Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1861.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The Republican electors of Allegheny county, and all others in favor of the perpetuity of the NATIONAL UNION, and maintaining the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT in its efforts to put down Armed Rebellion, are invited to assemble in their various Wards, Boroughs and Townships at their usual places of holding elections in each precinct, on SATURDAY, the 31st of August, to elect FOUR DELEGATES—two to each county convention—both conventions to meet on TUESDAY, September 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m., as follows: 1. The Judicial Convention to assemble at the City Hall to nominate a President Judge of Common Pleas, an Associate Law Judge of District Court, and an Associate Judge of Common Pleas, one Senator, and five members of the House of Representatives, and Director of the Poor. 2. The Political Convention to meet at the Court House, to nominate Sheriff, Coroner, Prothonotary, Treasurer and Commissioner.

The primary meetings in the townships will be held between the hours of 3 and 6 p. m., and of said day. The appointment of the delegates in the townships will be by marking, and in the cities and boroughs by ballot. The chairmen of the two conventions will jointly appoint the executive committee for the ensuing year.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, Chairman.
THOS. K. WILSON, Secty.
au12

"Beware of Entangling Alliances."

These words of caution, uttered in a moment of forethought by a far-seeing Statesman, have grown into a political apothegm, and can be applied as well by political parties as by the people of the nation at large. They come, we think, with especial force to the members of the Republican party in this county at this time. All the aspects of the political horizon combine in warning them to "beware of entangling alliances."

That large portions of the masses of the Democratic party in the loyal States have given a hearty support to the war in behalf of the Constitution and Union we cheerfully admit. Towards all such we feel as brethren fighting in a common cause, and with all such, as individuals, we are perfectly willing to co-operate in united political efforts to sustain the government. In issuing his call for the annual County Convention, the Republican Committee of this county extended a hearty invitation to all such Democrats to join with them at the primary meetings, and we think the action was not merely wise and just, but imperatively called for.

But individuals and parties are distinct. While it is true that very many individual Democrats have given their aid to the war, it is *not* true that the Democratic party, as a party, has done so. On the contrary, it is a lamentable fact that the organization of the party is in the hands of the enemies of the government, who either openly or covertly sympathize with the Rebels.

The Democratic Convention which assembled in this county on the 31st ult., passed the following resolution, among others:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the North were never known to favor or encourage dissolution. But this cannot be said, in truth, for our opponents, who proclaimed "let the Union slide."

Here is an impudent allegation that the Republicans are *not* in favor of the Union; that they are in favor of letting "the Union slide;" and that the Democrats are the only true friends of the Union.

This is analogous, in word and spirit, to the lying resolution of the New York Breckinridge Rebels, that this war is not a war for the Union, at all, but a war for its dissolution, and that the only way to save the Union is to put the government back into democratic hands!

It may be that "the democracy of the North were never known to favor or encourage dissolution;" but democratic conventions have been known to lie, and never did a convention lie more foully than this one, which resolved that the Republicans were unfaithful to the Union. Such conventions may declare themselves to be the friends of the Union; but we prefer to place little or no reliance upon the professions of men who, at such a time as this, wilfully bear such false witness. There are plenty of men in the North who sympathize with the South—who are rebels at heart and traitors in purpose; *but not one of them is to be found in the ranks of the Republicans.*

The Democratic organization of Allegheny county, however, while it thus indirectly betrays its unity with the organization elsewhere, is much more moderate in its tone than the same organization throughout the State and nation. In nearly every other county in Pennsylvania it shows itself on the side of the Rebellion. Nearly every Democratic paper in the State is opposed to the war. In Washington, Westmoreland, Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Dauphin—everywhere, in fact, its organs are as outspoken as the New York *Day Book* and the newspapers in Maine and New Hampshire which were suppressed by an indignant people. *In every Democratic county in the State the Democratic County Committees have called exclusive Party Conventions, carefully shutting out the Republicans from all participation in them; and all the nominations so far made are of men sympathizing with the Rebellion.* And not only so; *but in every other county in which the Republicans offered to unite with them they have rejected the offer.* They rejected such offers in Washington, Chester, Wayne and other counties; and in Philadelphia, when such an offer was made, it was contemptuously thrust aside, the leaders declaring that they were able to elect a clean Democratic ticket, this fall.

