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AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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COMMISSION, &c.

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JAS. VEECH, (late of Fayette county, Pa.) ATTORNEY, &c. PITTSBURGH, PA. Office—S. E. corner Fourth and Grant streets. my22:6m

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, second story KUNK'S LAW BUILDING, No. 93 Diamond street. Will attend to the settlement, securing and collection of claims, bounties, &c., in Washington, District of Columbia. no19:6mm

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. JOHN MELLON.
KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 133 Fourth street, five doors above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my17:dtf

THOMAS EWING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. OFFICE, No. 150 Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. au11:dawly7

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE, Fifth street, adjoining the office of Marshall & Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa. je29:dly

C. H. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed to KUHN'S LAW BUILDINGS, No. 13 Diamond street, over 2 door to St. Peter's Church. my16:dly

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W. M. GORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 271 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Having purchased the interest of his late partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. my15:dtf

NEW CARPETS, Oil Cloths, &c., AT M'CALLUM'S, No. 87 Fourth Street, Bought previous to the late advance in prices, of which the fullest advantage is offered to purchasers FOR CASH. de1 2

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NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS AND OTHERS.—The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. having completed their arrangements for the manufacture of CONCENTRATED OIL OF VITRIOL, are now prepared to supply the trade therewith. Their Platinum still having a capacity of 12,000 lbs. per day, they will be enabled to fill orders in large quantities without delay. Address GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent, Je10:3m Office, 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

LYON ARNSTHAL, IMPORTER AND DEALER in the most select brands of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, and all kinds of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, FANCY MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TUBES, &c., &c., in great variety, UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms. my11:dly

W. W. YOUNG, SUCCESSOR to Cartwright & Young, No. 97 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley, dealer in all kinds of CUTLERY, RAZORS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, KNIVES, SCISSORS, GUNS, &c., &c. A large assortment of the above goods constantly on hand. mh1

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W. P. MARSHALL, DEALER IN WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., No. 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja7

R. H. PALMER, No. — Wood St., Dealer in BONNETS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and STRAW GOODS generally.

BEEF TONGUES, of the largest size, nicely smoked, and for sale by the dozen or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. BENSHAW, jel2 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SHOE EMPORIUM at 55 Fifth street. je13

Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The following is the last letter of H. J. Raymond, Esq., editor of the New York *Times*, from the headquarters of the army before Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE RICHMOND, MONDAY, June 23, 1862.

No movement yet—nor any signs of movement. This unbroken quiet is becoming oppressive. Almost every day something occurs which reflects it almost certain there will be a general action to-morrow; To-morrow comes, and scarcely a gun disturbs the peaceful air. Beyond all questions, the army is becoming impatient; but this impatience is not at nothing—nor even to grumbling. Everybody is desperately tired of this inactivity, yet everybody is perfectly confident that it is all right.

Saturday night was greatly disturbed. The enemy kept our advance on the alert all night, and two or three of our most experienced Generals got but little sleep. At about nine o'clock the rebels made a bold but injudicious dash at a redoubt on the left of the Williamsburg road—three regiments pushing up fine style before it, and firing upon our picket guards with great impetuosity. They were received with grape and canister from two field-pieces, and by very sharp musketry from a long rifle-pit, whose existence they had not suspected, and speedily turned about, retreating with a good deal of loss. They kept up alarms all night, and at three o'clock in the morning sent a brigade against another redoubt still further on our left. This also had no result.

Most of us imagined this to be preliminary to an attack in force in the morning. But not a gun was fired all day yesterday. It was hot, silent, and as quiet as a Sabbath in the country should be.

This morning it was reported that the rebel pickets had been withdrawn in front of our left,—and forthwith we had rumors of evacuation. After a while it was discovered that they were very nearly in their old place.

Every day's inquiry shows that the rebels are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward Richmond. Prof. Lowe had two splendid ascensions in his balloon near the railroad yesterday, and reports the rebels at work in great force on their defences. They are unquestionably prepared to dispute every inch of ground.

