Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

No PAPER will be issued from this office tomorrow morning, but our Evening edition will appear as usual.

The Crisis--What Shall be Done?

It is now more evident than ever before, that the slaveholders' rebellion is of a most resolute and determined character, and that it comprehends so large a portion of the people of the insurrectionary States, that it may be said to be the act of those States. Especially is the slaveholding population engaged in this rebellion, and is using all the advantages which the unrequited labor of the slaves gives them, to destroy the Union, and set up for themselves a great slaveholding aristocratic government.

Is it not, then, high time to change the policy the Government has been pursuing? Has not the policy of conciliation been pursued long enough? Is it not high time that we show the rebels that longer forbearance will not be granted, and that we will subdue the rebellion, if it should result in the complete overthrow of Southern institutions and Southern society? Loyal Southern men hold these views, and express them openly, and why then should the Government hesitate? Mr. Brownlow, in his late lecture at Washington, struck a cord which vibrates in every loyal heart in this country. On this point he said: "This country is now pursuing a course with this infernal, wicked rebellion which I do not approve of, unless we pursue a different and a more vigorous one we shall never end this rebellion in God's world!" The tremendous applause at the end of the sentence gave good evidence that there is a large number of persons in Washington who agree with the parson. He returned to this point again—it seemed to be a very important one with him. The Government must adopt a more vigorous war policy, or give up the attempt to put down the rebellion—he was sure of that. He has no faith whatever in the "conciliatory policy," for the reason that, he says, he knows that the rebels are determined not to be conciliated. They will only give up to actual brute force.

Every loyal man of sense must come to the same conclusion. How long are we to go on wasting our treasure, and sacrificing the lives of our citizens, while we refuse to touch the source of the chief strength of the rebellion.

The President asks for three hundred thousand more men. The people will respond, because it is the country which demands it, and the life of the nation is at stake; but with how much more cheerfulness would this response be made, if the President would couple with it the solemn declaration that hereafter slavery shall have no quarter, and that our Generals shall be directed to use the slaves in carrying on the war in any way in which they shall be found to be useful; and to encourage them to cause a proclamation of freedom to be made to all who will rally under our flag.

Is it right for the Government to put the patriotism of the people to so severe a strain, when it can say the word which will fill up our regiments, and send hundreds of thousands more into the field.

The people have faith in the President, they trust him because they know him to be honest, and a true patriot; but they long for him to say that word, which he has hinted he will say at the right time, which will electrify the nation, and thus commence the real beginning of the end of the great rebellion. May God in his Providence direct him aright. He has on his shoulders an awful responsibility. He can save the nation, and put it on a career of unparalleled prosperity, or he may leave us broken, disheartened, and a prey to intestine dissensions, and endless wars.

We feel as well assured, as that we breath the vital air, that we must destroy the slaveholding, aristocratic institutions of the South, or the nation must sink into hopeless and premature decay. We plead for white men, not the blacks. The latter will work out their own deliverance in the long run, but it may be over the ruins and degradation of a nation which started the finest race the world ever saw. Destroy slavery, and the ignorance, vice, brutality, and tyrany, of which it is the prolific father, and we may recover from the terrible check we have received. Preserve it, and our posterity will rise up and curse their fathers.

The Submission Party.

This party held a meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening. The meeting was largely attended, and was very uproarious. The resolutions were adopted and speeches made by Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Mr. A. Duer, of New York, James Brooks, of the New York *Express*, and Fernando Wood, of New York.

The New York *Times* says:

The speech of Mr. Wickliffe—whose entrance upon crutches was greeted with cheers—was pregnant with hatred of the Yankee, approached only by his hatred of the negro. It teemed with coarse epithets, applied to Anti-Slavery men of the New England States, and was thoroughly intemperate in matter and of the fine frenzy-rolling manner. Each point was applauded to the echo; each epithet was laughed at; each anti-negro slur was relished to the full.

Mr. Duer was received coldly. He was not wanted; but Mayor Wood was. The audience was cold at first, but warmed up as he applied terms of harsh significance to Wm. Cullen Bryant, and sneered at the patriotism of Senators who presumed to address the Emancipation League and who bellow for freedom in the safe districts of Maine and New Hampshire. His passionate utterance "that the first man who should be hung after Jefferson Davis was Charles Sumner," was greeted with utmost enthusiasm by the audience. "God d—n his soul" the "d—d Abolition skunk," and other characteristic expressions met our ear *upon the platform*, but to what extent such indorsement was carried in the audience we cannot say. As a whole, Mr. Duer was a failure, and succeeded only in keeping his audience in good humor by speaking against Senator Lane, Rev. Dr. Tyng, whom he called a "poor Christian," Horace Greeley, and other humble citizens, in such terms as made the hardened features of his hearers relax into broad grimaces, and their muscular arms swing rapturously in the air.

