Pittsburgh Gazette.

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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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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

A Threatening Storm in Europe.

Our own country being in the midst of a tremendous convulsion, we think but little of the people on the other side of the water. Indeed things are unusually quiet upon the surface there; but down below the surface, running through the entire social system, from the palace of the monarch to the cottage of the peasant, OPINION is operating with an energy altogether unprecedented. Europe is thinking, examining, testing; men are coming up, and *automata* are disappearing. Some things are flexible enough to bend to the new order of things, and these may stand; but there are other things which are too rigid to bend, and these must break. The wisdom of Napoleon, which is of the serpent kind, is of the former; that of the Pope, which partakes of the hardness and inflexibility of the rock, is of the latter.

In France the quiet and subtle policy of Napoleon is adapting itself more and more to the inquiring genius of the age; but it is doing it so silently, so cautiously, that the transformation only once in a while the cause of any agitation. A few months ago the world was startled by the appearance of a furious pamphlet from the pen of a French Bishop, whose name we cannot just now recall, in which Napoleon was held up to the world as a second Pontius Pilate. But Napoleon killed it by letting it be known that he wished every Frenchman to read it, and if to read it, of course, to think about it, and talk about it; and if about it, of course about the Bishop, the Pope, the Church, as well as about Pilate and Napoleon. This was a wide field to be thrown open all at once under imperial sanction. Forty millions of people talking and reading, prying into dark corners in their social system, and criticising with freedom the claims of men to their faith and obedience, could not fail to lead to results that may very soon shake the Hierarchy of Rome to its foundation. See what the Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The artfully managed Imperial campaign against the clerical hierarchy is going on swimmingly. Several new trials of priests and monks for crimes of a character too odious for description, perpetrated, for the most part, on the children of the schools under their care, have resulted in every case in their conviction. Another terrible scandal, in which are involved the entire population and spiritual advisers of a nunnery, is shortly coming up for trial; and various others, equally damaging in their revelations on the practical working of the celibacy of the Catholic clergy, are understood as being held *in petto* by the authorities. Various cases of the refusal of the rights of sepulture to persons obnoxious to parish curates on account of 'heresy' have also given an additional shock to the wavering superstitions of the French mind. With regard to the assumptions of the priesthood, criticism and anecdote are permitted with a degree of freedom that sufficiently indicates the current of the Imperial intentions, and is driving the ultra clerical party into a paroxysm of angry terror. The impetus to inquiry into the value of ecclesiastical pretensions as compounds of parts of Christianity has communicated itself even to the populations of Austria, many of whose leading journals are beginning to declare that acquiescence in Roman pretensions is not a necessary part of religion, and that Austria is being ruined by undue compliance with priestly claims."

These are ominous proceedings, and indicate that while Napoleon is striking at the root of the system, by depriving the Pope of his dominions and his temporal power, the people of France, by his permission, are attacking the hierarchy at its weakest and most vulnerable point, the religious houses.

Even in Austria the same spirit is beginning to manifest itself, while in Italy the hostility to the system which has for so many centuries held undisputed sway, is really bolder and more outspoken than in France itself. The Church in Italy stands in direct antagonism to popular political opinion; for it is the highest aspiration of Italian patriotism to make Rome the capital of United Italy, and this cannot be realised so long as the Pope has his throne there.

Hungary is again ripe for revolution, and another bloody conflict with the house of Hapsburg is likely soon to occur. Indeed there is no place on the continent where liberal principles are not rapidly gaining ground, and Napoleon seems to be the only ruler, except Victor Emanuel, who has courage, sagacity or skill sufficient to enable him to mount the wave and ride it.

It is probable that in less than a year from this time the attention of the American people will be more directed to the affairs of Europe than to their own. Our troubles, we trust, will be pretty well over in that time; but when the revolution now impending there shall break out, the terrors of our great conflict will be as nothing in the comparison. If men will rush into such a war as this to uphold negro slavery, what will ten times their number not do on a question which lays direct hold upon their conscience? Adverse convictions as to *what is truth*, enforced by all the dread interests of the life to come, and blended with the wild and fierce passions of partisan zeal, will urge them on to an uncompromising warfare by all the agencies through which man can contend with man.

The Fight at Manassas Junction.

