Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

IN pursuance of a resolution, adopted by the REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, at their meeting held on Saturday, May 24th, 1862, notice is hereby given that PRIMARY MEETINGS will be held in the various Wards, Boroughs and Townships of the County, at the usual places of holding elections in each Precinct, on SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1862, for the election of TWO DELEGATES from each Precinct, to a Convention, to be held on the FOLLOWING MONDAY.

The Convention will assemble on MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862, at the COURT HOUSE, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate a PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS, &c., an ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS, &c., and a COUNTY CONTROLLER, and to elect DELEGATES to the STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, to be held in JULY, 1862.

The Primary Meetings in the townships will be held between the hours of 3 and 6 p. m., and in the cities and boroughs between 3 and 7 p. m., of said day. The appointment of the delegates in the townships will be by marking, and in the cities and boroughs by ballot. J. F. DRAVO, Chairman.

S. SCHOYER, Jr., Secretary.

ON our fourth page will be found some extracts from an eloquent speech delivered by Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, at Harrisburg, at the close of the late session of the Legislature.

The Republican County Convention, Which is to meet next week, is for the purpose of nominating candidates for the two law judgeships, for County Controller, and to elect Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and for no other purpose. The nominating convention for the other offices is not called yet, and will not be probably for two months to come.

The primary meetings take place on Saturday next. We hope there will be a large attendance of the Republican voters at that time.

The Way to a Lasting Peace.

The Baltimore *American*, in an article on the dangers to which slavery is exposed in Maryland, makes the following statement, which is too well established to be doubted by any candid man, but which is avoided in all the arguments of the Democratic press:

Again, one great fact is undeniable, and that is that, as a body distinct from all others, the slaveholders, *were, and are, revolutionists, Secessionists, disloyal!* It may appear curious as a fact; it may startle some, but it is nevertheless true, and as easily demonstrable as any other fact. We do not mean to say that amongst them there are not large numbers of Union men, some of the truest, too, in the State; but just as certain as disaffection is paramount in certain counties in the State, just as certain it is that *there* the institution is strongest. The fact, too, thus shown, is by no means singular. The rule holds good in every Southern State. The mountain counties in every one of them are comparatively loyal, the lower country disloyal. Eastern Tennessee, Eastern Kentuck, Western Virginia, Western Maryland, Northern Alabama, all demonstrate the same condition of things, and therefore we unhesitatingly state it as a fact which, however unpalatable in certain quarters, cannot be controverted, and must be recognized in dealing with this question.

Slaveholders, as a rule, are disloyal, are Secessionists, are revolutionists. They originated the war, they wage the war, they keep up the war. They are the head and front of the war. But for slavery there would have been no war. All the hate and ill-feeling between the two sections has grown out of slavery, is fostered by slavery, and will exist as long as slavery lasts. Slavery originated the war for its own purposes, to increase its own power and aggrandizement. All the fearful loss of life, the devastation, sickness, wretchedness and untold woe, growing out of the war, can be charged to slavery, and to nothing else.

Is it not then sheer injustice that slavery should be punished. If slavery has waged a war, and been defeated, should it not suffer the natural consequences of its acts? Or shall we take the advice of Vallandigham, and all secession sympathisers, and restore the Union as it was, by keeping around slavery all the safe-guards with which it had been hedged by its friends who have had almost unrestricted rule for the last thirty years. Instead of punishing the authors of this great crime, we will do all we can to save them from the just consequences of their own villiany. We will do more. We will protect and defend slavery, and nurse it, until it grows strong enough to rule the country, or to instigate another rebellion, when the whole scene of carnage and waste will have to be gone over again.

Let the free States beware! Heal up this breach now by protecting slavery from the natural consequences of its crime, restore as far as you can the Union as it was, and permit slavery to exist and go unpunished, and if ever a foreign war breaks out, these very slaveholding traitors will be found on the side of the national foe. They will embrace that opportunity to be revenged on the North, and to achieve the establishment of their slaveholding Empire. With the passions of hell in their bosoms, with the rage of infernal malice in their hearts, they will wait, ready to spring to arms on the first opportunity which promises success.

