Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. HIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Morning and Evening Editions daily, containing the Latest News up to the hour of publication.

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☞ ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1861.

Barbarism.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th states that an ordinance organizing the Guerrilla Volunteer Force in Trans-Allegheny, Virginia, was referred to a special committee in the Convention. "It legalizes all criminal outrages, even to death, without jury or clergy, upon all opponents."

The word *Guerrilla* is Spanish, and signifies literally "a little war." In its more general acceptation it is applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands. It was adopted in the North of Spain during the Peninsular war; and in our own day and country we had an example of this species of warfare in the border raids and outrages upon the Free State settlers of Kansas.

Nothing short of the last degree of desperation and depravity combined could lead even to the suggestion of so hellish an expedient. Let us examine it for a moment. A band of ruffians get together and organize themselves into a guerrilla corps, among the mountains and little isolated valleys of Middle and Western Virginia. Having full and complete authority to do as they please, and perfect immunity from legal punishment, their passions, avarice, lust and vengeance are their only laws. Pillage, plunder, rape, and devastation would mark their track. Friendship for the Union would in their code be a crime worthy of instant death and confiscation. They would be so many bands of licensed robbers and Thugs, carrying ruin and terror wherever they were allowed to penetrate. Unhappily the South is full of desperadoes who would shout in savage joy at such an opportunity of gratifying at once their greed for plunder and their still more diabolical passions.

Here is something worse than servile war. Everybody knows that the Slave States swarm with a degraded population, which, in the expressive vernacular of the negroes, is called "poor white trash." Despised by both master and slave, they have sunk, from generation to generation, to lower depths of ignorance and degradation, until they have become mere barbarians—cowardly, treacherous and desperately depraved; yet these are the men that Virginia proposes to let loose, not upon the people of the Free States with whom they have waged war, but upon her own people.

Every great evil in this world has its compensating benefits; and horrible as may be the immediate results of this damnable measure, should it be carried out, it cannot fail to bring about a reaction in the South that will put a speedy and final end to treason and secession, and also to slavery, which is the bitter fountain of all these crimes and atrocities. It is the duty of the national government to suppress these guerrillas, and to put an end as quickly as possible to the power of the wretches who are ruining that State, and thus become its deliverer, not its conqueror.

Only think of it; the very men who are now seriously proposing to license armed ruffians and cut-throats to rob, abuse and murder their own peaceable citizens, are the same who long ruled this nation, and to whom many of the Northern people, with the most obsequious fawning, yielded a willing obedience. They long ruled the country as they pleased; and now, when they find they can no longer rule it, they are resolved to ruin it—not the North; for that, thank Heaven, is beyond their power—but their own section. Is the madman of Gadara alone can we find their true representative.

Teachers' Certificates.

Complaints have reached our ears of the conduct of some School Directors, in requiring teachers who hold full professional certificates to undergo fresh examination at the commencement of every term, as a condition of being continued in their situations.

Some teachers of the primary branches obtain what are called provisional certificates. These expect and desire to undergo further examinations, that they may reach higher and higher grades of professional standing. But when a teacher, whether male or female, reaches and obtains a full professional certificate, he or she regards it in the character of a diploma, entitling the holder to admission to the honors and benefits of the profession, in the same way that an attorney or a physician is permanently admitted a member of any one of those professions upon the single examination which gives him a diploma.

It may be that the law puts it in the power of school directors to exact repeated examinations; but unless it *requires* them to do so—and we think it does not—then the exercise of the power is well calculated to drive many of the best teachers—especially ladies—from the profession. Certain it is that they regard it as a species of petty tyranny, although those who require it may believe that they are only exercising a laudable degree of vigilance in the important trust committed to their hands.

It is neither our province nor our inclination to be dictatorial; but we may be allowed to say that, except in peculiar cases, the full professional certificate ought to be regarded as a permanent diploma, and its holder exempted from the annoyance and humiliation of further examination. Teaching is a profession, and an honorable one; but if a board of directors may, at their own mere caprice, virtually annul the diplomas of its members, a heavy blow is struck at its respectability.