There is nothing discouraging in the news from Manassas Junction. The rebels are standing on the defensive behind their works, apparently resolved to make a determined stand; but the fact that they are pressing unwilling men into their service proves that they regard their case as a desperate one. On our side the heart of every man is in the work, and when the word shall be given to go forward, it will be like the forward movements of Lyon and McClellan, irresistible. General McDowell, like a wise and humane leader, is carefully reconnoitering, in order to ascertain the more vulnerable points of the enemy, and not sending his men headlong to a needlessly bloody victory.

The whole country awaits in anxious hope the result of this greatest conflict that ever took place on this continent, whether we regard it in view of the numbers engaged or the unspeakably important results. If our forces shall be favored with a decided triumph at Manassas Junction, it puts an end to the hopes of the traitors; but should they fail, the bloodiest struggle of modern times is just before us. A defeat there would be fatal to secession, but not to the Union. We can bear a defeat, but the rebels cannot. We are strongly hopeful, however, that our brave fellows will be victorious.

THE Committee on Ways and Means have prepared a bill providing for a direct tax and internal duties, which will at once be submitted to Congress. This bill imposes a tax of $30,000,000 on real estate and slaves, distributed through the States and Territories, the proportion of New York being $8,905,-878. The necessary Assessors and Collectors are provided for. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed 5 cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors 10 cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandize are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at $50 are to be taxed $1; those over $1,000 will be taxed $50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

BAD PROSPECTS FOR BORROWING.—A late letter from London states that there is no attention now paid to the rebel Commissioner in England, and that the people at large dread the idea of a war with the United States. He asserts that Mr. Yancey has as much chance of negotiating the rebel loan in that country as he would have of selling a mortgage on "an uncaught whale in the Arctic Ocean."

The Rebels' Haste.

"The Brooklyn Zouaves made a great haul last night at Fairfax, says a correspondent. They hunted over the deserted camps of the Disunionists, and picked up, among other valuables, fifteen watches and forty-one revolvers. This shows the hurry with which the enemy fled yesterday morning. The finders wore them last night as the Cri. mean soldiers wear their medals." Apropos of the hurried retreat of the rebels, that part of General McDowell's dispatch which states that "they left in such haste that *they did not call in their pickets, who came into our camps, thinking, as it occupied the same place, that it was their own*," is surely a fair ground for the remark he makes, that a retreat of such a character—of such unsoldierly precipitancy—must have a damaging effect upon them. In fact it may have such a "damaging" effect, that a whole series of retreats may become the inevitable sequence of it—a more than "military necessity," in order to escape the dreadful alternative of a series of defeats.

SECESSION has caused a terrible state of things in New Mexico and Arizona. The few Americans in those territories, being mostly Southerners, have espoused the Secession cause, while the Mexican people generally remain true to the Union. Fort Bliss has been seized, and the traitors threaten to tar and feather any officer that Mr. Lincoln shall send to Arizona. A comparatively small Union force, under true officers, would be able to retake the fort and suppress rebellion. This, we doubt not, will be done in good time. General Fremont will attend to these outlying territories all in good time.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.—A Lieutenant of Dragoons, named Tillinghast L'Hommedieu, a native of Cincinnati, who has been for some time on the sick list, in Washington, hearing of the movement on Fairfax, rose from his bed, and, contriving to elude the vigilance of his physician, on Wednesday, chartered a carriage at the hour of midnight, for which he paid a hackman $50, and joined his company in the advance column.

The Historian of the Slaveholders Rebellion.

At the commencement dinner of Harvard College, on Wednesday last, Mr. Everett in an eloquent passage of his address thus happily designated Mr. Motley as the historian of this Rebellion. He said:

Our noble Motley, who delights us with his company to-day, has elevated the history of the Netherlands to a light and beauty, not reflected upon it by any of his predecessors, though a Bentivoglio and a Grotius are among them; nay, who has delineated the most illustrious sovereign that ever filled the throne of England, and the most momentous and romantic event in her history, with discrimination, an acute skill, a graphic charm, a creative power that turns the dead past into a living presence—which casts all former historians of that period into the shade. Yes, and he has done something else. In his admirable communications to the London "Times," he has placed before the much misinformed British public the true character of the great events now passing before us; and has shown us that, if our beloved country must have its Civil Tartarian war, her ballast is ready to narrate, in its true color, its monumentous tale. And let me exhort my friend to gird himself for the task, not unworthy of his accomplished pen. Posterity must not be misled as to the moving cause of this unnatural war. He has done enough for Alva and Parma, for Phillip and Elizabeth,

"'Enough is done for Priam's royal name!'