While slavery lasts they never can be good and loyal citizens. It is folly to expect it; it is madness to hope for it. With all the causes of hatred and revenge, growing out of the conflict, added to those inherent in the system of slavery itself, which has already culminated in a war, it is vain to expect that there can be peace while slavery exists.

Destroy slavery, and you destroy with it the aristocracy of the South, which will never submit to equal rule. Permit slavery, or foster it as the conservatives desire, and you sustain an aristocracy which will forever struggle for mastery, and will bring the whole country in common ruin, rather than yield to equality. The South must be purified, by the destruction of slavery, and of a slaveholding aristocracy, before there can be permanent peace, or a perfect Union.

A writer to the New York *Times*, who signs himself a "Veteran Observer," puts the case very clearly, in the following extract:

But there have been delusions in both South and North, which are now apparent, and which history will recognize. It is a delusion in the North to suppose the coexistence of free and slave States possible for any great length of time; it is a delusion in the North to suppose an aristocracy will not fight for its existence to the last end; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the aristocracy relates only to the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the South is materially weakened by the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose the poor whites of the South will side with the North against their own aristocracy; finally, it is an delusion in the North to suppose that there are any means of pacification short of *utterly subduing the aristocracy of Slavery*—or, what is equivalent, putting it completely under the feet of the Government, by disfranchising all the rebels.

On the other hand, the delusions of the South have been quite as numerous, and far more injurious. It was a great delusion in the South to suppose that secession was possible without war; it was a great delusion in the South to suppose there was any *party* at the North able, if willing, to assist them after they had fired on the national flag. It was a monstrous delusion to suppose that Cotton was King; it was a delusion to suppose that the North had no idea but that of trade; it was a delusion to suppose any foreign nation had any interest in fighting for a Southern rebellion; it was a great delusion to suppose that Southern chivalry was superior to that of the North; it is a great delusion to suppose that when the Cavalier is pitted against the Puritan, the Cavalier will not go down in the battle. The spirit of Cromwell's soldiers still lives—and lives to fight the last descendants of the Stuarts or the Bourbons, wherever found on earth. The battle has been long—the battle may be long yet—but the order of castes, of slavery, of haughty aristocracy built upon the wrongs and plunder of the human race, must go down in the long conflict of ideas, and the terrible combat of embattled hosts. There will be an aristocracy while the world lasts, but it will be that which God made—the Aristocracy of Work, of exalted Virtue, and of noble Genius.

The PACIFICATION of the South will be easy, if it is done right; and not otherwise. Since the Southern States, as States, are at war with the Government, all the strongholds of the South—such as the great railroad points and large cities—*must be held by military occupation*; next, the property of *open rebels* engaged in the war must be *confiscated*; thirdly, rebels must be disfranchised; fourthly, the State Governments must be reorganized by loyal citizens. This accomplishes three main things, viz: 1. Security for the future. 2. The reorganization of the State Governments; and 3. The ultimate exile and disfranchisement of the leading and active members of the political aristocracy. In a short time all commercial and agricultural operations will go on as usual. The *leaven* of rebellion will be destroyed; the causes of insurrection will cease, and the Union be restored.

What we Escaped From.

Mr. FORNEY, in a late letter to the *Press*, says:

Results have sadly proved that if Breckinridge had been elected, four years would have found the free States without a country save that which was controlled by the institution of slavery. The rebellion of 1861-'62 is the voice of the devil proclaiming that, in the event of the election of Breckinridge in 1860, FOUR YEARS MORE WOULD HAVE FOUND US A SLAVE MONARCHY!

And yet such traitors as Vallandigham, and such Democratic papers as the Pittsburgh *Post*, are laboring to bring about the resurrection of a party to restore the rule of men and principles in sympathy and harmony with the Breckinridge rebels.