We do not take any pleasure in saying these things; but the facts are just as we state them. The whole organization of the party in this State is in the hands of those who are opposed to the war; and we warn the Republicans of this county to beware of entangling alliances with such an organization.

And it is not merely in Pennsylvania that the same state of things exists elsewhere. In Iowa, Ohio, Vermont, New York and Maine, the democrats have refused to unite in making joint nominations, when asked by the Republicans to do so, preferring to put themselves in an attitude of hostility to the National Administration. Utterly unable, as the Philadelphia *Press* says, to achieve a victory in a single election district, their cry now is to *divide our people*, and, by dividing them, to *assist the Southern traitors, and to give encouragement to our foreign foes*, who are only waiting to see the Government of the United States fall to pieces, in order that they may *gloat over its ruins.*

A few evidences of the temper of these men will suffice to show that the language we have used is not too strong. In Connecticut, W. W. Eaton, who was the democratic candidate for United States Senator before the last Legislature, used the following language, at a recent meeting in Bloomfield, in that State:

"I was told that this meeting would be broken up. Mark the prediction—within thirty days, ten thousand men will be in council in Hartford county, to demand that a stop shall be put to this damnable, unnatural war. The man who does not consider it such is not fit to live."

And the Bridgeport *Farmer*, of the same State and politics, on the 19th of July, spoke as follows:

"The rebel soldiery, as you term them, Mr. *Courier*, are not fighting for money. Like our Revolutionary fathers, they are fighting for their just rights.

"In the revolution of 1776, the forces of King George were the ones who fought for money. In the revolution of 1861, the *forces of the despot Lincoln are the ones who are fighting for money.* Men who fought for their constitutional rights in 1776 did not want to be hired to do it. Neither do the men who are fighting for their constitutional rights in 1861."

In Maine, at the State Convention held last Wednesday, the Committee on Resolutions, by a majority of one, reported in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion. The report was set aside, in full convention, by a vote of 240 to 180, and a substitute adopted, opposing the war and recommending a National Convention for the purpose of adopting measures that will pacify the rebellions. This example will undoubtedly be followed throughout all the Northern States.

To show what is expected, under such circumstances, of the Northern democracy, we quote the following from the Louisville *Courier*, an avowed Rebel organ:

"The Northern Democracy are now speaking out, and their trumpet tones will be heard over the highest hills and in the deepest vales. The banner is inscribed with that beautiful word PEACE."

"Peace" among the Rebels, means a concession of all their demands.

Read, also, what the N. Y. *Tribune* says, of the course now pursued by Democrats from that State:

"We learn from a reliable source that emissaries are busy in sowing mischief and fomenting discontent in the army of the Potomac. This is especially true of the New-York regiments. The semi-Secessionists, who are laboring to disorganize them, are Democratic politicians of our own State. They seize upon some real causes of complaint in regard to food, clothing, and the like, and aggravate and magnify them. They try to induce troops that were called into the service under the New-York two years's act, to insist upon their discharge at the end of three months. So far has this spirit of evil permeated the army, that some of the officers and soldiers of Democratic politics are beginning to talk about the war having gone far enough, and that we ought now to compromise our difficulties and make peace. These mischief-makers in and around the camps are set on and backed up by sympathizing politicians at home.

Beyond all question, this effort to demoralize the army of the Potomac is part of a well organized plan to discourage enlistments, to foment complaints among the troops now in the field, and generally to embarrass the Government and either secure a disgraceful compromise, or force the war to a dishonorable close. Evidences of this conspiracy among some portions of the Democracy are breaking out all over the country. They are too palpable not to strike the most superficial eye."

It is idle for men to shut their eyes to such facts as these. They cannot be ignored. Disguise it as any one may the fact is still clear that the democratic party of the North, as a party, is gradually working itself into the position of an anti-war party.

We are speaking, be it understood, of the organization, as such. To the patriotism of very large numbers of the democratic party we bear ready witness. With all such we are ready to coalesce; and to all such we are at all times ready to do honor. But their patriotism does not change the character of the democratic organization. It is in bad hands, and they are using it unscrupulously against the government.

That traitors are neither few nor far between, in this county, we need not go far to prove. They can be heard or heard of on almost every corner. Every man, from his own personal experience, can point them out. Yet these men, and they are the men who control the democratic organization, are all in favor of a "Union" ticket in this county. Of course. It is their only chance of getting into power and place. Let every Republican, who has any pride in that honored name and the principles it represents, beware of entangling alliances with such men.