Gen. McClellan is bringing up from Yorktown sundry siege guns, some of which have already arrived. When, where, or how he intends to use them, the rebels will probably find out in due time if they wait patiently. They show no disposition to assume the offensive again in force, but are evidently preparing to resist attack. Their occasional demonstrations, like those of Saturday night, *seem intended to draw us into an attack*. But they have no General who is capable of making the McClellan fight until he gets ready, nor of making him fight upon a plan of their selection. Indeed, I doubt very much if Secretary Stanton himself could do it.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

I see it stated in the Northern papers that the Secretary of War has *ordered* the "White House" to be taken for a hospital. I think this is not quite accurate. Mr. Stanton would scarcely issue an "order" of such a character, except through the proper channel—the General commanding in the Department. Unless I have been misinformed, the facts of the case are substantially as follows:

Some ten or fifteen days since, Mr. Stanton wrote to Gen. McClellan, reciting various complaints that had been made in regard to the guarding of the White House, and the failure to occupy it as a hospital. To this the General replied, refuting the mis-statements made to the Secretary, and saying that, if desired by the proper medical authorities, the house would be turned over for hospital purposes.

More recently a member of Congress has reported to the authorities at Washington that the house and buildings will accommodate from 400 to 500 patients,—that the water on the grounds is not permitted to be used, &c. Upon this, the Surgeon-General, Dr. Hammond, wrote to the Secretary of War, asking that the White House be turned over to his department for use as a hospital. Mr. Stanton referred this letter to Gen. McClellan, with a strong recommendation that its request be granted. In this recommendation President Lincoln cordially concurred.

Gen. McClellan at once directed Dr. Tripler, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, to visit the White House, and, after personal examination, to report upon its fitness for a hospital. Dr. Tripler did so. After a thorough inspection of the whole locality, he reported that the White House has *five* small rooms, capable of holding twenty-four patients; that there is a cellar under the house, from which noxious exhalations rise that would render the house a very unsuitable place for the sick; that the present locality of the hospital tents is much more healthy than the inclosed grounds of the White House would be; that the sick are much more comfortable in the tents than they could be in the house; and that the water in every spring upon the place, including that near the house, has always been, by the special order of Col. Ingalls, the officer in command, dated May 26th, at the disposal of all and every sick man in the vicinity of White House. The entire estate of the rebel Gen. Lee has been appropriated to Government use, and no protection has been given to any part of this property except the small spot containing the house, which, as it is upon the ground once owned, and occupied by Washington, the Commanding General has seen fit to save from destruction.

I understand that Dr. Vollom, Medical Inspector, has also made a personal inspection of this place, and in his report to the Surgeon General he recommends that it be not used for hospital purposes.

These are the facts in the case, *thus far*. I do not think that either the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General will insist upon the appropriation of this place to hospital purposes, after learning all the facts of the case from the proper authorities. I see, however, that he has appointed another Medical Director of the army of the Potomac. Whether this will change his action in this case or not remains to be seen. So much more fuss has been made about this matter than its importance warrants, that some other motive than the public good is at the bottom of it.

Southern papers received here speak of Gen. Burnside as moving with his force upon *Weldon*. If this is so, it may accomplish either of two things—cut off the rebel *supplies*, or cut off the rebel *retreat*. Possibly both. *Nous verrons.*

We had a fine shower this afternoon, laying the dust, which had become oppressive, and relieving the excessive heat of the atmosphere.

I enclose you late Richmond papers. The *Dispatch* of this morning contains an address by Gen. Longstreet to his soldiers, in which he shows the desperation of his cause by the falsehoods by which he seeks to sustain it. The same paper has a paragraph complaining of *cruelty* on the part of the Union authorities at Norfolk. Nothing can be more absurd, for Gen. Viele's administration is notoriously characterized by the greatest leniency.

H. J. R.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE REBEL GENERAL LONGSTREET.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND, June 17, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You have marched out to fight the battles of your country, and by those battles must you be rescued from the shame of Slavery. Your foes have declared their purpose of bringing you to beggary; and avarice, their National characteristic, incites them to redoubled efforts for the conquest of the South, in order that they may seize their sunny fields and happy homes. Already has the hatred of one of their great leaders attempted to make the negro your equal by declaring his freedom. They care not for the blood of babes nor carnage of innocent women which servile insurrection thus stirred up may bring upon their heads. Worse than this, the North has sent forth another infamous chief, encouraging the lust of his hirelings to the dishonor and violation of those Southern women who have so untiringly labored to clothe our soldiers in the field and nurse our sick and wounded. If ever men were called upon to defend the beloved daughters of their country, that now is our duty. Let such thoughts nerve you up to the most dreadful shock of battle, for were it certain death, death would be better than the fate that defeat would entail upon us all. But remember though the fiery noise of the battle is indeed most terrifying, and seems to threaten universal ruin, it is not so destructive as it seems, and few soldiers after all are slain. This the Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon the fresh and unexperienced troops who now constitute a part of this command. Let officers and men, even under the most formidable fire, preserve a quiet demeanor and self-possessed temper. Keep cool, obey orders and aim low. Remember while you are doing this, and driving the enemy before you, your comrades may be relied on to support you on either side, and are in turn relying upon you. Stand well to your duty, and when these clouds break away, as they surely will, the bright sunlight, of peace falling upon our free, virtuous and happy land, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifices which we are now called upon to make.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General Commanding.