THE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT AT PORT REPUBLIC.—The wounded in the fight at Port Republic between Jackson and a part of Shields's command, 275 in number, arrived at Washington at 2 a. m. Sunday. Through somebody's carelessness or culpability they were permitted to remain in the cars until nearly noon before a surgeon or any Government official appeared to take care of them. They have since been removed to the hospital, and are doing well. Most of them will recover, their injuries being principally flesh wounds.

What a Veteran Observer Thinks.

A letter to the New York *Times*, from "the Beeches," says:

I and you, Mr. *Times*, will evidently rate our Generals at very different values. I cannot think there was any necessity for prolonging the war, by standing still—even when the result was an evacuation. On the contrary, I think the great error of the war was *want of vigor and celerity in military movements*. If you think otherwise, I desire you to read the campaigns of the great Frederick. I wish you to note also Mitchel's march on Huntsville, Fremont's march in Missouri, and his last great march from Franklin to Winchester and Woodstock in pursuit of Jackson. I wish you to note also that Beauregard did not evacuate Corinth till *the railroad was cut in his rear*; and that New Orleans was not taken by waiting for an evacuation; but by the gallant dash of our navy. However, I am quite willing to "praise the bridge which carries us safe over;" and to forget criticism in joyous gratulations upon our country's safety.

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE happily illustrated the evasiveness and timidity of his opponents in the Presbyterian General Assembly. He said:

Every speech giving utterances from a disloyal bosom seems to signify that it would be no harm, by silence, to disgrace the church; and yet deem any plain and unequivocal allusion to the difficulty as exceedingly harmful. One very hot day a West India lady directed her servant to take some ice, and some liquor, and some water, and some lemon, and mix them for her to drink. "And, if you please, mistress," said the servant, "shall I put in a little nutmeg?" "Begone, you beast," screamed the mistress; *"do you think I would drink punch?"* (A laugh.) So, now, when I would put in "the nutmeg" and make the question unequivocal, the brethren manifest abhorrence of the whole matter."

The Rebels Evacuate Chattanooga—Large Number of Cattle and Horses Captured—General Adams' Defeat Complete.

SHELBYVILLE, June 12, 1862.

To Governor Andrew Johnson:

Our expedition into East Tennessee has proved successful. We are returning with eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent officers; also captured a drove of cattle, and a large quantity of horses intended for the rebel army. The defeat of Gen. Adams' rebel forces in Sweeden's Cave was much more complete than reported. He escaped without sword, hat or horse. We silenced the enemy's batteries at Chattanooga on the evening of the 7th, after a fierce cannonading of three hours. We opened on the 8th at 9 A. M., and continued six hours upon the town and rifle pits, driving the enemy out and forcing him to abandon his works and evacuate the city. They burnt several railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The Union people in East Tennessee are wild with joy. They meet us along the road by hundreds. I shall send you a number of their principle persecutors from Sequatchie Valley.

Yours very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Brig. General.

England's Troubles.

A letter from England, says: For one day, Liverpool and Manchester had some hope of getting cotton. That hope has vanished in the bonfires along the Mississippi. They sent agents to Nashville and to Port Royal, with unlimited gold, to purchase cotton—but none could be bought. They expect none from the North, or through the North. Other sources are exhausted. India is bare. The mills stop, and every week the lens and hundreds of thousands in Lancashire sink into a deeper gulf of poverty and despair. They must be fed England is rich, and the wealthy people of England are charitable; but there must be an end to their charities, from mere exhaustion.

MARQUETTE IRON-ORE TRADE.—Up to yesterday the Bay de Noquette Railroad had brought from the mines, this season, 8,722 tons of iron ore and pig iron. During the same time the Lake Superior Company has shipped 1,700 tons of ore, and the Jackson Company 800 tons.—*Lake Superior Journal, May 31.*

The Impending Battle Before Richmond.

SEVEN PINES, Monday, June 9, 1862.

