Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1861.

Gen. Grandy Patterson.

Although very little was said about it at the time, because it was the fashion then to esteem every one loyal, there were many Pennsylvanians who disliked the appointment of Gen. Patterson, and expressed serious doubts as to his loyalty. At the time of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, when every true patriot in Philadelphia was flinging the American Flag to the breezes, the house of Gen. Patterson was undecorated with that sacred emblem, until the people, *en masse*, called upon him and in a measure compelled him to show his colors. It was, at last, but a hesitating, faltering compliance with the public will. There was no genuine patriotism in it, and there was every reason to distrust him, in our judgment, instead of heaping upon him the highest honors. It was not prudent, then, to give utterance to such doubts; but the event has justified the apprehensions of those who knew the man and entertained a fear which prudence counselled them to hush. He had the confidence of Gen. Scott, who reposed unlimited trust in him; and those who doubted could do nothing but hope that the appointment would turn out for the best.

We are not among those who charge him with *treachery*. We do not believe that he is actuated by that ardent patriotism which has fired the people of the loyal States of the Union, but we still think him incapable of deliberate treason. He has large possessions in the South; his relations, many of them, live there and hold offices under the Rebel Government; and his political education has been of the most thorough pro-slavery kind. All these things have helped to deaden that patriotic feeling which is so natural under existing circumstances, and have left him—not a traitor—but a constrained, unwilling worker in a cause which he dared not resist or betray, but in which he had no heart.

Hence the tardiness of his movements; the hesitating policy he has evinced throughout; his carelessness in not ascertaining what the enemy was doing; his failure to move at the right moment; and the merely formal support he has given to the government. His slowness and want of energy have disarranged all the plans of Gen. Scott; and that veteran officer was so disgusted with his failure to move as directed that he would undoubtedly have been removed and disgraced if the expiration of his three months term had not opened to him the door of escape. He retires to private life with a nominally "honorable discharge;" but he carries with him the consciousness that the people heap the blame of a great disaster upon him, and suspect him of that greatest of all crimes—infidelity to the country whose battles he was sent to fight.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, a soldier in Gen. Patterson's army, is very indignant at him, and undoubtedly speaks the sentiments of the entire army in denouncing him. He says:

"He never intended to attack or follow up Johnston. Although Johnston was plainly sent or left in the vicinity of Winchester, to watch this column and prevent its operating on the right of the enemy in the attack on Manassas, and although the business of Gen. Patterson was plainly to rout Johnston's force or to keep them where they were, or to follow them, yet the egotism of Gen. P. seemed to have induced him to imagine that Johnston had some special spite against him, and was bent upon following and attacking him. Hence a host of exaggerated reports constantly sent on to Washington in regard to the movements and designs of the enemy. He ought, certainly, to be court-martialed. At all events, he is a disgraced man, and, as a soldier and public character, entirely ruined. He never was eminent for bravery, or for anything else, that I know of. He is a man of wealth, and has managed to keep himself at the head of the military organization in Philadelphia. But in the Mexican war his courage was impugned. He was always either sick or buying sugar when any fighting was to be done. Moreover, his heart is not with the North in this contest. He has, from the first, done nothing but create and magnify difficulties. I have always thought and have said that his design, from the first, was to dally and putter away the time until the terms of the three months men expired. I am surprised that Gen. Scott tolerated him so long."

The reason given by Gen. Patterson for not attacking Johnston is that nineteen of his regiments were three months men, who refused to stay an hour beyond their time, and that their term of enlistment was so near out that it was unsafe to go into battle with them. In this he does them gross injustice. His regiments were perfectly willing to stay *and fight*; they were unwilling only to stay and not fight. They scorned the idle, useless life he was leading them; but were perfectly willing to stay as long as necessary, if put into active service.