Mr. James Brooks was an unwelcome speaker. The audience didn't want him, and manifested that feeling very plainly, so that Mr. James Brooks had a very unpleasant time from beginning to end. Anti-New England and anti-negro were his topics, and "dry up", was the oft-repeated comment by the weary auditors.

This man Brooks spent some half hour or more, dealing pugilistic and New England. He is a native of New England, but is connected by marriage in the South, and has always of late years toadied to the slave-holding aristocracy. His principal complaint was that the Puritan New Englanders did not love dancing, horse-racing, the theatre, and such like.

The resolutions are long and wordy. The substance of them is, the preservation of slavery, and of all the rights it had obtained before the war, and opposition to any confiscation or other punishment of rebellion. To read them, a stranger would suppose that were certain men called Abolitionists, who were fighting against the Government, and that they lived in the North, and that the Southern people were the aggrieved party, which ought to receive the sympathy and commendation of mankind. The only official persons mentioned with commendation are named in the following resolutions:

That we tender our hearty thanks to the leaders of the two great armies of the East and of the West, to Gen. George B. McClellan, for the skill and ability which planned the campaigns, and for that calm self-possession which he has exhibited under the base attacks of Abolitionists while he has bravely fought the enemy under great obstacles; and to Gen. Halleck, for his brilliant successes; that our armies are not enlisted in any other cause than that of the Constitution and the Union; and that the allegation of the Abolitionists that the soldiers of New York, or of the country, are fighting for negro freedom, or negro equality, dishonors as good and brave men as the sun ever shone upon.

Nobody, but such slanderers as those who endorse such a resolution, ever said that the soldiers are fighting for "negro freedom" or "negro equality," but hundreds of thousands of true patriots do say that this war having been waged by slaveholders, for the sake of slavery, that they ought to be punished by destroying their idol; and that it is quite as reasonable that the slaves should be used to help put down the rebellion, as that they should be used to support it; and that it is unreasonable to ask our friends and brothers to leave their families and homes, and lay down their lives to put down a slaveholders' rebellion, if the cause of all this calamity is to be protected from the natural consequences of its own crimes.

We do not know how McCLELLAN and HALLECK may feel at being lauded by such a meeting and such men. They cannot help it, we admit, but some sensitive persons, if placed in such a position, would begin to think that they were not just what they ought to be, or praise would not come from such a quarter.

What Halleck Did Not Do.

Matters have a bad look in Arkansas. The campaign in Virginia may have its silver lining, but assuredly that side of the cloud is not now turned to the public. The whole region of the South-west is filled with guerrilla parties, and the few Unionists that might be disposed to show themselves are kept down by absolute terrorism. All this is not a cheerful picture, and no small share of it may be set down to Gen. Halleck. The people gave him a large army splendidly equipped. That he might not give the Potomac Flea for inactivity, of their raw unfitness for service the army at Pittsburgh Landing could point to Donelson, and Somerset and Shiloh. But Gen. Halleck's policy defeated the expectations of the people. He gave the enemy rest and ease behind their intrenchments. He did not "move on their works." He allowed weeks and months to pass while he was working his own soldiers to excess in the trenches, and the rebels seeing his policy rejoiced thereat and kept inquisitive federal scouting parties at bay with a thin line of pickets. Finally, when the people were expecting tidings of a victory, and to be told, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," there came only the barren dispatch, "The enemy have marched out of Corinth and we have marched in." But what of the enemy? ask the people. Gen. Halleck has been looking after him ever since. This, then, was what Gen. Halleck did not do. He did not whip the rebels; he did not give the federal cause a victory. When the rebel army lay before him he forebore to attack and crush it. He allowed time for the transportation back to Virginia of large bodies of rebel troops previously spared thence by a like masterly inactivity on the Potomac. He permitted their dispersion to guerrilla work throughout the South-west.

And now, when loyal men look gloomily at Virginia and Arkansas, and wonder at rebel daring within an hours' ride of Memphis, may not Gen. Halleck come in for his not inconsiderable portion of responsibility? The people gave him a task which he did not do. His only completed labors in the field were Order No. 3, by which he kept the blacks up to their work for the rebels, and the order excluding newspaper correspondents from the security and quiet of his camps.—*Chicago Tribune.*

And it may be added, that the army he did not whip, and did not catch, is now in Richmond, fighting our soldiers there, while his splendid army is resting on the laurels that a more enterprising General, who was not so conservative of Slavery, would have permitted it to win. We have had quite enough of rebel-protecting and slavery-loving Generals.