"Let him now devote his rare powers to rescuing from misrepresentation this all-important epoch in the history of his native land. And let him bear in mind, as he engages in the task, that there is on earth no tribunal so solemn, no magistracy so austere, no court so terrible, as that which drags guilty factions to the bar of public opinion, which strips off the thin disguise of ambitious demagogues, and which dooms the traitors that aim a parricidal blow at his country's heart, to that historical infamy, compared with which, in the apprehension of every generous spirit, the pillory is a post of honor and the rack a bed of roses."

DISAFFECTED SLAVES.—Many of the negroes in Richmond are at present idle, on account of the tobacco factories having been closed, and there is considerable uneasiness felt in regard to them by the white population. The patrol and police force, which parades the streets day and night, always have their guns loaded, so as to be prepared for any emergency. The negroes are kept well informed of the course of events by the colored waiters at the various hotels, where the officers, over their wine and whiskey, discuss military affairs with more freedom than discretion.

A short time ago three negroes were passing down one of the streets of Richmond, when one of them complained to the others of the treatment he had recently received from his master, to which one of his companions replied, "Well, never mind; Massa Lincoln will be here soon, and den it will all be right." This conversation having been overheard, the negroes were arrested, and each received thirty-nine lashes. On another occasion our informant saw a negro drilling, in the outskirts of the city, after the usual military fashion, some forty or fifty negroes. He asked him what he was drilling negroes for, to which he replied, 'Oh! everybody learnin to be soldiers now; why not de darkies, too?" Not satisfied with this answer, he repeated the interrogatory, when the negro said, "Well, really, massa, I don't like to say." It is a general complaint among the whites that the negroes are much more impudent than usual, and but little disposed to cheerfully submit to the restraints which were formerly imposed upon them.

Commencement at Harvard—Honorary Conferred.

DOCTORS OF LAW—John Albin Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts; Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY—The Rev. H. Black Hackett, Professor in the Newton Theological Institution; Rev. Joseph Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, Constantinople, Turkey; Right Rev. John Fernard Fitzpatrick, Boston.

When it was announced that the title of Doctor of Laws was given to Governor Andrew the alumni applauded so vociferously that the recipient of the honor was obliged to rise and acknowledge the enthusiastic greeting; when the same dignity was bestowed upon Gen. Scott the old walls rang with cheers such as they never heard before. By this timely and laudable act of the corporation the names of George Washington and Winfield Scott were, according to the statement of President Felton, associated as the first and last recipients of the title L. L. D. At the close of the public exercises the audience dispersed, and the alumni assembled in the library to march, in the order of graduation, to the dinner in Harvard Hall.

Letter from Gen. Scott.

Some weeks since a number of prominent gentlemen of Philadelphia sent to Gen. Scott a communication expressive of their appreciations of his distinguished public services, &c. It was made public in newspapers at the time. On Thursday morning Mayor Henry received a letter from Gen. Scott. The following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON, July, 1861.

"Gentlemen: Of the testimonials with which I have at different times been honored by portions of my countrymen, not one has been more precious to me than that I had the happiness to receive from you, my esteemed friends of Philadelphia.

"It cannot be long before my public acts will be reviewed by posterity, when its judgment, I humbly hope, may be somewhat colored by the partiality that now cheers my declining years.

"I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

"Your grateful servant,

"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Messrs. Alex. Henry, Horace Binney, Richard Vaux, Wm. Meredith and two hundred and five others."—[Phila. Press.]

General Scott, L.L. D.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, at the commencement dinner at Harvard, the other day, alluding to the title of L.L. D., which had been conferred on General Scott, gave as a toast:

"You have given him a degree at the North. He will presently take several degrees in the South, where, as Doctor of Laws, he will teach rebels obedience."