But Gen. Patterson's orders were not to attack or fight Johnston, but, to hold that General in check and keep him from effecting a junction of his forces with those under Beauregard at Bull's Run. *That* was his task, in general terms, and he was to do it, either with fighting or without, as might seem best. So long as he moved forward towards Johnston his army did not speak of returning home; it was only when he retreated to Charlestown and evacuated Martinsburg that they murmured and threatened to return home. Johnston, he says, had 25,000 men, whilst he had but 20,000; but these 20,000 were sufficient to hold Johnston in check, and if Johnston attacked him, he had all the advantage of position and of acting on the defensive. It was not required of him to attack Johnston in his entrenchments at Winchester; but it was required of him to keep Johnston from leaving Winchester for Manassas Junction, and instead of doing this, he retreated with his whole force, leaving open for Johnston the very way he had been instructed to block up. Upon this subject we quote again from the letter in the N. Y. *Times*:

"The slander upon our troops I have already disposed of in my letter of the 19th. In regard to the second reason; it is to be observed that, although, it true, a sufficient reason for not attacking the enemy in their lines, it was no reason whatever for moving away from him and leaving him free to join the forces at Manassas. An army of 20,000 man might well detain, or at least delay, for a long time, the movements of a force even of 40,000 men, particularly if they were embarrassed by a train of heavy guns. The reason given is inconsistent with itself. The fact that Johnston remained in the neighborhood of Winchester so long as this force was in that vicinity, and intrenched himself there, proves that he was not so strong as has been subsequently reported, and also proves that he would not have ventured to move with this army hanging upon his rear, and certainly could not have moved with such rapidity with his heavy guns as to have arrived in time for the action at Manassas.

"But the blunders of this General do not end here. He was either willfully deceived himself or endeavored, whether willfully or otherwise, to deceive the government. When reproved, by telegraph, from Washington, on Friday, for his disobedience of orders in retreating and thus permitting Johnston's escape from Winchester, he replied, on Saturday, that the Government must be mistaken—*that he had the most positive evidence that Johnston was still in Winchester.* The false intelligence, conveyed at that late hour, is the very best service he could have rendered the rebels, if he had had a perfect understanding with them, and had wished to aid them. On next morning (Sunday)—when the battle had actually commenced, and it was too late for a knowledge of the retreat of Johnston to be of any advantage—a second message reached Washington from Gen. Patterson, saying that he had been *mistaken* on the preceding day, and that Johnston's army had escaped.

"These are grave facts, and no explanation yet given can prevent them from fixing a deep stain upon the military character of Gen. Patterson. His weakness, inefficiency, or whatever else it may be called, undoubtedly caused the disaster to our troops at Bull Run. It was the fresh troops of Johnston, whom he permitted to escape, that turned the scale against us there, and the man who could have prevented their escape, but did not, has no cause, that we can see, to complain of the execrations which an indignant people are heaping upon him.

The Sword and the Torch.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is reported to have said, after coming gallantly out of the Bull Run fight, that the surest and quickest way to conquer the South was to take the Sword in one hand and the Torch in the other.

Gov. Sprague has always been known as a conservative politician; but, like most of such politicians who have embarked in this war, he has been led by his patriotism to take a much clearer view of American politics than he ever did before. If he uttered the sentiment attributed to him, it shows that he has a clear head as well as a patriotic heart, and has been able to look fairly in the face the real difficulty in the way.

There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that the demi-savages of the South can be cured by kindness or conciliated by forbearance. So far, throughout this war, they have shown all the barbarity of Sepoys and all the inhumanity of uncivilized Indians. Ferocity, cruelty, treachery, robbery and rapacity have characterised their every step. They are not entitled to the treatment accorded to civilized nations in civilized war. The men who turned their artillery deliberately upon hospitals, cut the throats of the wounded, and fired in cold blood into ambulances, have put themselves beyond the pale of civilized life. They have been educated to burn negroes alive, to tar and feather women, and murder men for differences of opinion; and their barbarous education has culminated in a barbarous warfare, in which we must treat them as barbarians or be shamed at every step. To catch their slaves for them, to put guards upon their property and protect it and them as our army advances, will be as useless as to warm a frozen snake or throw pearls before swine. They will turn again and rend us, when they get a chance. They cannot appreciate such acts, and the government may as well at once give up the thought of pursuing such a course toward them.