The Naturalized Soldiers.

We notice that several of our Southern exchanges, in commenting upon the battle at Manassas, speak in the highest terms of the bravery of the 69th New York Regiment, (the Irish brigade commanded by Col. Corcoran,) but their testimony was not needed to convince the country of the zeal, fidelity, and courage which an immense body of its naturalized citizens are willing and eager to display in the service of their adopted country, and in defence of the Constitution they have sworn to defend. These services do not pass unnoticed or unappreciated, and nothing is more common than to find those who, in former years, were full of prejudice against all who were not born upon our soil, and who doubted the loyalty and patriotism of those who sought a refuge among us from foreign oppression, expressing their gratitude and admiration for the very men whom they once distrusted and maligned. The immense number of Germans and Irishmen, as well as emigrants from other countries, who are now performing faithful and important service in our army, has secured for them and their countrymen among us a hold upon the affections and respect of loyal American citizens which no future agitation can weaken.—[Phila. Press.

SERRILL'S MONEY.—A morning paper, with its usual minuteness of description, says that the money taken from Serrill, the rebel agent arrested in the Persia, was in "five, ten, twenty and fifty pound Bank of England notes." Those who have seen the money know that it consists of forty £1,000 notes, of the description generally known as the "post" notes of the Bank of England.

These notes are payable to the order of Serrill, and of course are worthless without his endorsement. It is extremely probable that he will not have an opportunity of endorsing them for the benefit of the Confederate States during his residence at Fort Lafayette, where he will undoubtedly be sent; and there is reason to believe that his residence there will be prolonged till the rebellion is suppressed.—[N. Y. Post.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Burning of Hampton.

Having visited the ruins of this once beautiful place, last Wednesday, and having gathered personal knowledge of its destruction from picket guards on the ground, and from persons at Fortress Monroe, I must bear testimony against the report industriously circulated in the South and by some papers in the North, that Gen. Butler was the author of that gross barbarity.

Hampton was a lovely village, lying three and a half miles from Fortress Monroe, in the direction of Newport News. It had many fine residences, and was a place of popular resort in summer. In the outskirts of it, in the direction of the Fort, is the summer residence of John Tyler, the hypocritical traitor, *quondam* the author of a "peace convention."

Nearly, if not quite, half of the residents were strong Union people. On the night of its destruction our picket guards were stationed along the run, a stream perhaps two hundred feet wide, in some parts more. They clearly saw the vandal hordes applying the torch, and running from house to house with combustible materials.

From the rapidity of the fire they supposed the rebels to be using turpentine, oils and tar. An attempt was made by them to burn the bridge, which would have been successful had not our troops fired upon them. At Fortress Monroe the belief was quite common, at first, that Gen. Butler had ordered the firing of the town, and was only corrected, among the troops and laborers there, by the Union refugees who flocked to the Fort for safety. The approach of Magruder with his large force was not known or expected, hence the first impression of those not near Hampton was that, for some reason, best known to himself, our own commander had applied the torch.

But now there are none in that region, except a few traitors, who, like the rebel batteries, are masked, but that are fully satisfied he had nothing to do with it.

Throughout the South, and even in Baltimore, the rebels enlarge upon the barbarity of our Government in the destruction of that town. It is held up as the strongest proof of the "beauty and booty" chase of their Chief Beauregard. As the whole rebellion was based upon the grossest falsehoods, in regard to the sentiments and purposes of the North, so it has to be fed and supported by the most adroit and stirring lies respecting the operations of our army. I have not the least doubt that Magruder had that town burned, chiefly to excite the people of the South, and to rally them to the support of a sinking cause. Already they were complaining of the scarcity of money, the prostration of business and the bankruptcy, if not, also, starvation, staring them in the face. Unless an appeal to their passions could cause them to forget such grievances and to rush to the battle-field, he saw the end of treason close at hand. Therefore the beautiful town was most ruthlessly destroyed, and its destruction charged on Butler. After burning the town, Magruder retreated to Yorktown with all his forces, satisfied with the "ruin he had wrought."

J. P. D.

Governor Meriwether on Bible Affairs—Abram and Lot.