There is dueling at long range between the enemy's pickets and our own—and there are movement and preparation on our side, and undoubtedly on their side, for the great battle soon to be fought. And I will candidly tell my friends that they must make up their minds to hear the details of a conflict before Richmond compared with which the battle of the Seven Pines was but a skirmish. The enemy are greatly superior to us in numbers. Their earnestness is of course greater than ours—for they fight to repel an invasion of their homes and firesides. Their courage, as daring, if not as tenacious as our own, is by nature savage, and has been animated by politics into implacable hate. They have our own discipline—an equal experience in the camp and in the field—and possess in their despised smooth-bore muskets and their cartridges of one round bullet and three buckshot, a far better weapon for this wooded fighting-ground than our boasted Minie rifles. No—I saw these rebels fight under the Seven Pines, and I say to all those people who think that we are to march into Richmond *without fighting every inch of the way*, that they nurse a delusion which the killed and wounded *and captured*, will wake them from, shockingly, if they have sons, brothers, or nephews in the battle. I tell you New Yorkers, that this rebel army has no purpose of retreating before us or to march into their political capital. They sit in their trenches and lie under their cannon to save the Southern Confederacy. They desire to fight. By evacuation of strongholds and retreats from positions of advantage, held just long enough to weaken us by delays, they have drawn us where they can thank us, and where they will compel us to fight, whether we want to or not. They consider that the coming battle will decide their fate, and that of their Confederation; that it will conclude the war. They know its importance, and they are braced to its duties. To whip this rebel army to-morrow or next day, we shall have to destroy it. To march into Richmond we must pave our way with 20,000 dead Southerners. Can we do it?

But to this coming fight. There are some things I would like to see done before the regiments are formed for it.

I. If it were possible to get the job done, I would rub my hands with glee at witnessing the aerial translation, by divine or diabolic power, of all the coward officers in the army. I know that brave and determined officers can hold shaky troops under fire and make them fight. And I also know that, under cowardly command, and example, the bravest men will become demoralized and break and run. I learned at the Seven Pines what I shall ever hereafter consider the first of military maxims. "Select your officers with the most jealous care and the most anxious scrutiny. They give character to armies, and win victories or lose battles."

II. I would like to hear a general order read to the regiments forbidding soldiers to leave their ranks to assist the wounded to the rear. From two to ten was the escort which the wounded had at the Seven Pines—that is, every wounded man, become useless as a combatant, took out of the fight from two to ten sound fighting men! Suppose that a regiment has 600—that its wounded, as happened here on the 31st, amounts to 11 per cent.; six-66. Now, allow three as the average of the sneaks who in long-faced procession get out of fire under the pretense of assisting wounded comrades to the surgeons. That would make a desertion from the regiment of 192. Four per cent. may be added for killed and missing—which is 24—and we have a total of diminution of fighting numbers of 232—about half of the entire regiment. The wounding of 66 men causes the battle to lose the services of 192 rebels! In the case of these wounded could just as well as not be deferred to the close of the action, in most of the cases. In some of the cases, it could better be deferred. I have not deemed it necessary to say that the sad escorts of the wounded never return to the fight. I did not see them return either at Williamsburg or at the Seven Pines, nor in the military talk about the camp-fires o'nights have I ever heard of these faithful escorts returning. They stick to their bleeding trusts—hours after the surgeons have got them.

III. I should like to see the General in command of the reserves stretch a line of cavalry—a whole regiment of cavalry in single line—away across the field, to catch stragglers, with peremptory orders to fire upon them with their carbines, and kill them dead, if, when hailed at a distance and ordered to go back, they hesitated for a moment to do so. This may seem harsh; but after my experience at the Seven Pines, and my clear perception of the truth that the straggling of a few regiments, whether from being overwhelmed or from cowardice, *may* demoralize an entire army—may ruin a campaign—may wreck a great and holy cause— I know that it is the duty of a commander to promptly take the lives of the few unfaithful or timid men whose slight can magnetize brigades with irresolution or fear. There can be no doubt about this duty, and if Gen. Peck would take on a sternness equal to his bravery and strike dead with a close musketry fire the head of the column of stragglers, should one stream out of the coming battle of Richmond, he would double the moral power of the army and render it invincible. I believe that the essence of the soldier's contract is to die sooner than run. He begins in his country to face the foe, and he shot down, if necessary. If he will not fulfill this contract from a sentiment of honor, or from pride, he should be made to fulfill it by ball cartridges and sabre-blades. The soldier who backs out of a fight, under any circumstances, should be driven back into it, or killed dead.