The President's Trip to West Point.

On Monday morning, the President directed Col. D. C. McCallum, formerly of the Erie Railway, but now Military Director of Railways in the United States, to prepare a special train by which he could go through to West Point unobserved, and with speed. The train was in readiness at the appointed hour, a message was telegraphed to the Superintendent of the Hudson River road to have a train in waiting, and, accompanied only by Col. McCullum and his body-servant, William, the President hied hither. No one met him, no one knew him, and he reached the depot at Thirty first street with but little detention, and that alone from a Jersey City ferryboat.

Mr. Samuel Sloan, the President of the Hudson River road, was at West Point, where, with his family, he is spending the Summer. To him the following mysterious telegram was sent: "Prepare to receive a

BROTHER PRESIDENT;"

and naturally he was at first greatly perplexed to know who and what was coming, and why and how he should prepare to receive him. Knowing that Gen. Scott was dining on the Garrison side of the river, Mr. Sloan determined to counsel with him. Soon it dawned upon his mind that no simple railway President was expected, but one whose sphere and remuneration were somewhat greater. He announced to Gen. Scott his belief that President Lincoln was on his way to consult with him, and that doubtless some dread crisis was upon the nation.

GENERAL SCOTT,

who was never in better physical condition than now, whose eye is bright and step quite firm, was troubled. "Can McClellan be dead?" said he; "has there been trouble in the Cabinet?" "Are we in danger of defeat?"

These and a thousand ill-omened thoughts found expression in the wrinkled visage of the veteran and in his tremulous utterances. That some great event had happened, or that some unward-ofable disaster was impending, seemed a certainty, and together the General and Mr. Sloan rode down to the little ferry-boat, which was to take them to the Point.

Wrapped in his martial cloak, the General sat and waited; with folded hand on his watch and his eye on the road. Mr. Sloan walked the platform and waited. Hour after hour sped away, but still no sign of the President, and one by one the idlers, who knew that something unusual was on hand, slipped quietly and sheepishly away.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the gray dawn of morning had edged its way upon the realm of night, the whistle of the "special" was heard, and in a moment the train thundered in.

In great agitation the

GENERAL WAITED FOR THE PRESIDENT

in the boat, while Mr. Sloan received him at the hands of Col. McCullum, and conducted him to his host.

"My dear General, I'm glad to see you, there's nothing wrong, I assure you, I have only come up to see and talk with you," said Mr. Lincoln, as with hearty grasp he caught and shook the trembling veteran's hand. "Mr. President," rejoined Gen. Scott, whose face gave evidence of strong emotion, "I am truly glad to see you, and to know that all is well."

The boat was unmoored and the delighted ferrymen carried safely to West Point the two men, from whom, above all others it may be said, the country expects great deeds, wise counsel and sterling patriotism. Arrived at the Point they took, accompanied by Messrs. Sloan and Belcher, a carriage and drove to Cozzen's Hotel.

The President was weary with much travel, the General had staid up long after his bedtime and was tired out, and both did exactly what any other men would have done in a similar case—they retired from public life and went to bed.

On Tuesday, after an early (7 o'clock) breakfast, the President and Gen. Scott spent several hours in discussing the state of military affairs, the doings and misdoings of certain Generals, the desirability of continuing the existing Departmental divisions, the necessity for further enlistments, the prospects of the armies of the Potomac and of the Virginia valleys, and the possibility of a somewhat more active life on the part of the Lieutenant General than he now leads.

With an upright bearing and an honest smile, the President came from the parlor, and upon his arm leaned the aged soldier, whose placid countenance and cheerful look gave the contradiction emphatic to rumors of bad news.

From the Valley of Virginia.

WINCHESTER, June 22, 1862.