A FRENCH merchant vessel lately lay in great peril during a storm near the shoals of Caprera. A man in a red shirt came alongside with a fishing boat, leaped on board, took the helm and saved the vessel. When he was departing the captain offered him money, and on his refusing it, discovered his saviour to be —Garibaldi.

Military Notices.

☞ TWENTY MEN WANTED FOR THE EIGHTH WARD "RIFLEMEN."—The men will be mustered into service before leaving the city. All who desire to see service under the gallant Col. Black, can do so by joining this Company, at the Armory, second story, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street. All who have enlisted are hereby notified to attend Roll Call THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

jy22&1] R. A. WAGNER, Captain.

☞ ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—All men belonging to the several Companies of the 5th Regiment, Reserve Volunteer Corps, who are absent from their respective companies on furlough, and all recruits for the regiment, will report themselves immediately. Soldiers not reporting themselves before Wednesday, the 24th inst., will do so at the expense of their own transportation over the different lines of Railroad, and otherwise suffer the consequence.

Apply immediately, to

Lieut THOS. FOSTER,
Headquarters Camp Wilkins.

By order of GEO. S. HAYS, Colonel Commanding.

jy22-3t

☞ RECRUITS WANTED.—Seventy able-bodied men to fill to the full complement of 101 men

CO. B, (Late City Guards,) 12TH REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,
COL DAVID CAMPBELL.

The Regiment has been accepted for three years or during the War. Office No. 89 Fourth street, between Wood and Market.

A. M. MORGAN,
jy16-tf Captain.

☞ RECRUITS FOR THE TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Office No. 89 FOURTH STREET, between Wood and Market.

By authority of the War Department, issued to Colonel Campbell, I desire to fill the Twelfth Regiment immediately. Volunteers are accepted for three years, and will receive, in addition to the regular pay, the benefit of all pension laws, and one hundred dollars cash on their discharge from service.

Applications by Company, when prepared and sufficiently officered, will be acceptable. Also several men to fill to the full complement of one hundred and one men Co. B, (late City Guards) of this Regiment.

The Regiment will rendezvous at York, Pa., and when recruited to the maximum standard, will be immediately placed in the line of active duty.

A. S. M. MORGAN,
Lieutenant Twelfth Regiment Pa. Vols.,
Regimental Recruiting Officer.

jy18-tf

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 subsistence of the best quality.

The pay ranges from $12 to $21 per month, according to the grade and service of the soldier, and on complete at the provision made by the government for all his wants that he can save every cent of his pay for future use, leaving him at the end of his enlistment from $500 to $1,200.

Attention is called to the fact that the government here lately commenced, to promote officers from the ranks and advancement is therefore open to all who enlist.

H. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
Recruiting station, National Hotel. Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy12-2m

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 22, 1861.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on the 25th instant, to stockholders or their legal representatives, appearing as such at the close of business on the evening of the 23d July, 1861.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.

jy22 1w

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the PITTSBURGH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner Fifth and Wood streets, (Hugus' Building,) on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

HENRY A. LAVELY, Sec'y.

jy22-2t

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS CO., July 8, 1861.

☞ DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, held this day, it was resolved, That a dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock be declared out of the profits of the year ending June 30th, 1861, payable in bankable funds, on demand, at the office of the Company, and that a reduction of ten cents per one thousand cubic feet be made on all bills of gas due on and after the 1st of August next.

JAMES H. OBERLY, Treasurer.

jy12-2w

☞ DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (limited) have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

W. S. RISHELL, Treasurer.

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 now, just wet from the press, engraved on steel.

jy22

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—22nd Ward, Third and Fourth Wards, Allegheny, in the Third Ward School House.

24th instant, Lawrenceville, Birmingham and South Pittsburgh, in South Pittsburgh.

25th " Mt. Washington, Birmingham Academy.

26th " Manchester, Temperanceville and South Pittsburgh, in Temperanceville.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock.

Teachers will please come provided with a stamped envelope, bearing their address; also, their old certificates.

The Directors are invited to attend.

A. T. DOUTHETT, County Supt.

jy22 3t

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of Wm. M. Darlington, Sequestrator of the Sharpsburg Bridge, in the District Court, No. 529, January Term, 1856.