State of Public Feeling in England—Letter from James E. Harvey, Esq.

The following private letter, written from Paris to a friend in Washington by Mr. Harvey, our Minister to Portugal, was received by the last steamer, and is printed in the *National Intelligencer* of Saturday:

PARIS, June 11, 1861.

My Dear Sir: It has occurred to me that the results of some of my personal observations in passing through England might be acceptable to you. A very considerable reaction has occurred there in the last fortnight, both in the press and in Parliament. I made it a duty, without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all, to see personally the leading writers in the *Times*, *Post*, *News* and *Herald*, and to convince them by practical facts of the mistakes into which they had fallen, and of the false views which remoteness from the scene of action and misrepresentations had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and credibly; others were slow to relinquish preconceived ideas, but gradually yielded, and have now almost come over to our side.

The popular sentiment in England, Ireland and Scotland is almost entirely with us; and the knowledge of that fact has had much to do, undoubtedly, with the recent action of the Government. All the people I met in cars, steamboats, hotels and institutions; and with whom I had any opportunity of conversation—which I always sought when it was proper—were ardent for the Union, and anxious for its preservation at any cost. I did not meet one man who expressed sympathy with the southern movement. A person preached to a congregation of over six thousand people, last Sunday, and closed with a prayer for the North and the extinction of slavery. The responses from that mighty multitude was like the muttering of distant thunder. Such an amen never fell on my ears before. That fact tells the feeling which exists among the masses in England, and which no Ministry dare resist.

The public men whom I have met in Europe look to the new Administration with great confidence for a solution of the great problem which now convulses our unhappy country, and they seem to see in the means now adopted the promise of a satisfactory end.

If I can be of any use at Lisbon, or elsewhere, issue an edict. Command me very kindly to your household, and believe me to be, plainly, your friend,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

Baltimore not quite Under Martial Law.

Martial law has not been distinctively declared at Baltimore, as has been supposed. A Provost Marshal and a new police are established, but the regulations of the military department are made similar to those by which Alexandria is now controlled. Accessions of troops are made there, and a new and important movement will shortly occur in that city.

Compromise Petition in New York.

A petition had been quietly circulating in New York for some weeks, with a view of influencing a solution of the national difficulties by compromise or a peaceable separation. It had received several hundred signatures, when a statement was given at Police Headquarters by some of the signers, who repented of their act, that they had attached their names under a misapprehension of the true character of the petition, and Superintendent Kennedy was implored to search for the paper, and afford the misguided individuals an opportunity to erase their names. Their wishes were complied with, and the detectives on Friday seized the document at a broker's office in Wall street. It is now in possession of the Superintendent of Police.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

"I expressed a belief, in my first letter, written a few days after my arrival, that the South would never go back into the Union. The North thinks that it can coerce the South, and I am not prepared to say they are right or wrong, but I am convinced that the South can only be forced back by such a conquest as that which laid Poland prostrate at the feet of Russia. It may be that such a conquest can be made by the North, but success must destroy the Union; as it has been constituted in times past. A strong government must be the logical consequence of victory, and the triumph of the South will be attended by a similar result, for which, indeed, many Southerners are very well disposed. To the people of the Confederate States there would be no terror in such an issue, for it appears to me they are pining for a strong government exceedingly."

Thus speaks Russell, the correspondent of the London Thunderer, in his eighth letter from this country. I have often been surprised at the readiness of that distinguished traveler in seizing hold of, understanding, and correctly appreciating significant occurrences in the countries which he has visited. But in the above expression of his opinion, I think he has betrayed utter ignorance and want of appreciation of the nature and genius of our government, and of the influences of that government on the governed.

On the old continent there was no such government as ours; no government deliberately formed by delegates, duly and formally elected by those to be governed, for the very purpose of preparing a Constitution to be afterwards examined, scrutinized and accepted or rejected by other persons chosen with the same deliberation and freedom by the whole people.