IV. I would like to hear whispered through this Left Wing, an order from the Commander-in-Chief to the Colonels to have their regiments receive the enemy, if they attack, with one fire *delivered kneeling*, with bayonets fixed—and then to start to their feet with the command: "Up, boys, and at them!" The bayonet is our weapon. We have nearly demonstrated that these villains won't and can't stand it. Our men are larger, heavier, and higher-toned than the rebel rank and file. These are advantages in the use of the bayonet which they cannot possibly equalize. The troops which have the enthusiasm and determination to use this weapon always make short battles and win comparatively bloodless victories. *For bayonets never get crossed.* Men face a fire of balls because they don't see them. It is not in human nature to impale itself on a line of visible coming bayonets. I will hardly be credited when I say that there was but one bayonet wound dressed by all the surgeons at Williamsburg, among our own men and the rebels. For four days and nights I was among the wounded of the Seven Pines, and associated with the surgeons, who attended to the injuries of full 3,000 of both armies, and I could not hear of a single bayonet wound among them all. There are Brigade Surgeons and Medical Directors of Divisions, now in the army for more than a year, who have never seen a bayonet wound, and, what is more, don't expect ever to see one. What power there is, then, in a weapon so terrible that the oldest troops, and the steadiest under fire shrink from its touch, as from lightning. We should cultivate it.

OIL CREEK RAILROAD.—It is expected that the Oil Creek Railroad, from Corry to the mouth of Oil Creek, will be completed by the 10th of October next. The work is being rapidly pushed forward, under the management of the engineers and contractors. Locomotives have been purchased, and transportation will be commenced as soon as enough of the road is completed to secure freight.—*Erie City Dispatch, 7th.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock: AVEAT EMPTOR.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, June 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders forthwith. SAMUEL ASHBURNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, Pittsburgh, June 16th, 1862.

THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for admission to the High School will commence on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m. Scholars of the 8th and all other Schools are entitled to appear for examination, provided they are residents of this city. JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, for the benefit of EMORY M. E. CHURCH, East Liberty, will be held in ROUP'S (or Baum's) GROVE, on

Thursday, June 19th.

Cars will leave the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11 o'clock a. m. and 2 45, 4 and 6 to p. m. The last returning train will leave the Grove at 7½ p. m. Dinner will be served from 12 o'clock until 5 p. m. By order of the Committee. P. H. LAUFMAN.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—New applicants for the Provisional Certificate in Allegheny City will meet for examination in the Second Ward School House, on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 8½ o'clock a. m. New Applicants in Pittsburgh will meet at the Second Ward School House, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 8½ a. m. New Applicants in the boroughs on the south side of the river will meet in the Birmingham School House on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 8½ a. m. Teachers in the Wards will be examined this and the coming week, commencing with the Sixth Ward THIS DAY, (Wednesday.) A. T. BOUTHETT, County Superintendent.

AT AN ELECTION of the Stockholders of the PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., held at the Merchants' Exchange, on Monday, the following persons were elected Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS, of Phillips, Boal & Co.
JOHN E. PARKS, of Phelps, Parks & Co.
CHAS. S. BIGELOW, of Bissell & Co.
GEO. B. JONES, Wholesale Grocer.
W. B. HAYS, of Wm. B. Hays & Co.
WM. VAN KIRK, of A. Bradley's.
JOHN WATT, of Watt & Wilson.
SAMUEL P. SHRIVER, of Shriver & Lazear.
JAMES D. VERNER, of Rhodes & Verner.
FRANK VAN GORDER, Commission Merchant.
C. HANSON LOVE, of C. Hanson Love & Co.
Capt. JOHN L. RIDGAWAY, Steamboatman.