And now, to wit, July 20th, 1861, second account and award of Wm. M. Darlington, Sequestrator, exhibited to the Court, and orders to be filed, and it is further ordered that the Prothonotary give notice, by publication in the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette and in the *Daily Dispatch* by insertion for each week, of the exhibition and filing of said account and award, and that the same will be allowed on the 12th day of August, 1861, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

From the Record.

D. ARMSTRONG,
Prothonotary.

jy22 3t&3

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION of certain citizens of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, to vacate a certain alley between Wilkins and Carroll streets, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County.

And now, July the 20th 1861, the Court grant a rule on all parties interested, to be and appear in this Court, on Saturday, the 31st day of August next, to show cause if any they have, why the alley in said petition described should not be vacated, as prayed for. Notice to be given in such manner as the Court may direct.

By the Court.

JOHN BIMSHEL, Sr.,
WM. DILWORTH, Sr.,
WM. MARTIN, Sr.
Viewers.

jy18-3w

CARD.—From the 1st of July, 1861, our terms, both in the wholesale and retail departments, will be CASH, OR PROMPT SETTLEMENT EVERY THIRTY DAYS.

Of the advantages of the CASH SYSTEM we hope to convince our customers, by the low prices at which goods can be sold, when sold EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
No. 17 Fifth street.

jy18-3m

SPICED SALMON.—20 cans New Spiced Salmon, just received from Boston. Also, Fresh Salmon and Lobster, put up in cans hermetically sealed, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
cor Liberty and Hand streets.

jy16

MESS AND NO. 1 MACKEREL.—Just received from Boston, put up in kits for family use, also for sale by the pound at retailing prices by

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
cor. Liberty and Hand streets.

jy16

REFINED OIL—53 barrels for sale low, to close consignment, by

JAS. DALZELL & SON,
Nos. 68 and 70 Water st.

jy22

LUBRICATING OIL.—20 bbls. Superior Lubricating Oil, from Duck Creek, warranted free from grit or sand, just received and for sale by

LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
112 Second st.

BACON, HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS.—Bright and dry from smoke house, for sale at lowest market rates by

KNOX & PARKER,
57½ Liberty st.

jy19

New Advertisements.

SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS—All kinds, sizes and prices, at HORNE'S,
jy20 77 Market street.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.—The very best make of Skirts and Corsets of all kinds always on hand and for sale cheap at HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
jy20 77 Market street.

ARMY BUTTONS, ARMY SOCKS, ARMY BLANKETS, BLUE AND GRAY, ARMY SHIRTS, FOR SALE CHEAP. At HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE, jy20 77 Market street

EMBROIDERIES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

HORNE'S

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Skirts; Capes, Bertha, Infants' Waists; Gaiters and French Flouncing; Dimity Bands, &c., &c.

Still continues at 77 Market street,

Where ladies will find the GREATEST BARGAINS, as the stock has been reduced to cost, and less than cost, in order to clear it out before the Fall trade commences.

JOSEPH HORNE,
jy20 77 Market street.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

Traveling Dress Goods, cheap.
Berage Anglas, half price,
Berage Robes, $8 worth $20,
Figured Linen Lawns, 25c. worth 62½,
1-4 Chintzes for 12½ cents.
Calicos 8 cents worth 10 cents.
Calicos 6¼ cents worth 8 cents,
Embroidered Sets, half price,
Handsome Lace Sets, cheap
Embroidered and Hem stitched Hdfs

All this stock is unusually cheap jy20 ms

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN PRICES

AT

BARKER'S,

59 Market street.

DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

All are invited to call and examine.

jy18-swf

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

78 MARKET STREET.

Dress Trimmings,
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Collars and Sets,
Ladies' Embroidered Skirts,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Gloves and Gauntlets
Lace and Grenadine Veils.
Lace Collars and Sets,
Pont Monnaies,
Fancy Fans,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Gents' Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

jy6

CLOSING SALE!

OF

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS:

BONNET RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS:

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC.;

FOR CASH,

At EATON, MACRUM & CO'S,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

We are determined to close out our Summer Stock before opening Fall Goods, and will make our prices so low as to insure a sale to all who want to buy.