The Governor says that we should do with the South as Abram did with Lot. Lot peaceably "seceded" from Abram and settled in "the cities of the plain and pitched his tent toward Sodom." Our friend Harney, who has considerable advantages over the Governor in Bible matters, in reply to the Governor, said that Lot did not make much by his "secession" from Abram into Sodom. Divine vengeance visited a catastrophe on Lot's territory of secession. What do the secessionists think of Governor Meriwether's stigma upon secession, in comparing it to Sodom and Gomorrah? However, we suppose they know but little on such subjects.

In Governor Meriwether's Bible argument, Abram represents the Union and Lot represents Secession. We accept the parable. The Governor must not mangle the word of God. Since he appeals to a part, he must take the whole, and he must remember that after Lot had gone off on secession, "the Lord said to Abram, Lift up now thine eyes and look from the place where thou art, northward and southward and eastward and westward: For ALL the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever. And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed be numbered."—[Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The firing which was heard last night from the direction of the lower Potomac, proceeded from a new battery which had been erected by the enemy at a point a mile or two below Acquia Creek. The rebels suddenly opened fire upon the Government steamer Pocahontas, but inflicted no damage.

This is the fourth battery which has been erected at that point. Its situation is very near the shore of the river. The Pocahontas was obliged to withdraw in consequence of her inability to return the fire effectually. Our officers report that unless the Government takes immediate action to expel the rebels from these positions on the banks of the river, navigation will be completely closed. The enemy's batteries already command a large part of the Potomac.

Since our capitalists have taken the new government loan so freely, the Treasury Department entertains no doubt that it will be largely taken abroad, in spite of the croaking of the newspapers.

Advices which have been received here from Kentucky state that the new Union legislature will request Breckinridge and Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

The Union men in Kentucky and Tennessee say that a great Federal victory in Virginia, when the next battle occurs, will extinguish the rebellion in those States.

The rebels continue their barbarous practice of firing upon our pickets. Cases of this kind occur nearly every night.

Judge Nelson, of Tennessee, is in jail at Richmond.

The Richmond papers, at last, admit that the burning of the village of Hampton, Virginia, was the work of their own men.

Who are the Vandals Now?
THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

It will be seen by extracts from southern papers, which we publish in another column, that the Confederates avow the burning of Hampton as their own act. One who accompanied the expedition charged with the duty of setting this Virginia village on fire, states in these letters that it was done in pursuance of orders from Gen. Magruder himself—who had thought it best to destroy the town, though his reasons for such a judgment are not assigned. The writer gives details of the whole proceedings, and says that as they approached they were fired upon by the sentinels of the Union Army, who were unable, however, to make any effective resistance. He says the expedition was one of great danger, as they might have been shelled from Fortress Monroe. We are glad that Gen. Butler did not fire upon them. By this forbearance he has left to them the entire responsibility of this act of wanton barbarism.

When the burning of Hampton was first made known, the Richmond papers made it the occasion for the most unbounded denunciation of the Union army, by whom it was assumed to have been perpetrated. Now that the facts are known they will probably modify their censure. We are not surprised to learn, however, that the act does not meet unanimous approval even in the Confederate army. If the advance of Union troops is to be resisted by the burning of Virginia towns and villages, the people of that State can scarcely be expected to evince much alacrity in a cause marked by such barbarous and wanton destruction of their property.—[N. Y. Times.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL

From Pilot Knob.

The mail agent upon the Iron Mountain Railroad reached this city at 5 P. M. yesterday, and reports that the rebels under the command of Gen. Hardee commenced, on yesterday, a retreat southward. Hecker's regiment and another Illinois regiment—the Twenty-first or Twenty-fourth—started in pursuit for the purpose of intercepting him. The troops were most anxious to get after him, and departed in high spirits.

The rebels had about 1,500 men at Fredericktown, and about 6,000 at Greenville, as reported by the scouts who came in with the news of Hardee's retreat.

Everything was quiet at the Knob. Capt. Gantt brought up on the train five prisoners, among them the Sheriffs of Iron and Madison counties. Judge Perryman, of Cadet, a notorious rebel, was arrested, on Thursday, and taken to the Knob.