No. The true plan is that attributed to Gov. Sprague. The Sword and the Torch. The Sword for their treacherous throats, and the Torch for their property. If our army as it marched into Virginia had left it desolate behind it; if the flames of burning barns and houses had marked its onward path, and fleeing traitors had heralded its coming, there would have been no fight at Bull Run, and negotiation and submission would have closed the war in a few weeks. The Torch, like the Pen, would have been mightier than the Sword.

These may seem harsh words to many; but we write in full view of the record of the barbarities practiced by the savage crew which the government is trying to subdue; and every word we write is warranted by it. When pirates get short shrift and a dangle at the yard arm; when the property of Rebels is confiscated; and when savages are treated as they deserve, we may look for a speedy end to the war and not before.

THE FULL HISTORY OF THE BULL RUN FIGHT will never be written, because it was impossible for any one man to witness any large part of it or learn what was going on at the various points along the line of battle during the day. The battle (if battle it may be called, for it was rather a skirmish on a large scale,) was fought in the woods, along a rocky, hilly line of three miles, with no road or path of communication between the various portions of the army engaged in it. It is true that, by collating the accounts of eye-witnesses who were scattered along the line, some general idea of it may be formed; but the difficulties in the way of obtaining a clear, graphic account of the fight as it really took place, are insurmountable.

And here we may be permitted to say that the letters of the senior editor of this paper, giving his impressions of what he saw, have been ungenerously construed by some persons as intended to give a full account of what transpired on that eventful day. No such intention was entertained. In those letters he described merely that small portion of the fight which he had the opportunity of witnessing. He was present only during the last two hours of the conflict in the centre, and saw nothing whatever of what transpired on the right and left of the centre or in the right and left divisions of the army, except the smoke of the cannonading along the whole line which could be seen from the hill at Centreville. He witnessed the *stampede*, however, from beginning to end, and is qualified to speak of *that* more particularly than of anything else.

The events of that day were a strange mixture of bravery and terror. The men upon our side fought bravely for nine hours, and if they had had officers to bring them off the field in order, their deeds throughout the day would have covered them with renown; but when the stampede commenced they seemed to forget that they were soldiers, that they had reputations to take care of, or that they were perilling the salvation of the country. It was every man for himself and the enemy take the hindmost.

But let that all go. We are willing to try and forget it. We honor the man for the bravery they really showed, and when that is fully understood it will go a long way to atone for the error that followed. That error will soon be retrieved, and in the end, we doubt not, will prove a benefit rather than an injury.

Masked Batteries.

A great deal of nonsense has been written about the "masked batteries" of the Rebels. Their "masked batteries" at Bull Run were nothing but batteries in the woods placed at the most advantageous points. There was no effort to hide them, and the fact that they could not be seen easily, grew out of the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy, and not out of any effort to conceal them. The enemy, of course, took no pains to parade his batteries before our men; he merely availed himself of the natural advantages at his command, and this, we think, has been the case with every "masked battery" yet heard of in this war. There was not, we venture to say, a battery at Bull Run that could not have been plainly seen, at a comparatively safe distance, if a sharp look out had been kept up.

To a commander who goes blundering through the woods, in a neighborhood where the enemy might rationally be expected, without exercising any prudence or watchfulness, every battery which he stumbles on is, of course, a "masked one; but the chances are a hundred to one that it is masked by his own blindness. The battery at Bull Run which Gen. Tyler came upon in the first encounter in that locality, was plainly visible, through a glass, from the top of the ridge opposite, over which our troops poured without once looking, or "feeling" for it, as military men say, with their artillery, and the enemy was scarcely to blame for withholding its fire until our incautious General had thrust his troops right under its nose.