In Great Britain, for instance, the sovereign, whether George the Third or Victoria, is assumed, or presumed to be, the choice of the people, and their form of government assumed to be their deliberate choice: But such is not really or practically the fact. If the votes of the people of that country had been taken on the questions, whether the government as it is, or George the Third, was their choice, the result would perhaps be uncertain.

Here the case is entirely different; the form of government of each State and of all united were deliberately and freely formed by delegates freely and deliberately selected by the people, and afterwards with equal freedom and deliberation approved by other delegates. So that no man in the most serious old union is asked or expected to submit to any government which either he or himself or his sire or grandsire had not a voice in forming or in adopting. The people of the seceding States, in coming back into the Union, would not be like a conquered people submitting to a hateful and alien government; but would, in fact and in reality, be rejecting a new government which they had not deliberately adopted and approved, and returning to one which they or their ancestors had thoughtfully and leisurely selected and happily lived under for many years.

This new government is one mostly formed by persons not deliberately and purposely selected by the people to be governed or approved by them.

Under such circumstances, it may be readily presumed that secession was not the wish of the vast majority, while the coming back would be.

This great difference between the nature of our governments and those of the old world may, perhaps, account for the difference of spirit manifested in the suppression of insurrections in the two countries. In Great Britain, as there is no certainty or evidence that the form of government or the sovereign is the free choice of the people, it seems necessary, or at least advisable, to exercise great severity after insurrections. Maxwell, in his history of the Irish Rebellion, remarks that "the numerous executions in both the metropolis and the country, deemed as a public feeling was, could not but force conviction on the most zealous partizans, that vengeance had been gorged even to repletion."

In the United States we have, heretofore, happily had but little display of the insurrectionary spirit. We have had, however, in our own region, one insurrection, which, in its conclusion, manifested a very different spirit in its suppression from that displayed four years after in Ireland. I refer to the Whisky Insurrection. In that case a law of Congress, whose constitutionality was never doubted, was resisted, officers of the government were maltreated, their property destroyed, they themselves driven into exile, and the mail stopped and robbed. Finally, an army of volunteers was called out, the insurgents were overawed, the insurrection suppressed and not a drop of blood was shed. This, of itself, was remarkable, and in striking contrast with any thing which has occurred in our mother country. But still more noticeable is the fact, that four of the leaders in that insurrection afterwards rose to important offices in that very country where they promoted insurrection.

These four were Gallatin, Brackenridge, Findlay and Smilie. Brackenridge became a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State; the other three were each members of Congress, and the former of them afterwards Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Bagonal Harvey, one of the leaders of the Irish insurrection, upon his trial, plead that he had joined the insurrection to prevent greater outrage; and the evidence on that point, to his favor, was by no means trifling; still he was found guilty and executed. Brackenridge, in his book, uses a similar plea.

Bradford alone fled the country, decending the Ohio to Louisiana. Connected with his escape is a pleasant incident, displaying the kind and forgiving spirit of Gen. Henry Lee, the commander of the army. Capt. Duff, a descendant, of the U. S. Army, was then at Gallipolis, and had heard that Lee wished Bradford to be killed, if his escape could not be otherwise prevented. Lee, therefore, wrote him a letter, dated Nov. 22d, 1794, from which I extract as follows: "I wish not that he should be destroyed; on the contrary, I should be affected with great concern, should I hear that he had been killed, or treated with unnecessary cruelty or severity." Again, he says: "I shudder at the idea of hunting to death a human being."

Thus ended the first insurrection against a law of the Union, only five years after the formation of the Constitution, while the power of that instrument was untried, and greater rigor might have been thought necessary.