It is now thought that Pillow is not moving in force on Bird's Point, but is moving to reinforce McCulloch and also on Ironton, and if successful, to strike at St. Louis. The battle between Lyon and McCulloch dashes his hopes in that direction, though there is no doubt that his main bodies have moved in those directions. He has fallen into the trap, and the federal forces will yet catch him. The most active movements were going on at Bird's Point yesterday. The fortifications are being rapidly completed. Late in the evening an order was received from Gen. Fremont to move four regiments from Bird's Point by steamers to Herculaneum, a port about thirty miles below St. Louis, in order to reinforce Biand's and Lyon's forces. The Uncle Sam, the D. A. January and Rob Roy are the steamers. The regiments ordered off are Col. Turchin's, Col. Wallace, Col. Dougherty and Col. Lawler, if I am correctly informed. They start early this morning.

From this indication from headquarters of General Fremont, and doubtless he is well informed, the enemy will make no formidable demonstration on Bird's Point, but we expect plenty of skirmishing.

ROLLA, THURSDAY, August 15, 1861.

All is military parade and bustle here at present. Two Illinois regiments—the Fourteenth, under Col. Palmer, and the Fifteenth, under Col. Turner—arrived yesterday afternoon. They marched to-day for their camp, about four and a half miles West, to Pentzell's Spring, at the junction of the Little Piney and Big Beaver, where excellent water is found.—*St. Louis Evening News.*

Are We Prepared?

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 17, 1861.—All the talk and all the apparent movements on the part of the Rebels toward a direct attack upon Washington, about which there is much anxiety and excitement, are merely feints to cover Davis's real purpose. That purpose is the closing of the lower Potomac, and the throwing of a strong army across the river into St. Mary and Charles counties, both of which are out-and-out Secession in sentiment. This done, they will march up to Annapolis and shut off that route also, leaving only the Baltimore Railroad open to the Government, and that can be closed at a moment's notice by a midnight foray upon the bridges, as the Kane conspirators proved to our cost.

This is the real design of the Rebels, and as soon as they get a few more secreted batteries along the river, they will attempt to put it into execution. Once established in Maryland, they count upon a formidable rising of the secessionists of that State, and the investment of Washington with almost a certainty of success.

Rely upon it, the Capitol is not out of danger, nor will any amount of secrecy as to army movements, however judicious such a course may be, improve the matter. The Rebel force in Virginia outnumbers ours, and it is daily increasing. Is our augmentation going on at the proper speed, or are we on every occasion to oppose a greatly superior force, as in the case of the brave Lyon, and in almost every case since the war began?

The Case of Mr. Faulkner.

Ex-Minister Faulkner was indeed arrested as a hostage for the return of our Congressmen and others, but proof of his treason is already in hand, and the State Department holds the clue to overwhelming evidence of his guilt. Letters which he has written since his incarceration, containing grave misrepresentations of his arrest and its causes, was not allowed to go to their destination.

A Camp near New York.

Egbert L. Viele, of New-York, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and will be put in charge of a camp of rendezvous and instruction, to be established near New York, probably on Long Island, possibly on Staten Island or Westchester county. Mr. Viele is an army officer, and resigned in 1853.

A California Major General.

Henry Wager Halleck, of California, was made a Major General of Volunteers to-day. He is a New Yorker by by birth, and graduated at West Point in 1839.

Military Notices.

CAPT. HERRON'S CAVALRY COMPANY.—ATTENTION! JEM CAVALRY COMPANY—All members of this Company, including those having leave of absence, will report at their quarters, Camp Wilkins, THIS DAY, August 20th, at 4 o'clock p. m., without fail. By order of the Captain.
ABRAHAM S. MAXTON, O. S.
au20

ONE FULL COMPANY MORE will be taken in Col. D. H. Williams' Regiment, now in camp at Suffolk Park, Philade'phia. This Regiment is clothed and equipped, and will leave for Washington within a week. No part of a company to go into Camp Wilkins and fill up need apply.
DAVID H. WILLIAMS,
au19.3t Col Commanding, 31 Reg. Pa. Vols.