It is time that this talk about "masked batteries" should cease. It is the business of the good military man to proceed very cautiously in an enemy's country, to save his men from unnecessary risks, and to find out where the enemy is before exposing his men to attack. The enemy has a right to every advantage which the nature of the ground gives him; and no man fit to head an army will act upon the presumption that the enemy has not sense enough to avail himself of such advantages.

A FEMALE SPY.—The First Kentucky Regiment, which is now on duty in Western Virginia, arrested a female spy last week. She says she is from Georgia. She came to Cincinnati and enlisted in the First Kentucky Regiment, thinking she would get in General McClellan's army. She was caught writing letters containing our army movements for the enemy. She endured all the hardships of camp life as bravely as any of the "boys," marching at one time a forced march over a rough, hilly country of 60 miles with only two scant meals. She refused to give her name.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FOURTH.—A cloud rests upon the character of this regiment which nothing has yet tended to remove. We have read all the cards and statements published by its officers, but none of them refer to the material facts in the case, which are unquestioned and which reflect with terrible severity upon the regiment. That the term of the regiment was fully up; that it served three months faithfully and did much hard and serviceable work for the government; and that, on the expiration of its term of service, it was honorably discharged, with the compliments of General M'Dowell, are admitted facts; but they do not absolve the regiment from the blame cast upon it by other facts, which are not and cannot be denied.

The term of the regiment, it seems, expired on the 21st. When the "Grand Army," as it is called, took up its line of march from Washington towards Manassas Junction, the Fourth marched with it, as a part of it, and was encamped in the neighborhood of the Rhode Island Regiments, within two miles of Centreville, and only five miles from Bull's Run, on Saturday night, the 20th. On Sunday morning, the 21st, when orders were given for the whole army to move forward to the battle field, the Rhode Island Regiments, the New York 69th, the Fire Zouaves, and other regiments whose terms of enlistment were out, marched forward with the rest, and behaved bravely upon the field; but the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, instead of marching forward with them, turned its face the other way, and marched back to Washington. No explanation can wipe this disgraceful fact away. No formal discharge will excuse it. Nothing short of a peremptory order to leave the field, can justify it, and that was not given. There was nothing to hinder the Regiment from going into the fight, if it had chosen to do it. Other regiments, formally discharged like it, went with their comrades to battle, and it could have done the same. But it did not; and the less the members attempt to explain, and the sooner they re-enlist, under a good Colonel, and go back to the field they abandoned, the better for them.

TRAITORS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.—It seems next to impossible to root the traitors out of the various departments in Washington. They are suffered to remain in every bureau, and every effort to remove them is met with such decided resistance that the Secretaries quail at the task. The will to remove them is not wanting; but the task has been rendered so unpleasant that most of them recoil from the attempt. The plea is that the bureaus cannot get along without them; and the influence brought to bear in their favor is so great that even Republican members of Congress have been known to step in and protest against their removal.

Not long ago a map of Fairfax county, Virginia, was prepared with great care in the War Department, and copies made for the use of several army officers. When Gen. McDowell advanced upon Fairfax Court-House, and took it, *he found one of these maps among the papers thrown away by the enemy.* It was, of course, furnished by one of the employees in the War Department, and it would not be difficult, we fancy, to put a finger on the very man who did it; yet we venture to predict that he will not be removed, nor the other known Secessionists still retained there.

These facts are a disgrace to the administration which permits such a state of things to exist. Washington City, itself, is a thoroughfare for rebel spies. They come and go at pleasure. If arrested, they take the oath of allegiance and are discharged. They carry out a regular mail to the rebel camp and are not disturbed. Perhaps, when one or two more disasters happen to our arms—when it is found that every movement we make is successfully counteracted because communicated beforehand to the rebels, through doors persistently left open by the government, this thing may change; but until then we look for a continuance of what is now so shamefully going on.