The latest information at this point is that Jackson has not moved north of Luray, while some of our most sagacious military men certain the opinion that he may have moved eastward to intercept and give battle to Shields on his way to Fredericksburg. As I stated in a former letter, the Rebels hold the larger and most valuable portion of the Shenandoah Valley, while on our part an advance is not likely again to be attempted until our force is considerably strengthened. In the position chosen by Fremont we are abundantly able to hold our own. Gen. Sigel passed through town to-day, his trip to Washington and Harper's Ferry having been to hurry forward Gen. Mulligan's command.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 23, 1862.

Gen. McDowell again occupies Beauregard's old headquarters at Manassas, while his command is spread out in numerous encampments over the Manassas Plain.

Gen. McDowell's *corps d'armee* is in splendid condition, and, both in *morale* and *personnel*, can be called the flower of the army.

Gen. Shields marched in from the direction of Front Royal yesterday, and encamped with his division eleven miles beyond Manassas, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night (Sunday.) His command is much jaded out through incessant marching up and down the hills and valleys of the Shenandoah. The whole command will soon be supplied with fresh clothes and shoes by the Government. Their condition in regard to clothing is perfectly deplorable—many actually being barefooted, and with clothes torn and shattered. Still, there is not much complaint among the brave fellows, and their confidence is so great in their commander that they declare that they are willing to march anywhere and everywhere with "Paddy" Shields. I failed to see any such confidence displayed by McDowell's men.

There is no command at Front Royal now, that having been left by Gen. Shields, with orders to burn the few articles of subsistence if the enemy make their appearance.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Gloomy Prospect.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1862.

Major General Butler, by virtue of his position as Commandant of the "Department of the Gulf," is Military Governor of Louisiana. His jurisdiction, however, is really but little beyond the suburbs of New Orleans. We have the command of the coast, which includes the rich sugar plantations extending along the banks of the river as high as Baton Rouge; all the remainder of the State, the rich parishes of the "old Concordia District," all the vast country reached after you enter the mouth of Red river, and extending to the borders of Texas and down to the Gulf, is literally in the hands of the enemy. A large part of the population inhabiting the country alluded to is rude, the wealthy traveled planters only occupying the fertile spots situated upon navigable streams, that will enable them, at least once a year, to get their crops to market.

We must add to this unfavorable picture, the additional dark-coloring, that the people nowhere have displayed any loyalty, and that in the country beyond the reach of our bayonets, desperate men are everywhere organizing together in "guerrilla bands," whose business it is to burn cotton and rob the rich and conservative people, on the pretence that such people sympathize with the "Lincoln Government." Already New Orleans is the refuge of prominent planters, Southern men born, who have fled to this present city of refuge to save their lives, their enemies being their neighbors with whom they have lived in peace and happiness throughout the previous years of a long life. It is also well authenticated here, that up in "the Red River country," which opens upon Texas, a decree has been passed that no citizen shall return to that section of country who has been in New Orleans; and that all the parishes beyond our lines, every citizen who takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, the "guerrillas" have in advance condemned to death. The dark and bloody deeds that are to be enacted in the Southern States are peace is restored; the horrors that are to be desolated, the murders that are to be perpetrated, the suffering of sickness and starvation that is to ensue among helpless women and children, no pen can portray, no imagination can conceive. Truly the Southern people have trained up rebellion, only to have the poisoned chalice put to their own lips.

The herculean task rests upon the Military Governor of Louisiana, to restore this important centre to harmony with the Union. So far, Gen. Butler has accomplished wonders. He has with singular sagacity selected men to aid him in carrying out the details of his administration. He and they are popular with the mass of the citizens. But what are Gov. Butler's duties? If you picture him dressed in military costume, standing in the centre of a magnificently furnished hall, surrounded with a brilliant staff, receiving the orations of a delighted and hospitable people, you are most certainly mistaken. Up to the present time not a flag has appeared upon a private dwelling. The wealthy of the city are, without an exception, bitter secessionists. If any are friendly, fashion is with them stronger than patriotism.

The foreign Consuls here are a set of men who, corrupt originally, have become embittered against the Union, because they have been profitably employed agents of the Jeff Davis Government. They are arrogant and scheming, and to use Gen. Butler's own words, in speaking of them, they are "rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of their fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government." The effect of the last seven years of misrule of the city, by its own selected officials, has made municipal abuses chronic. Organized bands of desperadoes prowl the streets, kept in awe only by the gleam of the bayonet. A thousand acts of injustice are constantly seeking redress. The majority of the men who constantly appear before Gen. Butler are designing, many are worse, they are villains; his extensive practice in courts has alone made him able to fathom the motives and understand these schemers.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Gen. Casey Relieved—Peck has his Division—Howe Relieves Peck.