HO, FOR WASHINGTON!
WANTED, 40 ABLE MEN,
To fill the ranks of the SHIELDS GUARDS, Co. I, 13th Regiment, to the war complement. This Corpany has been in service and has been accepted by Col Thos. A. Rowley. They will be fully equipped before leaving the city and will leave season as full. Recruiting office, No. 30 Wood street.
WM. G. GALLAGHER, Captain,
JAMES M'GREGOR, 1st Lieutenant,
CHARLES ROGERS, 2d do
au19

ALLEGHENY GREYS.—The undersigned are authorized to recruit
50 MEN,
To fill up the ranks of the Allegheny Greys, for Col. Alex. Hay's Regiment. Office at Washington Hall, Rebecca street. Apply to JAS. D. McGILLICUDDY,
au19.1t A. H. HARBOURS.

ATTENTION!—A few more men wanted to fill up a Company now recruiting for Col. T. A. Rowley's Regiment. Apply at College Hall, entrance on Fifth street.
LIEUT. M'ILWAINE, 13th Regiment.
aud 1f A. P. CALLOW, Sergeant Major, 13th Reg't

Public Notices.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—FRANCIS KARN, of the Borough of Tarentum, will be a candidate for the above office.

Mr. Karns has been long and well known in this county. A life-long Whig and Republican, he has ever evinced a firmness and integrity of purpose that well fit him for the discharge of official duties.
au20 1t.*

ALLEGHENY POST OFFICE, August 19, 1861.
I AM PREPARED to exchange Government POSTAGE STAMPS of the New issue for their equivalent of the old styles, during a period of Six Days from this date, after which time the old stamps will not be recognized in payment of postage at this office.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, P. M.
au19:6t

POST OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 19, 1861.
POST OFFICE NOTICE.

STAMPS.

I am prepared to exchange POSTAGE STAMPS of the New Style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date hereof, *after the expiration of which time* the old stamps will not be received in payment of postage on letters or papers sent from this office. Neighboring Post masters can exchange here.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, P. M.
au19

POST OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, August 16, 1861.
I AM PREPARED to exchange the new style of Government STAMPED ENVELOPES for their equivalent of the old issue, during a period of six days from this date. After that date the old style of stamped envelopes will not be recognized in payment of postage on letters sent from this office.
The new style of Postage Stamps is not yet received, but may be expected in a few days, of which due notice will be given.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, P. M.
au16 6t

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—I am prepared to exchange ENVELOPES of the New Style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice. The latter will not *thereafter* be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office.
au16-6t S. F. VON BONNHORST, P. M.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug 10th, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, have declared, upon the Capital Stock, a Dividend of two dollars per share, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant.
au12-1w THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, July 22, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of two 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.
jy23-1w

New Advertisements.

CAPTAINS OR LIEUTENANTS,
FORMING COMPANIES
FOR THE WAR,
Would do well to call and get their Posters and Handbills of
W. S. HAVEN,
No. 84 Third street,
Who is prepared to print small or large, according to the desire in,
FANCY COLORS,
To attract
ATTENTION.
au13

NOTICE.—The undersigned, a Trustee, (successor of J. Edgar Thompson, esq.) under the provisions of a Mortgage Deed, executed by the Pittsburgh, New Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company, to said Thompson, his successor in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns, dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1856, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver county, in Mortgage Book D, pages 189, 190, 191, 192 and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, No. 1, pages 462, 470, 471, 474, 475 and 476, will on the 5th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said Mortgage, cause to be sold at Public Auction, the following described property, rights and franchises, to wit: The road of the said Pittsburgh, New Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company, lying between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the said county of Beaver, and the town of New Castle, in said Lawrence county, being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way and the land occupied thereby, depot grounds and all appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage made by said Company, by the name and style of the New Castle and Darlington Railroad Company to said county of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence county, in Mortgage Book, No 1 page 215, &c. Default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds given under said first mentioned mortgage, for a period exceeding sixty days after demand being made thereof, and request having been made by the holders of at least one-half of said bonds overdue, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale, cash.
au19:1tws JOHN M. TIBBANY, Trustee.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, in and for the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania:
G.S. In the matter of the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifth Street: No. 2, June Term, 1857.
And now, August 19th, 1861, the report of the Auditors appointed in the above case, January 11th 1861, being this day presented to Court, it is ordered and directed that the same be filed, and confirmed nisi: And it is ordered that the same shall be confirmed absolutely, on Sat day of August, 1861, unless exception to the same be filed in the meantime, and that notice of this order be published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, three times. [By the Court.]
Attest: W. A. BARBAN, Clerk.
au20.2t do do