BODIES WOUNDED.—The New York *Tribune* publishes Lieut. Col. Elliott, of the N. Y. 79th (Highlanders) as wounded, and also publishes a story about his receiving the dying Col. Cameron in his arms and carrying him off the field, which we are sure the men of his regiment will not verify. We saw him wandering around upon the field of battle, away from his regiment, altogether, which was then in the thick of the fight, and without the sign of a wound upon him. He made no complaint of being wounded, and we know that he made good time off the battle field, being among the foremost and the swiftest of those who fled. Let the Washington reporter for the *Tribune* ask the men of his regiment about him.

POLITICS IN OHIO.—The Republicans in Ohio have called their State Convention, and in place of a strict party Convention they have taken advantage of the discontent that exists at the terms of the Democratic call, and invited a Convention of all loyal citizens who support the administration in its present war policy. The Democratic Convention meets early in August; the other will assemble soon after, and of course nominate the successful ticket.

THE GREAY REGIMENT.—The regiment of Col. Geary, in which there are several companies from Allegheny county, left its encampment near Philadelphia, on Saturday last, and proceeded direct to Harper's Ferry. They are armed with Rifield Rifles, with the formidable sword bayonet, and have been so well drilled that they are ready to take the field at once.

Propositions of Priests and People in an Italian Province.

The Italian paper *Il Voto Nazionale* gives an interesting account of the relative proportion of priest to people in a single Italian province, which *L'Eco* may well quote under the heading of "*Una Spaventosa Statistica*" (Frightful Statistics.) We give a brief summary of its figures.

Umbria contains a population of 493,829 souls. The number of male convents in the province is 220; of female, 121. These are peopled by 2,891 nuns and 2,889 monks; in all 5,189.

This multitude may be thus classified: Bedowed (*gentlemen*), (*i. e.* possessing or having a right to acquire property) monks, 935; nuns, 2,072; mendicant friars, 1,422; nuns, 129.

The value of lands and houses occupied by stars of these ecclesiastical scourges amounts to 43,000,000 lire. (The value of a lire is 19 cents 2) mills, so the above amount in American money is therefore $8,266,200.)

In some districts of Umbria the property held by ecclesiastics in mortmain amounts to a quarter of the whole proprietorship; in others to a half.

There are fifteen bishops and archbishops in Umbria, or one to every 32,800 inhabitants. If all Italy was blessed with a proportional ecclesiasticism, would have 750 bishops, 124,000 monks and 145,600 nuns. In France there are but 80 bishops, or one to every 450,000 souls. If Umbria were provided like France, she would have had but a single bishop.

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.

Such men will be furnished by the U. S. a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistence of the best quality.

The pay ranges from $13 to $22 per month, according to the rank and services of the soldier, and no 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 $300 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.

E. T. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry.

Recruiting Station, National Hotel, Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy31:1md

Public Notices.

A MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the LAKE HOME OIL COMPANY will take place at the office of D. Gill's College, 89 FIFTH street, on SATURDAY, August 3d, at 4 p. m. A proposal to dissolve the Company will be submitted.

By order of the Board of Managers, WM. H. DUFF, jy31:2td Secretary.

FOR DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, Cramps, &c. The BALSAM DE MALTA has been tested and found to be a never failing remedy for Diarrhœa Cholera, Cramps and diseases of the stomach and bowels. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by the proprietor

G. H. MIDLEY,
jy31:1w corner Pasture alley and Fulton street.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of five dollars per share, payable on the 20th instant, to stockholders or their legal representatives, appearing on such at the close of business on the evening of the 20th July, 1861.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
jy22:1d

THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of two dollars per share, payable on demand.

W. B. D. PEARD,
jy24:1w Treasurer.

THE MEMBERS of the STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH—Are hereby notified that the annual election of SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Rooms of the Association on the FIRST MONDAY OF AUGUST, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Those absent from the city are entitled to vote by proxy.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.
jy31:1d

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. 1y16

PROPOSALS FOR OATS.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about two bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must indicate the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at the dock of Q street, at the Government wharf, on or before the 20th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfilment of the same. Also the 4-5 ress in full.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER,
jy31:3t Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 m. on the 7th proximo, to furnish five hundred tons of good merchantable timothy hay, in bales to be delivered at the rail road depot, or at the dock of Q street on the Government wharf, on or before the 20th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay," 4-5d and a good guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the 4-5ds in full.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the hay is delivered.