In the present case, the conspiracy is of much greater magnitude, of a more atrocious and malignant character, and of a more deliberate and insidious nature, than that of 1793 and 1794, and greater severity of punishment may be thought necessary. A few of the leaders must probably suffer death and a few more follow the example of Bradford. The great majority of the citizens will then, no doubt gladly cast off the shackles of a dominion which they never chose, and cheerfully yield obedience to a government which they or their ancestors deliberately adopted, and under whose protection they have so long, so safely and so happily lived.

Mr. Russell expresses his surprise at several things he saw and heard in South Carolina; I have no doubt he will be still more astonished by the close of the Southern Insurrection. C.

The Rebel Convention in Delaware.

THE SECESSIONISTS OF DOVER IN COUNCIL.

The Philadelphia Press reports the proceedings of a secessionist convention held at Dover, Delaware, yesterday. The meeting was called for the purpose of approving the course of Senator Bayard, of that State. Ex-Governor Temple presided, and William G. Whitely, late member of Congress, was a prominent actor in the proceedings. He made a violent secession speech, part of which the Press reports as follows:

Delaware had been at one time twenty-five years under the domination of Pennsylvania. He hoped to God it would never be twenty-five minutes under Pennsylvania's domination again. The Legislature of Delaware would never appropriate a penny to carry on the war. Those troops from the State, ambitious of being shot, might go to fight for Lincoln if they pleased.

Let them look to their pay. The speaker admonished the landholders that their acres would soon be taxed. He drew largely upon the fears of the people at this juncture and likewise upon his own imagination.

He said the Delaware regiment was made up of the refuse of Philadelphia regiments, and was a foreign affair altogether, without claim of sympathy from Delaware. Should Delaware tax-payers pay for Pennsylvanians enlisting to fight the South?

A son of Senator Bayard also made a speech, full of treasonable sentiments, and then a series of resolutions was adopted, declaring, among other things, that the appellation "traitor," as applied to Delawareans employing the right of free speech, could neither intimidate nor convince them.

The third resolution approved of the course of James A. Bayard, and stigmatized the meeting held in the same place the week before, by which he was requested to resign, as unworthy of his remark, being organized in mob spirit, and so carried with speech and resolution. The fourth States that the Legislature should not be convened, the exigency not warranting it.

AT PHILLIPPI.—Among the troops in Western Virginia, stories about the Phillippi affair still form a staple of conversation. Here is one of the best:

"A certain Indiana company, almost worn out with march, was straggling along with very little regard to order. Hurrying up to his men the Captain shouted, "Close up boys! d—n you, close up! If the enemy were to fire on you when you're straggling along that way, they couldn't hit a d—d one of you! Close up!" And the boys closed up immediately.

Military Notices.

U. S. CAVALRY RECRUITS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 850 ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 35 to enter the Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Men accustomed to horses will be given preference.

Each man will be furnished by the U. S. a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistance of the best quality.

The pay ranges from $12 to $21 per month, according to the rank and services of the soldier, and so complete is the provision made by the government for all his wants that he can save every cent of his pay if he chooses, leaving him at the end his enlistment from $200 to $1,200.

Attention is called to the fact that the government have wisely commenced to promote officers from the ranks and advancement is therefore opened to all who enlist.

R. P. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry,
Recruiting Station, National Hotel, Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ TWO FULL COMPANIES will be received to complete a Regiment ordered by the Secretary of War, for three years or the war.

D. E. WILLIAMS, 55 Grant street.
jy2,2td

☞ WILKINS GUARDS and others desiring to join a Company for immediate service, will meet the late Captain at the Armory, 24 story Custom House, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 12 noon.

D. E. WILLIAMS.
jy2,1td

☞ WANTED, FOR THE CURTIN RIFLES, one good DRUMMER and FIFER; also, 20 MEN to fill out the Lieutenant's complement of 101 men. Apply at CAMP WRIGHT.
jy2,1td

☞ WANTED—FIFTEEN MEN, TO FILL THE ranks of the SEWICKLEY RIFLES, encamped in Col. Geary's Regiment, to leave on Friday. Uniformed and armed. Apply at 24 story Wilkins Hall.