The Directors met on Tuesday and organized by choosing

WM. PHILLIPS, President;
JOHN WATT, Vice President;
W. S. V. GARDNER, Secretary.

They have opened an office (temporarily,) at No. 1 GIRARD HOUSE, SMITHFIELD STREET, where they are now prepared to take all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEND TO A BROTHER, OR FRIEND, IN THE ARMY, *ONE OF THE PATENT WRITING CASES.* For sale by W. S. HAVEN, WOOD AND THIRD STREETS. It contains Pen, Ink, Paper, Pencil, Envelopes, Checkers and Checkerboard, and yet measures only 8¾ inches by 2 inches.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 22d of July, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., 30 ACRES and 50 PERCHES of land in Indiana township, in said county, bounded by lands of Wm. Robinson, Philip Thomas, John Kerr, and lands of heirs of Jos. McClelland, dec'd, on the fight from two to ten sound fighting men! Suppose that a regiment has 600—that its wounded, as happened here on the 31st, amounts to 11 per cent.; six-66. Now, allow three as the average of the sneaks who in long-faced procession get out of fire under the pretense of assisting wounded comrades to the surgeons. That would make a desertion from the regiment of 192. Four per cent. may be added for killed and missing—which is 24—and we have a total of diminution of fighting numbers of 232—about half of the entire regiment. The wounding of 66 men causes the battle to lose the services of 192 rebels! In the case of these wounded could just as well as not be deferred to the close of the action, in most of the cases. In some of the cases, it could better be deferred. I have not deemed it necessary to say that the sad escorts of the wounded never return to the fight. I did not see them return either at Williamsburg or at the Seven Pines, nor in the military talk about the camp-fires o'nights have I ever heard of these faithful escorts returning. They stick to their bleeding trusts—hours after the surgeons have got them.

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LIQUID RENNET, for making, in a few minutes, the most healthful and delicious of deserts. Directions accompanying each bottle for preparing Slip, Junket or Syrgulac. For sale by the dozen or single bottle by JOHN A. BESSHAW, corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, for six months ending May 31st, 1862.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, June 1st, 1862	$511,538 43
Dividend do do	12,296 09
Contingent Fund, do	22,622 07
	$546,457 19

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$285,995 37
Real Estate	29,848 02
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	76,975 03
Bills Receivable	23,678 25
Cash on hand and in Banks	129,959 92
	$546,457 19

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1st.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 5th, 1862.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's report for the six months ending May 31st, 1862, and that they have examined the Assets, consisting of Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stocks, Bills of Exchange and Cash on hand, and find the same to be correct and to correspond with the said report.

ISAAC WHITTIER,
JAS. H. D. JEEPS,
C. YEAGER,

Pittsburgh, June 4th, 1862.

OPEN AIR GRAPE CULTURE, a practical treatise on the GARDEN and VINEYARD CULTURE OF THE VINE, and the MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC WINE, designed for the use of amateurs and others in the Northern and Middle States. Profusely illustrated with new engravings from carefully executed designs, revised by direct practice, by JOHN PHIN, author of "Essay on Open Air Grape Culture," to which was awarded the First Premium of the American Institute. To which is added a selection of Examples of American Vineyard Practice, and a carefully prepared description of the celebrated Thomery System of Grape Culture. Price $1. Sent free of postage upon receipt of price. J. KNOX.

No 29 Fifth street Pittsburgh.

STRAWBERRIES FOR CANNING.—Now is the time for canning and preserving Strawberries. Those selected for this purpose should be of good color, solid in substance, of fine texture and of superior flavor. Exactly such a berry can be found during the Strawberry season, at J. KNOX'S establishment, No. 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Orders may be left at his stand in the market, or at his Horticultural Store.