American Soldiers Hung.

Our telegraphic dispatches from Louisville make one shudder. Fifty-five American soldiers have been *hung*, for no crime except loving the glorious old flag, under which our fathers fought, and which has been the ensign of the nation in every land, and on every sea. Probably some of these brave men have been put at some time, by some of our conciliatory Generals, to guard the property of some proud rebel, who is fighting in the rebel army for the destruction of the nation! Our policy is to treat rebel officers with kindness and suavity, to parole them, and fraternize with them, and treat them with distinguished consideration; and rebel privates are treated as well as our own men. The rebels are more in earnest. They put our officers in filthy prisons, and half starve them, and now they have taken to hanging. How long shall these things be.

Gen. McClellan's Army Supplies.

Some fear has been expressed, that our army would suffer for food and ammunition, while cut off from their base at the White House, before they could be supplied from the James River. The clerk of Capt. Farnsworth, who was in charge of the Railroad from White House to Gen. McClellan's head quarters, says:

On Tuesday night direction reached White House to have the heavy ordnance and a large amount of ammunition forwarded at once. The authorities received the notification in the middle of the night; the workmen and the contrabands, who performed much of the labor, were aroused, and the order was fulfilled before morning. The guns reached their destination early on Wednesday, and have no doubt played an important part in the struggle that has since taken place. It may be mentioned that these guns constituted the entire reserve supply which had been landed at White House Station.

On Wednesday the work of sending extraordinary supplies of provisions and army stores commenced, and was hurried forward with the utmost vigor. The railroad trains which had formerly been used for the transportation of general quartermaster's stores, clothing, tents and equipments, as well as subsistence stores, were loaded with provisions and ammunition exclusively. A large number of regimental quartermasters who had come from the field, twenty miles distant, with ordinary requisitions from their colonels, were, of course, supplied, no order to the contrary having been received; but the boxes in which they packed their goods were not carried on the railroad. Even small packages were refused, and every available foot of room was filled with stores needed for general army use.

Some convalescent soldiers who had been sent from Fortress Monroe to join their regiments in the field were compelled to march, so great was the pressure upon the railroad. The trains were kept running in this manner with constantly increasing energy, and the supplies forwarded were quite sufficient for the regular consumption, perhaps of a million men.

Much of this immense supply may have been lost, but we hope enough has been saved to prevent disaster before full communications are opened with James River.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fifteen Hundred Sick and Wounded at City Point, mostly Pennsylvanians.

SEND ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY.

Our Loss Ten Thousand.

REBEL LOSS THIRTY THOUSAND.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence to the Gazette.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30, 1862.

The fears expressed in my letter of the 28th inst. have been more than realized. We ascended the York river on Saturday as far as West Point. We had not gone far up the Pamunky river, which flows into the York at that place, until your correspondent beheld a mysterious smoke in the Western horizon, to which, after a little, he called the attention of the passengers. It being ascertained that it was in the direction of White House Landing, the conclusion was soon arrived at, that that celebrated rebel domicile was on fire. This conclusion was soon confirmed by the descent of innumerable tug steamers, which were engaged in towing down small sailing crafts filled with army stores and provisions. The number of vessels which we met is almost incredible. Their line of continuous descent made the scene sadly exciting, especially as the smoke rolled up in huge volumes, and filled the North-western sky with its black clouds. At this Humiliating sight some took merry, others were greatly alarmed, whilst more were filled with oppressing sadness. From almost every descending vessel the shout came to us "turn back, turn back, White House is on fire, and the rebels are coming in." Many expressed a desire that the boat should be "put about," and return to the "Fortress." Among the greatly perturbed none appeared more so than the heroic reporter of the *New York Times*, who muttered rapidly and frequently, "Why don't we turn back?" "Why don't we turn back?" At length, at 6 o'clock p. m., we arrived in sight of the White House, or at least of the place where it once stood. Nothing could be seen on land but one sheet of flame, not less than a quarter of a mile in extent. On the river above us there were two or three gun" boats, and as many transports. Here we were met by the steamer Canonicus, which had on board Col. Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. Saulet. The Colonel ordered our boat, which had the mail on board, to come along side, and as soon as some important dispatches were delivered, we returned to West Point to await orders.