MERCHANTS and DEALERS who wish to sell again can have goods at the very lowest prices for cash.

jy12 8s

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

HOGS AND DOGS.—I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said city, do issue this my Proclamation, that from and after the 16th day of June, A. D. 1861, every Dog going at large, within the city, shall have around its neck a collar of leather or collar of leather with a metal plate, on which metal collar or plate shall be legibly scribed the name and residence of the owner. Also, that from this date, to the 16th day of September, have no stray put on a good, strong, substantial yard or enclosure, so as effectually to prevent said dog from biting or snapping. All dogs found running at large without said collar and muzzle shall be dealt with according to law.

HOGS.

Any person who shall wilfully suffer his or her Hogs to run at large in this city shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of said animals so running at large, the sum of One Dollar, and it shall be the duty of the policeman, or either of them to seize and take out on a good, strong, substantial yard safe mutuale, so as effectually to prevent said dog from biting or snapping. All dogs found running at large without said collar and muzzle shall be dealt with according to law.

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Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the City of Pittsburgh, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1861.

GEO. WILSON,
Mayor.

jy20 6t

TWENTIETH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, July 15th, 1861.

Adams William;	Tavern,	36 ward,	Pittsburgh.
Anderson William,	do	Upper St. Clair	Township.
Bittman B	do	3d Ward,	Pittsburgh.
Benton Thomas,	do	Lawrenceville.	
Bishop B.	other goods,	4th ward,	Pittsburgh.
Bumgardner John,	Tavern,	1st	do
Clark William,	do	8th	do
Eberhardt Conrad,	selling house,	Lawrence	Township.
Ferrell Hannah,	Tavern,	4th ward,	Allegheny.
Howard Bryan,	do	1st	Pittsburgh.
Jones John,	other goods,	South	Pittsburgh.
Keller J. B.,	Tavern,	1st ward,	Pittsburgh.
King Jane,	do	Ohio	Township.
Peters William,	do	Hampton	Township.
Stiebel F.	do	Lawrenceville.	
Wirts H. F.	Eating house,	4th ward,	Pittsburgh.
Wishart P.	do	Flit	Township.

The Board of Licensers will meet on MONDAY, July 29th, 1861. W. A. HERRON Clerk.

Clerk's Office, July 19th, 1861.

jy19

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.—In unquestionably the most successful and effectual external application for salt rheum, ringworm, tetter, scald head, barber's itch, ulcers, boils, and blotches ever discovered; it has in many thousands of cases accomplished, in a short time, what no other remedy in the world has ever done. Being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, it is perfectly harmless in its effects upon the system, and by absorption in the pores of the skin, and absorbed into the blood, it reaches the very seat and foundation of the disease, it speedily restores the worst of cases to a healthy condition, and in a brief period completes a radical cure.

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

Sold also by H. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy16 d1w1y&eow

Sold also by Druggists generally.

NOTICE.—An Election will be held at the office of the L. S. M. R. R. Co., at the location of their road with the Ohio River, on the 26th 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. EPPY, President.

jy20 4t&3w

CERTIFICATES LOST.—Lost certificates of Stock, Numbers 5 and 6, for ten shares each, and No. 11, for twenty shares of the Capital Stock in the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh. All persons are warned against purchasing the same. Parties interested will show cause, if any, why duplicates shall not be issued instead of those lost.

jy13 d1aw3w

A. D. MILLER.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls. New No. 1 Baltimore Herring;
10 do do No. 3 large Mackerel;
10 half bbls do do do;
50 boxes prime Cream Cheese;
100 do do English Dairy;
250 Bs. Country Shoulders;
100 Bs. do Sides;
1000 Bs. do Hams;

In store and for sale by

H. HIDDLE,
jy17-ms No. 132 Liberty street.

FISH.

50 bbls. No. 3 large Mackerel, new;
100 half bbls. No. 3 do do;
25 kits No. 3 do do;
40 bbls. No. 1 White Fish;
65 half bbls. No. 1 do;
45 half bbls. No. 1 Lake Herring;

For sale by

WAIT & WILSON,
jy18 2-3 Liberty street.