D. H. RUCKER,
jy31:3t Assistant Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS FOR FURNISHING ARMY SUPPLIES AND HATS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner of Howard and Mercer streets,
NEW YORK, July 25, 1861.

My advertisement of the 17th instant for Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials, is so modified as to receive bids for any portion less than one-fourth of the number of articles advertised for.

D. H. VINTON,
jy31:1t Maj. and Quartermaster.

LAKE FISH—
50 half bbls. White Fish,
50 do Trout,
50 do Herring.
Just received by jy31 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME.—200 bbls. Fresh Lime, just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

CEMENT.—50 bbls. Hydraulic Cement, just received by HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE.—300 boxes Cream Cheese, this day received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED PEACHES.—20 sacks Bright Dried Peaches received by HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE ARTICLE that will meet effectually the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and the various affections of the bowels is the

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

Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of Market street and the Diamond.
jy22

EXTRACTS for the HANDKERCHIEF.

CLOVER, CORDUT DAISY, CAROLINE,
CITRONELLA, MAGNOLIA,
FRAGIPANNI, GERANIUM,
LINDYOSMIA,
HONEYSUCKLE,
JASMIN,
JENNY LIND, JOCKEY CLUB, MAGNOLIA,
HELIOTROPE, MUSK, MOUSELINE,
NEW MOWN HAY,
NOTHING NEW,
ORANGE BLOSSOM,
PATCHOULY,
ROSE GERANIUM, ROSE,
RONDOLETIA,
SANDAL,
SPRING FLOWERS,
SWEET CLOVER, SWEET BRIER,
SWEET BIRDS, SWEET SIXTEEN,
UPPER TEN,
VERBENA,
VIOLET OF THE WOODS.
WEST END.
WILDE, HOWARD & SEWARD, Agents.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
Druggist and Dealer in Family Medicines,
jy27:4M corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank before the

FIRST DAY OF AUGUST,

Will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
jy29:2td

PROPOSALS—Will be received until WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31st, for adding four feet of stone work, to height, and two feet in width, to the stone wall which encloses the Refuge Grounds; the present stone coping on wall to be placed on top of stone when the d feet is added. Also, taking down, say 140 feet of present wall for sets of gates, and rebuilding the same. Materials all to be of the best quality, and the work to be in a good and workmanlike manner; subject to the superintendence and direction of Building Committee of the Board of Managers of Refuge. Terms cash, as work progresses with a reduction of 10 per cent. till the work is completed and approved. All proposals for the work to be by the perch, and left with either of the undersigned.

JOHN RAMSEY, Manchester,
JOHN PHILLIPS, 23 St Clair st } Building Committee.
JAMES M'CANDLESS, 170 Wood st
jy26:3t

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

And now, July 29th 1861, the Court grant a rule on all parties interested, to be and appear in open Court, on Saturday, the 31st day of August next, to show cause if any they have, why the alley in said petition described, viz: an alley twenty feet (21) feet in width, leading from a mulberry alley to another alley, between the property of Smith, Peck & Co., and James Markrull, should not be vacated.

jy22:2taw4w

NOTICE—RIDGE STREET.—The Viewers appointed to View and Assess damage and benefits resulting from the opening of Ridge street, from the West Commons to Allegheny Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny, under the Act of May 1, 1861, will meet on the ground on THURSDAY, August 8th, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m., to fulfill the duties of their appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may appear, if they see proper.

JOHN BISSELL,
WM. DILWORTH, Jr., } Viewers.
WM. MARTIN, Jr.