BENZINE.
FOR REMOVING
OIL, BUTTER, TALLOW, TAR, WAX CANDLE,
FRESH PAINT AND DIRT,
From Furniture and Clothes. It is also used
For Cleaning Gloves
Without changing their color. It will also remove Greasy Stains from engravings, Drawings, Plans, and all kinds of papers, and also from fine Silk Ribbons of all colors, which it makes look equal to new. Directions for use accompany each bottle For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
au20 3t corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
77 Market street.
Coburg Bonnets,
Shaker Hoods,
Hoop Skirts; new styles,
French Corsets,
Cotton Hosiery,
Hair Nets, new styles,
Round Combs,
Notions and Fancy Goods.
Wholesale buyers supplied at the very lowest rates
au19 FOR CASH.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, August 16, 1861.
THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, out of the profits of the last six months, applicable to the reduction of Stock Notes.
F. A. BIRMINGHAM, Secretary.
au17:1w

FIELD TELESCOPES,
FOR OPERIORS.
G. R. SHAW, Optician, 58 Fifth st.
au20:1t Next door to Express Office.

HYDROMETERS and THERMOMETERS combined for Carbon Oil Dealers' Made and sold by G. R. SHAW, Optician, 58 Fifth street.
au20:1t Next door to Adams' Express Office.

JUST RECEIVED,
ARMY CANVAS SHOES,
At GEO. ALBERS, SON & CO'S,
au10 No. 71 Wood st., corner of Fourth.

JUST RECEIVED IN STORE, and for sale 30 gals. pure Blackberry Wine,
10 do do Elder do,
1 bbl. Wild Cherry Brandy
au10 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

IN STORE, and for sale,
2 bbds. Pale (Covered Hams)
50 do. Bacons,
20 bbls. N O Molasses,
10 do Pure Strung Vinegar.
au20 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

EGGS—6 bbls. fresh, received and for sale by S. RIDDLE,
au10 2t 138 Liberty street

BAYONET SCABBARDS.—Another lot just received. Companies not yet supplied will please send their orders.
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
au3 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth.

CANVASSED HAMS—An Eastern article, for sale by WM. B. HAYS & CO.,
au8.tus 227 Liberty street.

GENTS' LINEN SHIRTS AND COLLARS—A new lot at HORNE'S,
au19 77 Market street.

DR. M. O. JONES,
103 WYLIE STREET,
my21:3m PITTSBURGH.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
Fancy Silks at cost and less,
Fancy Silk Robes for $20, worth $30,
Embroidered Collars 50c., worth $1,
do do 75c., worth $1 25,
do do $1, worth $1 75,
do Sets at half price,
Dress Goods of every description,
at cost and less than cost.
Call soon and secure a bargain. au19

DRY GOODS
AT COST
—AND—
LESS THAN COST,
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET STREET,
Are selling off the balance of Spring Summer Goods at from 25 to 50 per cent. reduction.
GREAT BARGAINS GIVEN.
jy27-3m

Wants.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 250 able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35, not less than five feet four and a half inches in height, to enter the Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Each man will be furnished with a good horse and full equipments, ample clothing and subsistence of the best quality. The pay ranges from $14 to $22 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. No minor will be enlisted without the *written* consent of parent, guardian or master. By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment is altered to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to 160 acres of land and $100 bounty from the United States. Attention is called to the fact that the government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers and non-commissioned officers from the ranks. Advancement is therefore open to all who enlist. $2 Bounty will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier who presents an accepted recruit. All men to the number of 65, will be enlisted for the Company of
SEWELL H. BROWN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry,
au12t1 Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—Bonds and Mortgages for the following sums, for three years:
One Mortgage for $500;
One do for $1,000;
One do for $1,100
One do for $2,000.
Apply at [aul7] PETTY'S, 13 St. Clair street.

HORSES WANTED—For the U. S. SERVICE.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of Artillery Horses Bays, browns or blacks, from 15 to 16 hands high or upwards: from 5 to 9 years old; free from blemish or disease, well broken, and square trotters in harness. We will be at the stables of Rody Patterson, in Pittsburgh, from Tuesday, the 20th, till Saturday, the 24th. au16-3t ALLISON & LOWTHER.

For Sale & To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
10,000 bush. Connellsville Oven Coke.
au20 S. H. VOIGT & CO.