OIL.—30 bbls. first quality Carbon Oil;
20 bbls. Linseed Oil;

This day received and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.
jy20

LIME.—200 bbls. Fresh Lime received and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

CEMENT.—25 bbls. Hydraulic Cement for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.
jy22

Official.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner of Howard and Mercer streets,
New York, July 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on MONDAY, the 29th day of July instant, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing by contract the following materials for Army clothing, delivereable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

20,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for sack coats, 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.
374,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 24 ounces per yard.
117,000 yards kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
6,500 yards sky blue facing cloth.
72,500 yards best quality black alpaca.
700,000 yards flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 64 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
287,000 yards flannel, scarlet and wool dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.
117,000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 71 inches wide, to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.
1,425,000 yards canton flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
834,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.
634,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
50,000 yards brown Hollands, 36 inches wide, best quality.
174,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.
19,000 yards black Filletz, 33 inches wide, best quality.
150,000 yards canvas padding.
31,000 yards buckram, 40 inches wide, best quality.
204,000 sheets wadding, cotton.
110,000 pieces tape, (9 yards,) white, ¾ inch wide
——— silk twist, best quality, per pound.
——— sewing silk, best quality, per pound.
7,000 linen thread, W. L., No. 30 and No. 40, per pound.
12,000 linen thread, blue, No. 30 and 40, per pound.
4,000 linen thread, assorted colors, No. 35 and 40, per pound.
54,000 spools cotton.
6,550 gross hooks and eyes.
23,500 gross coat buttons, best quality.
16,670 gross vest buttons, best quality.
33,350 gross shirt buttons, best quality.
33,350 gross suspender buttons, best quality.
10,525 paste board.
100,000 yards cotton cord.
200,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the center,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 8 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.
300,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 3 slats, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh ¾ pounds per dozen pairs.
800,000 pairs bootees.
200,000 stock felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coarse wool.
200,000 hat cords, worsted, blue 3-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.
200,000 hat cases with feathers, 12 inches long.
200,000 brass eagles.
200,000 brass buttons.
1,500 gross pin tubes, for pantaloons.
——— leather for cock stocks.
——— leather, for cloth straps for caps.
——— leather, for chin straps for caps.
20,000 skirts to coats.
1,000 pairs worsted sides for caps.
9 0 pairs N. G. E. brass scales.
8,500 pairs sergeants' brass scales.
192,500 pairs corporals' and privates' brass scales.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the several standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning the same.

As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the advertisement and the samples in this office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who shall furnish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the name, address and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for all of the articles separately and not any portion of each.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposals that may be deemed extravagant.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment or transfer, without such consent having been obtained (except under process of law) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made on each delivery should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of delalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Cloths," and so addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster U. S. Army,
Box 2288 Post Office.

jy22 8t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner of Howard and Mercer streets,
New York, July 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on MONDAY, the 29th day of July instant, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing by contract the following materials for Army clothing, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

Propose also to state the price of tents complete, delivered at any of the depots of the Quartermaster's department, exclusive of tent poles and tent pins, which will be the subject of separate contracts.

Large supplies will be needed, and the purchase will be made from the lowest responsible bidders, at the time it may become necessary to give the orders.

The prices per foot to child be stated, naming the places at which the bidder offers to deliver.

The following specifications will be strictly adhered to:

HOSPITAL TENT.

14 feet long, 12 feet wide, 11 feet high, with a wall 4½ feet, and having one end lapped, so as to admit of two or more tents being joined and thrown into one, with a continuous covering of roof.

100-PIECE TENT FLY.

22 feet top inches long, 14 feet wide.
WALL TENT.
9 feet long, 9 feet wide, 7 feet high, 4 feet wall
WALL TENT FLY.
15 feet long, 9 feet wide.

SIBLEY TENT.

18 feet diameter, 13 feet high.

SERVANT'S TENT.

9 feet 10 inches long, 7 feet wide, 7 feet 1 inch high.

The tents and "flies" are to be made of cotton duck, of the following weight and dimensions, viz:

For Hospital Tents—
10 inches wide and 22½ ounce per yard
For Hospital Tent Fly—
50 inches wide and 18½ ounces per yard.
For Wall and Sibley Tents—
35½ inches wide and 18 ounces per yard.
For Servant's Tent and Wall Tent Fly—
23½ inches wide and 10 ounces per yard.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning the same.

As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the advertisement and the samples in this office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who shall furnish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the name, address and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for all of the articles separately and not any portion of each.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposals that may be deemed extravagant.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, ass