W. R. STOKES.
jy1-3t

☞ KEYSTONE RIFLES.—A special and important Meeting of the Company will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 1st, at 7½ o'clock. It is absolutely necessary that every member be present.

By order of
ALEX. MILLIKEN, Capt.
jy1,1td

A. M. RALSTON, O. S.

HEADQUARTERS, April 18th, 1861.

☞ THE COMMITTEE ON HOME DEFENCE will meet at P. C. SHANNON'S OFFICE, Fourth street, EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all persons for Home Guard must report themselves to be organized. All communications addressed to the Secretary, promptly attended to.

JOHN M. TIERNAN, Secretary.
apr20-tf

HEAD QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT RIFLES H. G.,
June 29th, 1861.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 3.—

1st. The Captains of Companies who have not reported as ordered will report immediately the names of as are hereby notified to report. Immediately the names of their commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with the number of rank and file comprising their commands.

2d. The Captains and Company Officers are hereby notified to attend a parade of the Regiment, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. The Regiment will be formed on Smithfield street, right resting on Fifth.

F. B. MOORE, Col Commanding.
P. F. PETTIT, Adjutant.
jy1-2td

Public Notices.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company paid up, for the earnings of the last six months, which is payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, in current bankable funds, on or after the 15th instant.

WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. CLAIR OIL COMPANY will be held at RED LION HOTEL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be before the meeting.

WM. EEPY, President.
jy2-6td

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1861.

ASSETS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,451,855 92
Real Estate and Ground Rent	48,138 39
Stocks and Miscellaneous	111,303 19
Due by other Banks	271,679 43
Bank Notes & Checks	852,341 00
Specie	426,785 84
	$3,630,143 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	259,784 00
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Accts.	8,566 23
Due to other Banks	61,796 17
Circulation	1,253,481 00
Deposits	1,004,804 52
	$3,630,126 57

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this July 1st, 1861, before me.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1861.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	620,845 43
Due by other Banks	65,803 56
Notes and Checks of other Banks	107,222 29
Specie	214,632 41
Circulation	234,799 00
Due to other Banks	797 07
Due to Depositors	237,471 98

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r.

Affirmed unto before me, this day.

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,203,676 64
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vaults	444,023 76
U. S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	110,000 00
Pennsylvania Loan	90,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	278,827 31
Due by other Banks	78,233 76
	$2,254,761 49

Capital Stock	903,250 00
Circulation	1,174,230 00
Deposits	159,134 00
Due to other Banks	61,457 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	226,073 49
	$2,254,761 49

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of July, 1861.

G. H. ICHLER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1861.

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	818,870 20
Due by other Banks	26,806 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	25,870 10
Specie	229,411 55
	441,603 00
Circulation	27,511 62
Due to other Banks	190,349 15
Individual Depositors	1,000,000 00

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. COOKE, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me, this day.

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$97,245 00
Due to other Banks	22,290 05
Due to Depositors	148,813 82
	$160,098 87

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$190,550 56
Due by other Banks	125,018 80
Notes and Checks of other Banks	22,962 37
Specie in Vaults	118,494 91
	1,073,878 18

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. McKNEW, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of July, 1861.

H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$806,457 36
Coin in Vault	252,702 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	28,479 70
Due from Banks and Bankers	101,449 90
	1,073,878 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	449,240 00
Depositors	106,232 88
Due to other Banks	94,455 28

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me this 1st day of July, 1861.

SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

New Advertisements.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR!

Three sheets, showing all the

Forts and Stations

of the FEDERAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S,
corner Wood and Third streets.

N. B. These Maps are new, just wet from the press, engraved on steel.
my8

OF ALL THE ARTICLES THAT ARE now in use, or have been discovered for exterminating

RATS, MICE and ROACHES,

There is nothing equal to the

RAT PASTE.

☞ It fails in no instance.

