRON, McCandless.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins.
GEORGE Y. ECKES, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER:
ARCHIBALD PILLOW, Indiana.

PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB H. WALTER, City.

CORONER:
EDWARD CLAWSON, City.

POOR DIRECTOR:
B. H. DAVIS, Sewickley.

Macon and Chambersburg.

The New York *Tribune* refers to two raids—one by Gen. STONEMAN upon Macon, which failed, and one by McCAUSLAND upon Chambersburg, which was a success. There could not have been any Rebel troops at Macon, the *Tribune* argues; and it therefore draws a very unfavorable comparison between the people of Macon, who resisted and captured Gen. STONEMAN, and the people of Chambersburg, who fell an easy and unresisting prey to McCAUSLAND.

Now, we see no propriety in singling out the people of Chambersburg for this comparison. There is not a town in New York that would not have fallen as easy a prey into McCAUSLAND's hands as Chambersburg did, if the distance from the border were the same. The people of Chambersburg are a fair average of the people of the North, and did just what the people of any other town in any other State would have done under similar circumstances.

The difficulty lies in the fact that we have not, as a people, made a business of this war. We have put an army into the field to do the fighting and those left at home have busied themselves in improving the opportunities to make money. We are doing our best to work out successfully the impossible problem of being in a state of prosperity and a state of war at the same time. We have been giving our time and attention to manufactures, commerce and agriculture, fondly dreaming that those in the field could fight it out and these at home could in the meantime lay up fortunes. Our people have yet to see that this is a delusion; but the day is coming (and it does not tarry) when they *will* see it.

With the people of the South it is different. They have been in earnest from the start, while we have not. They have no commerce, no manufactures, no anything—no business but war. Their able-bodied men are all in the army, and with them young lads and old men. They fight with desperation, and they defend every place with the activity and skill of men accustomed to war. It is useless to say that Macon was not defended by its citizens and by any portion of the army. There are no citizens in the South capable of bearing arms who are not in the army, and wherever our raiders have gone they have found a portion of that army. There is always enough of them to defend any place of importance, no matter how closely Richmond or Atlanta may be invested.

If there is to be a different spirit in the North from that now prevalent, it must not be confined to the Pennsylvania border nor any other locality. It must be a general, radical change. Human nature is the same everywhere—the same in New York as in Chambersburg, in Illinois as at Frederick. We have got to learn, as a people, that the only way to finish this war is to drop everything else and devote ourselves exclusively to *that*. When we have reached that point we shall have soldiers enough in the field to employ all the force of the enemy without giving him time to make raids. When we can reach that point there is not a town in the entire North that will not be well defended in case of attack, and it will not be *until* then. As it is, our armies in the field are languishing for want of men, while there are millions of strong arms at home; and our cities and villages have enriched and undefended because the strength of these arms is all devoted to money getting.

But this is a lesson not yet learned. The almighty dollar has blinded the eyes and deafened the ears of the nation. Selfishness reigns supreme. Mammon is holding high carnival, and we are all trusting to luck that it will come out right in the end. And so it will. But Right and our distorted ideas of Right are two different things. It will all come out right, depend upon it; but many a castle in Spain, now so industriously building, will crumble or be swallowed up in the convulsion that must inevitably must precede this triumph of the right.

MAJOR GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL publishes a letter showing why he resigned, because, as he says, his personal friends want to know, you know. Now, that distinguished or extinguished imbecile may have some personal friends, but we question seriously whether he has enough of them to need the aid of the press in enlightening them on that subject. The only importance attaching to it is centered in the fact that he *has* resigned. For that the country will be grateful; and if there is any curiosity in the public mind about him it is to know, not why he resigned, but why he was permitted to resign. He should have been dismissed in disgrace long months ago; and if being a prominent traitor has not yet caused him to hang, it is a mystery which nothing but very strong evidence will ever dispel. The same charge which puts his dainty military nose out of joint—that he is not fighting against Slavery instead of for it. He could gladly fight for Slavery; but he cannot fight against it. How did such a creature ever come to get a commission at all?