SEVEN PINES, Va., June 23—5½ p. m.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Peck was this afternoon ordered to relieve Gen. Casey in the command of his division, near Bottom Bridge. Gen. A. P. Howe, will take command of Peck's Brigade. To Gen. Casey will be committed the exceedingly important and responsible duty of protecting the base of our operations at the White House, and the unbroken connection we now have by railroad from our extreme advance to the water highway which leads to Washington, Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia.

To no man in the army could the care of Casey's last position have been more fitly entrusted than to John P. Peck. Not yet 45 years of age, he has the advantage of a West Point education, and of an experience in every battle fought by Taylor in Mexico, save one, and of every one of the battles fought by Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Who has had such schooling?

An unjust and calumnious mistake of the public sentiment has placed Gen. Casey in command of the rear-guard at Bottom Bridge as a punishment! It is not so. We know this fighting-ground, its strength, and its weaknesses, know too well that the extreme left, this day held by Casey, and to-morrow by Peck, is more than the post of danger and the post of honor. How much more and what more it is, it is not military for me to say. And the idle, flippant, unscarred and unsuffering gabblers who talk of Casey's Division and ignore the hero who paved our front with rebel dead and wounded, and gave the thick brigades of Slavery their first taste of the blasting courage of the regiments of Free Soil and Free Labor, would be dumb if they could be made to pass in the front of the men who now hold our extreme left, and look them, if they could, square in the eyes, and face, if they could, their inspiration and resolve. There are heroes there, and under Peck's nurture, the Division which caught the first crush of the avalanche of the rebel attack on the 31st of May, will win honors which any other Division in this army may envy, long before the suppression of the Slave Power and the restoration of the Union.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The stock market is more active and higher, especially on the railroad shares, which are changing hands at an advance on yesterday's prices of ¼@1 per cent. The strongest of the list are New York Central, Toledo, Rock Island, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Galena and Chicago rose to 72 on the large earnings for the third week of June.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh was active at 23½, finally closing at 23⅜@24. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati fell off to 126½.

The government list is very strong. The Coupon Sixes of 1881 close with buyers at 106½. The 7.30 notes are firm at 105⅝. The 6 per cent. Certificates are 100@100¼.

There is renewed excitement in gold and exchange, and as we go to press rates are quite unsettled. The holders of gold ask 109¼, and the exchange drawers are getting 129½ for first-class bills on London. Most of the sales of gold at the Stock Board this morning were at 108⅞@109; but since 109¼ has been paid, and 109¾ is the general asking rate.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The New Tax Bill.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following on the new tax bill:

"A private dispatch received from New York yesterday, stating that all manufactures not removed prior to the 1st of July are to be taxed, caused a flurry among distillers, who are holding a large amount of whisky. A telegraphic report from Washington upon this point reads as follows: 'The duty imposed upon articles removed for consumption or sale is to apply only to such as are manufactured after the 1st day of July, 1862, and to such as are manufactured and not removed from the place of manufacture prior to that date. All incomes from $600 to $10,000 are taxed 3 per cent., and all over $10,000 5 per cent. The income tax is to be levied on the last of May, 1863, for the year 1862. The direct tax is suspended after the first year for two years. This is regarded as equivalent to a final suspension. There is no tax on pig metal."

The Steubenville Bridge Question.

In the speech of Hon. Ben. Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of the law to allow the building of a railroad bridge at Steubenville, by making it a post route, he introduced the following documents, which may be of interest to our readers:

To the honorable the Senate of the United States of America:

The undersigned manufacturers and business men of the city of Pittsburgh and county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, have seen with great gratification that a bill has passed the House of Representatives legalizing the completion of the railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at the city of Steubenville, Ohio; and as the completion of this bridge and its railroad connections will shorten the distance between the East and the West equal to three hours' time in the transportation of the mails, besides affording greatly increased facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers, we earnestly but most respectfully urge your honorable body to pass the bill as reported, and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Jones & Laughlins, American Iron Works; Lippincott & Co., Lippincott Works; Charles Smyth & Co., Birmingham Works; James Wood & Co., Eagle Iron Works; Knap, Wood & Co.; Hiawatha Nail Works; Wood & Sterling, Mid. Iron Works; James B. Lyon & Co., O'Hara Glass Works; A. & D. W.