Fresh testimony is received every day of its efficacy. If you would rid yourself of these vermin, call and procure a box. Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of Market st. and the Diamond.
je19

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until JULY 4TH, at noon, for finishing the Sewickley Presbyterian Church. Plans, &c., to be seen at the STORE, in Sewickley, until July 3d; afterwards at the office of R. H. DAVIS, Water street, Allegheny. Terms, cash on completion of the work. Address

JNO. WAY, Jr., Sewickleyville P. O.
jy2-4tsa

LOST—One Check drawn by C. H. Wick, Jr., & Co., on Exchange Bank, to our order and by us endorsed, for One Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Eighteen Cents; also, Ninety Dollars in Bank Notes—Eighty Dollars being on city banks, Five on Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg, and Five on one of the Free Banks, Indiana. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on its return to [jy2dlt]

CITY TAXES AND WATER RENTS FOR 1861.—We learn that the above Taxes are being slowly paid into the Treasury. Tax payers should bear in mind that the time for allowing five per cent. to first applicants, and if many more are allowed to remain unpaid to the close of the limited time the per centage will be lost to delinquents, as with the one set of books, bills and receipts cannot be made out in the required time, if payments are delayed too long.

FOUR HUNDRED DRAFT HORSES AND MULES WANTED.—The undersigned will be at his Stables of Mr. Mody Patterson, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY 1st, till SATURDAY 6th of July, for the purpose of purchasing DRAFT HORSES AND MULES. The animals must be free of blemish or disease, the horses at least 15½ hands high, not more than 8 nor less than 4 years old; the mules not less than 14 hands high, varying in age from 4 to 9 years. Must all be well trained to work.

A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst'g Q. M. U. S. A.
jy2-6td&wkT

SARSAPARILLA has long been endorsed by the Medical Faculty as a mild, safe and effective aperient and alterative. To extend its usefulness, all the scientific appliances of modern chemistry have been put in requisition by Messrs. SANDS, to obtain a pure extract of sarsaparilla, and combining therewith vegetable ingredients which greatly enhance its medicinal properties. Combining therewith vegetable ingredients which greatly enhance its medicinal properties, they are enabled with confidence to offer to the public a sure and certain remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold also by Druggists generally.
jy27-m14-w1m

LAKE ERIE WHITE FISH—100 half bbls to arrive for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy1

New Advertisements.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery on the 1st June, inst., the following persons were elected Managers for the ensuing year:

THOMAS M. HOWE, President.
JOHN BISSELL,
JOHN H. ERONENBERGH,
JAMES B. SPEER,
WILSON McCANDLESS,
JAMES E. MOORHEAD,
FRANCIS G. BAILEY.

STATEMENT

Of the Fiscal Affairs of the Allegheny Cemetery, June 1, 1860.

Cemetery Grounds	$ 74,392 44
Stock and Tools	1,463 37
Improvements, temporary	1,018 88
Improvements, permanent	18,682 25
Interest	13,029 96
Expense	44,854 23
Labor	58,452 78
Mausoleum	6,681 35
New Office	503 76
J. H. Shoenberger, for Land	16,400 00
Bills Receivable	6,523 63
Accounts Receivable	1,910 76
Cash	901 17
John Chislett	621 44
Bonds and Mortgages	13,053 70
	$280,742 62

Cemetery Lots	$ 23,276 77
Interments, Removals, &c	21,231 44
Shrubbery	1,345 43
Repair Fund	750 00
Individual Balances	220 00
	$280,782 66

N. DIKE, Treasurer.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny Cemetery desire to call the special attention of lot holders to the importance of making provision for keeping the improvements upon their respective lots in perpetual repair after they shall be passed away.

With a view to the adequate security of funds appropriated to that object, the Legislature, by an act approved the 6th of March, 1850, has directed them to be invested in ground rents, bonds and mortgages upon otherwise unincumbered real estate in Allegheny county, or in the loans or stocks of this Commonwealth, and in that way to be kept entirely distinct from the funds of the corporation, and the Company is authorized from time to time to make appropriations in accordance with the directions of the lot holders.