We believe it was once said of this General that he had no politics—that he did not know what the war was about and did not care—he fought because he was a soldier, without stopping to question what it was all about. It seems, however, from his own say so, that he *did* know what the war was about, and that he retired in disgust because Slavery was getting hurt.

But history will tell another tale. It will show that he hung on to his epaulettes as long as he could; that he would still sport his stars and strut about in his plumes, make monthly visitations to the paymaster and sign the rolls with remarkable punctuality, if the fact had not become plain that he was a total military failure, and could never more have a chance to figure in the army.

And now, after having boasted that he didn't know and didn't want to know what the war was about, he suddenly becomes enlightened and would fain have the people think that he retires solely because the war is waged for purposes he does not approve. An ignoramus in his chrysalis state, he becomes a conservative in his fully developed state, and consorts with James Buchanan and the Rebel sympathising Col. Plume. They all become conservatives, these fellows, when they have been weighed in the balances and found wanting. Instead of patriotism, conservatism is now the last refuge of scoundrels.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defense of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defense. In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself to some extent responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in two many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army, much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to withstand sudden and heat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and that the hereinafter stated, will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national forces, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great mass of law-abiding citizens in any other State which has required such protection. Yet, when a brutal enemy, pursuing a cold blooded policy of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrible barbarity, instead of filling the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless. And those heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger was taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of their being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathised with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as common enemies—as enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the importance of which is sometimes more important under the influence of calamity than mere material aid. It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley in the third day of July last—to the defeat of General Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and killings of the country of Maryland during on the border. These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and to serve for one month, in the business of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and Baltimore, in the embarrassments which compli ate the orders for the organization and transit of troops, were enlisted and organized and a half dozen of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the 18th, during the 29th day of July.

I deem it due at least part of this to should be stated in their service to the States of enemy, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As the application did not meet their approbation it was rejected, and the general order changed to relieve the states named and Washington and Baltimore.

No sooner had the rebel army at that time had gone within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for the protect on upon the side of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant M. Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Johnson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepherdstown, and moved towards Harrisburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,500 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shepherdstown, he thought it his duty to retreat.

Gen. Averill in his report, was under the orders of General Hunter, but was acting ably advised by Major General Couch as to possible, of the enemy's movements in his right and to his rear. Averill's force was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 15 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry but, under orders from Washington, (as I am authoritatively informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was followed by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or $500,000 in Government funds as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No other of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels immediately commenced to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not shell lest the enemy were actually in the town. General Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the cavalry force of General Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McDonnelsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them in disorder and across the Potomac.

I commend the heroism and retired people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been bestowed every sect in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburgh, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States—

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this section of the country, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the military force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac river can only be crossed on its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be mustered, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that, as a general rule, well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region adjoining on the Upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. Three regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they, therefore, afford no current no particular security to that region be yond other troops in the rear.

The necessity, as we think, for some such special provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces asked, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D. 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1st, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Order No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE—Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, the date.

How the reason given for the refusal to act on the proposition can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington and Baltimore, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 23d July, 1864, was made by Maj. Gen. Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 23, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR:—During the recent raid into Maryland, a well meant effort at Chambersburg turned out with a loss of a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the 18th, during the 29th day of July.

I deem it due at least part of this to should be stated in their service to the States of enemy, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As the application did not meet their approbation it was rejected, and the general order changed to relieve the states named and Washington and Baltimore.

No sooner had the rebel army at that time had gone within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for the protect on upon the side of the Potomac.

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No sooner had the rebel army at that time had gone within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for the protect on upon the side of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant M. Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Johnson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepherdstown, and moved towards Harrisburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,500 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shepherdstown, he thought it his duty to retreat.

General Averill in his report, was under the orders of General Hunter, but was acting ably advised by General Couch as to possible, of the enemy's movements in his right and to his rear. Averill's force was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 15 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry but, under orders from Washington, (as I am authoritatively informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was followed by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or $500,000 in Government funds as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No other of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels immediately commenced to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not shell lest the enemy were actually in the town. General Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the cavalry force of General Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McDonnelsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them in disorder and across the Potomac.