CARD.—The subscriber, thanking his numerous customers for their liberal patronage, which has thus early exhausted her fourth spring supply of KNABE'S PIANOS, would respectfully inform the public that in a few days she will have the largest and best assortment of Pianos in the city. The Pianos that may be expected in a few days are selected especially for this market, from the new and spacious factory of W. Knabe & Co., Baltimore.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street. Sole agent for Knabe's unrivalled Pianos.

THE BEST SOUVENIR OF THE WAR! On April 26, 1862, will appear a New Monthly Serial, entitled BALLADS OF THE WAR. A series of PICTORIAL LYRICS, From the well known pen of MR. A. J. H. DUGANNE, Magnificently illustrated from original drawings, by the best artists, and beautifully printed on hot-pressed paper. A part will appear every month, including, among other things, the FALL OF SUMTER, DEATH OF LYON, DEATH OF ELLSWORTH, NEWBERN, BALL'S BLUFF, PORT ROYAL, FORT DONELSON, PITTSBURGH LANDING, ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, PEA RIDGE, &c., &c. The whole forming an *ILLUSTRATED POETICAL SOUVENIR*, of every event in the present most important struggle in the history of this great nation. Part I. entitled: THE MARCH TO THE CAPITOL, of the 6th Regiment of Massachusetts, will appear as above. Single Parts, (monthly, free by post,) .....25 cts. One year, (12 monthly parts,) .....$3 00. Liberal terms to the Trade, Clubs and Canvassers. Apply to JOHN ROBINS, P. O. Box 3,940—ap18:3m 37 Park Row, N. Y.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners until JUNE 20, 1862, for furnishing the City of Charlestown with about 3,300 tons of Cast Iron Water Pipe, and about 50 tons of Special Castings. The sizes of pipes required will be 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 24, 30 and 36 inches. All pipes to be cast vertically, so as to lay 12 feet exclusive of hub.

Copies of specifications and contract, and forms for proposals, will be sent on the application of parties intending to make bone fide bids. Parties making proposals will be required to give bonds, with two acceptable sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids offered.

All proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipe," and sent to the Water Commissioners, Charlestown, Mass.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, For the Water Commissioners.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer Charlestown Water Works.

1862. McCORD & CO. 1862.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS.

BONNETS AND SHAKER HOODS.

Wholesale and retail,

131 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

We are now receiving a LARGE ADDITION to our already IMMENSE STOCK of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, SHAKER HOODS and PALM LEAF HATS. Merchants visiting our city can buy from us at *lower prices* than in Philadelphia or New York. McCORD & CO.

BEDFORD SPRINGS. *S. G. ALLEN* Respectfully informs the public that this celebrated and fashionable watering place is now open, and fully prepared for the reception and accommodation of visitors, and will be kept open until the first of October.

Persons wishing BEDFORD MINERAL WATER will be supplied at the following price, at the Spring, viz:

For a barrel, (oak,) .....$3 00.
For a half barrel, (oak,) 2 00

Parties wishing rooms or any information in regard to the place will address the "Bedford Mineral Springs Company, Bedford, Pa."

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—We have been appointed sole agents for Allegheny county, for the Metropolitan Company's Universal Clothes Wringer. They are the most reliable of any in use, have no iron bearings to rust and spoil the clothes, can be used with ease by a little girl 12 years old, and will wring anything from a lace collar to a bed quilt. A second supply just received at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street, where they can be seen in operation. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

ALKALI.—The best brands of English Caustic Alkali kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates by ALEXANDER KING, No. 273 Liberty street.

PIANOS.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 BROADWAY, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH.

Warranted for FIVE YEARS.

Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, 478 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS, BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best quality	20c.
Seconds, or A " " 3 " " Italian	15
Thirds, or D " " 3 " " "	15
Fourths, or G " " 1 length, pure silver	50
Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th strings, each	10
Best quality Guitar D, A & E, silver strings, each	15
Second " " Do. each	10
Best quality Violoncello, A and D, each	20
Best " " G and C, "	25

Mailed to any address, post paid, on receipt of the money, or in postage stamps, by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

N. B.—A large lot of fresh Strings just arrived; also, Violins, Violin Cases, Flutes, Accordeons, &c. jel4

NEW PIANO FORTES.—Just receiving a very large new stock of PIANO FORTES, selected personally from the celebrated Manufactories of Chickering & Sons, Boston; Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; and Hazelton Bros., New York—all of new styles, and will be sold at present manufacturers' reduced rates for cash or on a reasonable credit. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

PIANO AT A BARGAIN.—A gentleman going east offers a splendid new seven octave Louis XIVth PIANO, with full iron frame, which cost $500, will be sold for $235 cash. The Piano is at the warerooms of H. KLEBER & BRO., No 48 Fifth street.

NEW MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, from the celebrated manufactory of Mason & Hamlin, Boston. Also, two good second-hand 5 octave Melodeons, CHEAP. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH AT J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

LINEN CHECKS.
PANT LINENS.
BOYS' CASSIMERES.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
MARSEILLES VESTING.
PLAID MARSEILLES, for Ladies' Wear.
IRISH LINEN, for Ladies' Wear, expressly.
LINEN CAMBRICS.
LINEN LAWNS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, newest style.

The largest and best assortment of goods in the city. Call and examine.

TO-DAY, THE Wholesale and Retail Departments OF BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market Street, Will be open to the RETAIL TRADE. Come and see the LARGEST STOCK, the GREATEST VARIETY, and the CHEAPEST GOODS ever seen in this city. N. B.—ONE PRICE ONLY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, *Cheaper than EVER HEARD OF in this city.*

BLACK SILK SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS.
HOSIERY AT A BARGAIN.
DOMESTIC GOODS.

Cheap for Cash. C. HANSON LOVE & CO., 74 Market Street.

100 DOZEN LADIES' RIBBED COTTON HOSE. 100 DOZEN MISSES RIBBED COTTON HOSE. COTTON SUN UMBRELLAS, GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS, SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, For sale to the trade at the very lowest price. EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, INFANTS CAPS, WAISTS AND ROBES, NIGHT CAPS, HAMBURG EDGING, FRENCH WORKED BANDS, &c. &c., closing out at reduced prices. A new supply of BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE VEILS AND BARBES, GUIPURE AND VAL. LACE COLLARS, GRENADINE AND TISSUE VEILS, CRAPE VEILS AND COLLARS, BLACK LACE MITS, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES; WHITE, BROWN AND SLATE COTTON HOSE, MEN'S AND BOYS' COTTON HOSE; CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS, of all kinds—the best assortment we have ever offered to our customers. HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c. JOSEPH HORNE, (Wholesale Rooms 2d and 3d sts. Ret.) Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, REAL LACE GOODS, LACE TRIMMED DITTO, and everything in the EMBROIDERY department have been marked at Greatly Reduced Prices! The stock is all fresh and desirable, and the greater portion has been MARKED DOWN TO EASTERN COST; many articles much below the FIRST COST, to close them out. EATON, MACRUM & CO., No. 17 Fifth street.

N. B.—100 dozen more of those nice Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, at 6¼c, just received.

STRAW BONNETS AND CHILDREN'S HATS. A wholesale stock of choice style of STRAW BONNETS and CHILDREN'S HATS, to be closed out at retail, at WHOLESALE PRICES, now open for examination in our retail department. EATON, MACRUM & CO., No. 17 Fifth street.

SUMMER SILKS AT 37½ CENTS, ¾ yard wide.

FINE LAWNS at 12½ cents, fast colors.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER DRESS GOODS, of the latest style, just opened.

LIGHT COLORED BALMORAL SKIRTS.

NEW STYLE OF IMMOVABLE CLASPED TAPE HOOP SKIRT. W. & D. HUGUS'.

VULCAN FORGE. W. F. PORTER &