As lot holders will in most instances perhaps prefer to have supervision of their improvements during their lives, it is suggested to parties who may have the inclination to do so, that they make such provision, by will or otherwise as they may deem advisable, to be carried into effect at the time of their death.

The two sections of the Act relating to this subject are as follows:

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, &c., &c.

SECTION 2d. That the said Corporation may take and hold any grant, donation, or bequest of property upon trust to apply the same or the income thereof under the direction of the Board of Managers for the improvement or embellishment of the said Cemetery, or for the erection, rebuilding or removal of any tomb, monument or gravestone, fence, railing or other erection, or for the planting and cultivation of trees, shrubs, flowers or plants in or around any cemetery lot or for improving the said premises in any other manner or form consistent with the design and purpose of the act of Incorporation, according to the terms of such grant, donation or bequest.

SECTION 3d. That all grants, donations or bequests of money which shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, the annual income of which only is directed by the terms of such grant, donation or bequest, to be applied to any of the purposes set forth in said section shall be invested by said Board of Managers either in ground rents, mortgages upon other unincumbered real estate in the county of Allegheny, or the stock or loans of the Commonwealth, and the said managers shall not be responsible for their neglect or mismanagement except for good faith and such reasonable diligence as may be required of mere gratuitous agents. Provided, That the said managers shall in no case be bound to add to the principal investment of the sum so given, and that the average income derived from all the funds of the like nature entrusted to the corporation shall be divided and apportioned annually to the credit of said lot or parcel of lot entitled thereto and the same to be expended in accordance with the direction or intention of the donor by grantor.
jy2-1td

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.
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CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.
CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.

The season is now approaching when Diarrhoea and Dysentery are most prevalent. Those who value their health should always have a medicine on hand that can be relied on in cases of emergency. Such is the

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.
CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.
CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.

PREPARED BY JOSEPH FLEMING,
PREPARED BY JOSEPH FLEMING,
PREPARED BY JOSEPH FLEMING,

corner of the Diamond and Market st.
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
corner of the Diamond and Market st
jy2

Notice to Shippers and Officers of Rail Roads and Steamboats.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, JULY 2d, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after the 8th inst no merchandise or articles of trade or traffic, whether carried by Railroad, Steamboat or other conveyance, shall be landed for Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, as well as the Seceded States, will be permitted to be shipped from this port without special permit from this office or at a private or public inspection by a sworn officer appointed for this purpose.

C. V. SATCHELOR, Surveyor.
jy2-1td

LOST—On Sunday, June 30th, near Third Ward School House, Allegheny, a CHILD'S GOLD ARMLET, with Coral sets. The finder will confer a special favor and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 78 FIFTH OFFICE, or at the residence of the owner, No. 10 Tomato street, Third Ward, Allegheny.
jy1-1tsa

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of Councils, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 9th, 1861, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales. Bidders will state how much per cent. of the gross revenue arising from said scales they will pay the City for the use of same.

RUSSELL BRETT, Controller.
jy2-1td

SELECT SCHOOL.—T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal of the Fourth Ward School, Allegheny, will teach a Select Class in the Fourth Ward School House during the vacation of the Public Schools, commencing on MONDAY, the 8th of July. The school house being central is accessible to all within the limits of the city.

A class will be formed for any who may desire to study Latin.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal at his residence, No 61 Monterey street, or at the School House in the afternoon on Friday and Saturday of this week.
jy1-3tsa

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, FIFTH STREET, ADJOINING OFFICE OF MARSHALL & BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy29-1y*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS can be supplied with

DRY GOODS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

EASTERN PRICES,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

☞ Goods cut for the trade at the piece and package price.
jo5:MSWF

FAYETTE SPRINGS HOTEL,

NEAR UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE CO., PA.