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, No. 36 Federal street,

Opposite Columbus row, near the Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

jy16:1y

SUBURB AND REASONABLE SHOES JUST RECEIVED

Ladies Extra Broad large sizes of Lasting Congress Gaiters Tie and Vs.

Lasting Slals and Foxed Buskins, Ts and Ss.

French Morocco and Kid fine do do do

ALSO,

Gentlemens' Sewed Congress Buckskin Gaiters

Do French Calf Half Boots.

GEORGE ALBERS, SON & CO.,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets.
jy26

DR. M. O. JONES,

103 WYLIE STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

my6:1m

GRENADINE VEILS,

IN DRAB, BLUE, GREEN, AND BROWN,

Just received by Express at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
jy27 77 Market street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LAMBERT & SHIPTON have this day associated with them Mr. ARCHIBALD WALLACE, under the firm of LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO. The business of Lambert & Shipton will be settled by either partner at the old stand, No. 6 Sixth street.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1861. jy22:1d

COLLARS,

SETS,
SLEEVES, and
ALL KINDS OF EMBROIDERIES,

Still selling off at cost and less than cost for cash at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
jy22 77 Market street.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—A full stock of Wall Paper, of new and desirable styles, and at all prices will be found during the Summer, at the old stand, No. 97 Wood street.

W. P. MARSHALL.
jy13

ILLUMINATED CEILINGS—Both ancient and modern. For sale by

W. P. MARSHALL,
jy22 97 Wood street.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS—of architectural designs. For sale by

W. P. MARSHALL.
jy22

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.—A new lot just received at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.
jy27

FISH—300 pkgs. White Fish, Trout and Herring for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

OATS.—10,000 bush. for sale by

J. A. LIGHTY & CO.
jy19

New Advertisements.

WET DRY GOODS,

CHEAP

J. M. BURCHFIELD,

At his CLOSING OUT SALE, has a lot of goods yet at his late fire on Wood street,

GREAT BARGAINS.

Calicos for 4 cents, worth 6;

Calicos for 6 cents, worth 8;

Calicos for 8 cents, worth 12½;

Lawns for 10 cents, worth 25;

Black and White English Chints 8c worth 12.

This is one of the finest stocks ever offered by gift Dargains, being in addition to the stock stating cost or cost, and less than cost. jy22:3taw

FOR OUR WOUNDED at WASHINGTON.

Immediate Donations Wanted

OF

LOG BY THE CARGO,
WINE AND PURE SPIRITS,
SHEETS AND SHEETING,
FLANNEL AND TOWELING,
MUSLIN TO MUTTING.

Send to the care of

THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
Treasury Building, Washington.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
PROFESSOR HARRIS, M. D., Corresponding Secretary.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. Army.
ALEXANDER S. GHIRARDI, U. S. Army.
ROBERT O. WOOD, M. D., U. S. Army.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, M. D.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Medical Secretary.

Contributions in money are urgently required, and may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer of the Commission, 68 Wall street, N. Y., or GEORGE S. COE, Treasurer of Central Executive Committee, American Exchange Bank, N. Y. jy29:2t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN F. HUNT and HENRY MINER, under the firm of Hunt & Miner, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Henry Miner, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN F. HUNT,
HENRY MINER.

HENRY MINER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HUNT & MINER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWSDEALER,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SIXTH DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

jy22 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AT

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

18 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,
Pert Monnaies,
Fancy Fans,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

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

jy2 DRY GOODS

AT COST,

—AND—

LESS THAN COST,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET STREET,

Are selling off the balance of Spring and Summer Goods at from 25 to 50 per cent. reduction.

GREAT BARGAINS GIVEN.

jy17:3taw

NEW GOODS,

EXTRA CHEAP,

LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,

CAMBRIC AND SWISS COLLARS,

MAGIC RUFFLING,

HAMBURG FLOUNCING,

JACONET EDGING AND INSERTING,

At HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.
jy27:4taw 77 Market street.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GEORGE R. WHITE & CO.,

No. 55 Fifth street,

Have made further reduction in prices for the purpose of clearing out their Summer stock.