I commend the heroism and retired people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY—The Block Committee of the First Ward, Allegheny, will meet at the office of J. DYER, Esq., on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to confer with the military Committee. All are expected to attend.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Chairman.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The enrolled men and members of this ward are earnestly requested to pay their subscriptions to the Block Committees, or Treasurer, Mr. JAS. MORRISS, 191 Sandusky street, and thus enable the Executive Committee to recruit volunteers to fill the quota of this ward. The amounts of the subscription will be refunded in School Bonds as soon as paid.
A. ROBISON, Pres't.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!—SUBSCRIPTIONS are proposed to pay the HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY for one, two and three years. Bounty paid promptly in cash as soon as the recruit is mustered in. Apply to the committee at HARP Hotel, Pittsburgh, or at the PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Allegheny City.
Capt. R. B. Phillips, John Hoyle,
John Francis, John Schaefer,
C. Hartman, Committee.

THE DRAFT—THE THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a
CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS
mustered into the United States service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.
Those desiring to volunteer will call at No. 38 THIRD STREET, opposite the Court House, where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.
Volunteer and save the impending draft.
THOMAS FENDER,
JOHN A. STRAIN,
Recruiting Committee.

THE FIRST COMPANY FOR ONE YEAR—Large inducements offered to One Years' Men—Captain Hall having recruited a company for 100 days and the greater portion of which have already left to enlist for one year, he now offers to all men desirous of enlisting for that period in his company a bounty of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, CASH IN HAND.
Fr George W. Leonard, formerly Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is 1st Lieutenant of this company, and can be found at WILKINS HALL, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.
O. H. HALL,
Capt. Comd'g Co. A, One Years' Men.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED!
THE FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,
WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY IN CASH
for recruits to fill the quota of the Ward. All who desire to shield and receive the highest local, together with the Government Bounty, are invited to call at the Recruiting Committee, No. 38 FEDERAL STREET, opposite the Provost Marshal's office.
Recruits can have the selection of any gun station they may prefer.
Money paid as soon as mustered in. By order of the Committee.

SHOT FOR THE EMBERGENCY.
The undersigned has received authority under the late call of Governor Curtin, to raise a battery of light artillery.
FOR STATE SERVICE ONLY.
The time will not exceed
THREE MONTHS.
Horses, guns and carriages are in the hands of Geo. ROWLEY, and will be issued as fast as the men can be raised. Office is
Third Story of Wilkins Hall
H. MORTON,
Late 1st Lieut. Zwing's Battery, Flying Artillery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOAP STONE—50 barrels for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTASH—100 barrels for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

PLASTER—100 barrels for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

300 PIGS GALENA LEAD, received and for sale by
ALEXANDER GOHON,
No. 141 Second street.

DRIED SALMON AND LOBSTER—For picnics and two pound tin cans, hermetically sealed, just received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

COXE'S GELATINE, for making jelly and blanc mange, can be tried on hand; also Cooper's and Nelson's Gelatine, Isinglass, Hops, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP—Just received a full assortment of Bath, Palm, Honey, Glycerine, Brown, Windsor and Toilet Soaps. Also Lowes and Cover Soaps, for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NOTICE—All persons having any claims against the steamer CITAGE NO. 2, are requested to present them immediately for settlement, to Lt. JAMES KING, No. 106 Fifth street.
JAMES O. SAINT, Captain.

GREY HORSES FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, suitable for family purposes, kind and gentle; wanted to work anywhere. Apply at
No. 6 Fifth street.

GENUINE PATENT TIGHT LIGHT SASH CORD, can be had at the Cordage Factory, No. 1 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RUPTURE OR HERNIA, AND PROTATUS (TRUSS) GO TO RAYBOW'S DEPOT, 68 FIFTH STREET. With its three springs and pad, is the best in use. Also, a large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Pillows, Sponges, Syringes, Pessaries, Shoulder Pillows, Sponges, Syringes, Pessaries, Shoulder Pillows, Sponges, Syringes, Pessaries