ALFRED McCLELLAD, proprietor of these Springs announces to his friends and former patrons, and all others who may desire a healthy Summer retreat with mountain air and scenery, that the Hotel at this place will be open as usual from and after the 30th June next.

The Waters of these Springs have become so well known to the public that it is not thought necessary to describe them.

For particulars, address

ALFRED McCLELLAND,
Uniontown, Fayette County, Penna.
jn18:tudsu

MILITARY COMPANIES

FURNISHED WITH

BELTS, BELT PLATES, BUTTONS, BRAIDS,

SHIRTS AND MATERIALS FOR UNIFORMS,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON THE MANUFACTURERS' COST.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st.
jo22

CHEAP GOODS FOR FOURTH JULY.—

GREY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE DUSTERS.

GREY DIXEYS,

LAWNS, BERAGES, EMBROIDERIES, at

BURCHFIELD & CO.
jo27

DR. M. O. JONES,

103 WYLIE STREET,

PITTSBURGH.
my21tfsu

USE SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

USE SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.
USE SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.
For Indigestion, Liver Complaint and Biliousness.
For Indigestion, Liver Complaint and Biliousness.
For Indigestion, Liver Complaint and Biliousness.
Use Sellers' Liver Pills.

Prepared by E. E. SELLERS & CO., and sold by Druggists generally.
jy22-d1y

NOTICE.—An Election will be held at the office of the L. S. M. R. R. Co., at the junction of their road with the Ohio River, on the 8th July, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., for the following officers, viz: One President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year as Directors of said road.

W. KEPP, President.
jy22-d4d-tlsF.

ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES &c.,

Selling at a great reduction to reduce the stock, at
HORNE'S, 97 Market street.
jo22

25 BBLS. NO. 3 LARGE MAUKEREL, do do 2.
Just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
my21

New Advertisements.

AT COST! AT COST!!

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AT COST

TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK

BEFORE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Great Bargains can be had in

REAL FRENCH WORK COLLARS,
SCOTCH CAMBRIC AND SWISS COLLARS,
REAL FRENCH WORK SETTS,
SCOTCH CAMBRIC & SWISS SETTS.

REAL LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
EMBROIDERIED AND HEMMED SIDES,
INFANTS' ROBES, CAPS AND WAISTS

SWISS AND CAMBRIC BANDS AND EDGINGS,
FINE THREAD & LINEN LACES & EDGINGS,
REAL FINE LACE VEILS,

In fact everything in the EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT will be closed out at

First Cost in New York!

☞ An early examination will enable our customers to supply themselves with choice styles at decided bargains.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

jo15 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

CARPET SALE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET STREET,

Will close out the balance of their

CARPET STOCK AT EASTERN COST,

COMPRISING

BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
IMPERIAL,
THREE-PLY,
FINE, EXTRA and
SUPERFINE INGRAIN

HEMP AND RAG CARPETING; also,
OIL CLOTH, MATTING,
RUGS, MATTS, &c., &c., &c.

jo5:mswF

BAYNE & NEEPER,

Successors to A. H. Rowand,

Steam Book Bindery,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 72 and 74 Third st.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, in every variety.

Blank Books Ruled to any intricate pattern and Bound in every desirable form.

☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices at the Lowest Rates.

SAMUEL P. BAYNE,
WM. W. NEEPER.
my21:tsu

W. & D. HUGUS,

OPENED THIS DAY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY, DARK AND LIGHT PRINTS

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

LAWNS, BERAGES,

BERAGE ROBES COST $4 SELLING AT $3.

A large stock of Grey Tarella Dress Goods

from 6¼ to 25 cents.

All the latest styles of Mantillas, Dusters and Dixeys, which we are selling

VERY CHEAP,

CORNER OF FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
jo27 MSWF

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

LADIES' DUSTERS,
MISSES' DUSTERS,
CHILDRENS' DUSTERS,
LADIES'
MISSES' and
CHILDRENS'
SKIRTS.

New Grey and Dress Goods,

All Selling at Low