All their Velvet EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES,
PEULARD SILKS,
BARZON ANGLAIS,
PLAIN DELAINES,
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS and ORGANDIES,

Will be sold at 25 per cent. less than former prices.

On hand a large stock of Irish Linens of their own importation, which we offer at the lowest cash prices. Also, Bleached Muslins, in all widths at Old Prices.

jy27:4taw

JUST IN SEASON.

Black and White Spotted Lace Veils;

Drab, Grenadine and Tissue Veils;

.....Wide Awake Bonnet Ribbons;

A New Style of Fan for 10 cents;

.....Black Guipure Laces;

New lot of Chenille and Cord Head Nets;

The above are just received by Adams' Express, and are now selling off rapidly.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jy22:2taw Nos 17 and 19 Fifth street.

EMBROIDERIES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

HORNE'S

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Caps, Berthas, Infants' Robes; Gambroons and French Flouncing; Dimity Stripe, &c., &c.

Still continues at 77 Market street,

Where ladies will find the GREATEST BARGAINS, as the stock has been reduced so cheap, and has been sold, in order to close it out before the Fall trade commences.

JOSEPH HORNE,
jy22 77 Market street.

PATENT SHOES

FOR

SMOOTHING IRONS.

No more trouble cleaning Flat Irons.
No more trouble over red hot stoves on ironing days.
No more grumbling about soiled shirts or dresses.
No more troublesome Box Irons.
But the good old FLAT IRON fitted with a beautiful BRASS SLIPPER, at

NO. 87 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite the Post-Office.

jy16:1yd&wf

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls. New No. 1 Baltimore Herring;
50 do do No. 2 Large Mackerel;
10 half bbls do do do;
50 boxes prime Cream Cheese;
100 do do English Dairy;
500 lbs. Country Shoulders;
1000 lbs. do Hams;
1000 lbs. do Hams;

In store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,
jy17:2m No. 183 Liberty street.

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 continue our customers by the low prices of which goods can be sold, which can ONLY BE EXPECTED FOR CASH.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jy17:2m No. 17 Fifth street.

FRENCH WORK COLLARS AND SETS AT COST, at HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.

For Sale & To Let.

FOR RENT—

STORE NO. 121 WOOD STREET.

HORSE AND DRAY FOR SALE.

Enquire of CHADWICK & SON,
jy24 No. 121 Wood street.

DRUG AND HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Consisting of a carefully selected stock of Drugs, and a regular assortment of Hardware, amounting, at cost prices, to $3,000. The store is situated on the corner of one of the busiest business streets of the town, and the establishment has well established cash custom, doing a paying business. Situated in a flourishing town, one hour's ride from the city.

Persons wishing to engage in a profitable business at once, are especially directed to the above. Terms very. Apply to E. M'LAIN & CO.,
jy11:4tw 104 fourth street.

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ONE NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE JUST FINISHED, two stories high, eight rooms, with hall in the centre, cellar and good well of water, with rear yard of ground enclosed with paling fence.

Also, TWO FRAME HOUSES, two rooms each, situate on the Four Mile Run.

Also, a number of those VALUABLE LOTS in the place of "Hidden Grove," containing from ONE-HALF ACRE to SIXTEEN ACRES each, very favorably located for private residences.

Terms for the lots, ONE-TENTH cash, the remainder in ten equal annual payments.

W. C. LECKIE,
At Office of Pittsburgh Real Estate Agency,
my10:3tw Pittsburgh Railway Co., Fourth street.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

TWO ENGINES, in good working order, will be sold on accommodating terms. Cylinders 17 inches diameter, with 3 feet stroke.

The above may be seen on application at the BANNER COTTON MILLS, Allegheny, and can be delivered on the first of July. jy22:3tw1 PARK, PAINTER & CO.

FOR SALE—That splendid Residence, with large lot of Ground,