FOR RENT.—We will rent the large and commodious Warehouse now occupied by us as a Wholesale Grocery, on very reasonable terms, as we intend changing our business. The location is one of the most desirable in the city. Call soon as there are sure a number of applicants.
an 19 1w JOHN T. M'COMBS & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.—The following articles will be sold at Public Sale, in Sharpsburg, at the residence of Daniel Wikert, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.: Two Cows, one White and one Red, Fine Watch one Gun, Game Chickens, Corn, Potatoes, Household Furniture, &c., two Wild Geese, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known at the sale by the administrators. JOHN ENGLAND,
au16.4t SAMUEL COYLE.

VALUABLE OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on French Creek, embracing between 10 and 11 acres. There are on the property six wells in various progress, three of which are at sufficient depth to justly operating. Connected with the wells is a powerful engine, in good running order. This property is adjoining the celebrated M'Cormick farm and is perhaps one of the best oil sites in that region. We offer a great bargain on easy terms of payment, or will exchange for real estate in or adjoining the city. For particulars apply to
B. McCALLIN & CO.,
au9 No. 54½ Fourth street.

TO LET.—A first-class Dwelling House entirely new, with 9 rooms, and with all modern improvements, located on Tunnel, between Wiley street and Pennsylvania avenue. Terms easy.
au8-tf L. S. GRAFF.

FOR SALE.—A good route on the *Evening Gazette* for sale. Inquire at THIS OFFICE, between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. au8-tf

FOR SALE—A second-hand SAFE, with double doors, in good order, will be sold low by REYMER & BROTHERS,
jy4 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

ENGINE FOR SALE—ABOUT FIVE HORSE POWER, in good order, now driving three power presses in this office. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address at GAZETTE OFFICE,
jy27-tf Fifth street, near Smithfield.

FOR RENT—The STORE HOUSE, corner Federal and Water streets, City of Allegheny, one square below the market, and immediately opposite the stores of H. P. Schwartz and J. L. Carnaghan & Co. R. H. DAVIS.
mh28tf

FOR SALE—That splendid Residence, with large Lot of Ground, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, situated within two minutes' walk of the Wilkinsburg Railroad Station. The house is large and finished in modern style, at present occupied by Moore Thompson. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to W. A. ANDERSON,
au14-tf corner of Water and Market streets.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE
TWO ENGINES, in good working order will be sold on accommodating terms—Cylinders 17 inches diameter, with 5 feet stroke. The above may be seen on application at the BANNER COTTON MILLS, Allegheny, and can be delivered on the first of July.
jy25-3md PARK PAINTER & CO.

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,
FOR RELIEVING
FOR RELIEVING
FOR RELIEVING
COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Also for purifying the breath and strengthening the voice.
Just received by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Just received by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Just received by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of Market street and the Diamond.
au19 corner of Market street and the Diamond.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, July 26, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the undersigned is prepared to settle all claims, duly authenticated, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, incurred for the purposes of transportation, prior to September 7, 1859, by paying thereto twenty five per cent. in cash, and the remainder in scrip, convertible into the third mortgage bonds of the new Company about to be organized, under a plan agreed upon by the Committee of Stockholders and Bondholders of the said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, dated October 22, 1858. Parties holding such claims will apply immediately at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Fifth street.
E. D. MESELER,
au20:2w Attorney for the Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE A. C. S., MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, August 17, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for COMMISSARY'S STORES at this office, until 12 o'clock, m., August 24th, for the supply of the United States Troops at Camp Wilkins. The following supplies will be required for the month of August. For the subsequent months the quantities will be increased as may be required, not to exceed rations for 2,000 men:
20—Thirty barrels Flour.
1000—One Thousand pounds of Bacon.
6—Six bushels Beans.
400—Four Hundred pounds Rice.
500—Five Hundred pounds Coffee.
90—Ninety gallons Vinegar.
100—One Hundred pounds Candles.
200—Three Hundred pounds Soap.
400—Four Hundred pounds Salt.
2000—Two Thousand pounds Fresh Beef.
The bids will be opened at the time above indicated and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who can give sufficient guarantee that he will supply articles of the best quality, and comply with this contract.
JAMES A. EKIN, C. S. U. S. A.
au17:2d

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, August 17, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my office, until