We were informed by the United States officers on board the Canonicus that the rebels could then be seen coming into White House, and were distant about two miles. There were some cavalry and a regiment or two of infantry in the neighborhood, but they retired shortly afterwards.

Various are the estimates in regard to the amount of stores destroyed. Only in one case have I heard it estimated at less than fifty thousand dollars. Some make it millions. The quantity of stores and provisions destroyed must have been very great. I discovered the smoke about half-past two p. m., and at fifteen miles distance could see the red flames until next morning at day-light, when, of course, old Sol completely extinguished them so far as my organs of vision were concerned.

There was still to me, amid all this disaster, one ray of hope. White House lies west of West Point about fifteen miles, although it is thirty-five miles by water through the serpentine windings of the Pamunky. Through the dense clouds of smoke we could see the bright rays of the setting sun. Your correspondent confoled in the hope that behind the frowning cloud of disaster there was the joyous sun of triumph.

Our Pennsylvania Reserves are reported to have been badly "cut up." Col. S. W. Black was shot in the forehead on Thursday afternoon, when leading his regiment in a bayonet charge, and died immediately. Lieut. Col. Sweitzer was shot in the back on the return of the 62d from the charge. His cousin told me this morning that he believes he is either dead or lying on the battle field. His wife arrived at the Fortress this morning. She will not, in all probability, be allowed to proceed any further. Major Patterson, I believe, of Pittsburgh, was wounded severely. He arrived here last night, and was removed either to Mill Creek or Chesapeake Hospital this morning. Several friends have gone out to see him.

Col. Kirk, of Cannonsburg, is supposed to have been killed. A gentleman informs me that his death is confirmed.

We returned to West Point, according to orders, and remained there till yesterday (Sabbath) morning, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., when we lifted anchor—took five large schooners in tow and came down to the Fortress, where we arrived at 9 P. M., but did not get ashore until this morning.

On our way up the river, we met contrabands coming down in hundreds. They seemed to enjoy their trip very much. Every countenance beamed with delight. Their joy was greatly increased by the circumstance that in the skedaddle they took possession of the sutler's stores, who were fleeing every where in dismay. They had never eaten as many dainties before, and were escaping a cruel bondage. No wonder they laughed and cheered when they met us.

Virginia has more natural advantages, I suppose, than any other State, and yet under the blighting influence of slavery she has made no progress. The York is a beautiful river, but its banks bear no marks, almost, of civilization. Between Old Point Comfort and White House there are very few houses but what have the chimneys outside the gable wall. In any non-slaveholding State, on such beautiful sites, they would long since have given place to the most gorgeous palatial residences.

I understand that Couch's Division now occupies the extreme left on or near the banks of James river, so that the 102, Col. Bowley, were not engaged in the battle near White House Landing.

Many are here whistling to keep up their spirits, and claim that it is a masterly piece of McClellan's "*strategy*" to allow the enemy to turn his right that they may go into Richmond on the left, (over the left,) where he is *now* supposed to be. I can assure you that McClellan is not popular with, and has not the confidence of the army. When an officer made this remark to me at the table where I am now writing, I said, "Why did you cheer him about two weeks since along the whole line as he reviewed you?" "I objected to it," said he, "at the time; some of the brigade officers said they agreed with me that McClellan was hated, but the cheering was designed to produce enthusiasm among the men."

Hampton Roads is now filled with vessels that are at their wits' ends to know where to go with their cargoes, although some still contend that this is all predetermined on the part of McClellan. Time will show, and I am willing to wait and make the *amende honorable* if circumstances should demand it. But the same officer referred to says we will never be able to do more than we have done with our present head.

Should any change take place, Gen. Mitchell will, I understand, supersede McClellan.

I have many things to write, which you would not publish, and I don't know that you will publish what I have written. Suffice it to say, that if our good honest people throughout the North knew the manner in which the war is conducted by time-serving generals, every man, woman and child would leave their homes, and never stop until they had annihilated them.

Our Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission is pronounced in the hospitals here to be a humbug. For our honor, I hope it will either be organised properly or abandoned. Some of the Committee sent out here were never heard from nor seen; their flying visits accomplished nothing, and brought the matter into ridicule.

Your correspondent is awaiting transportation to go to Richmond. He hopes to date his next from that city, or the camp before it. Should no communication be established with the army (there is none now) he will return home in a few days. VIATOR.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1, 1862.

Communication is now, I think, fully established between this place and City Point, on the James river. Several boats came down this morning bringing sick and wounded. Lieutenant Walkinshaw, of the 9th Reserves, informs me that there are fifteen hundred sick and wounded lying at City Point, who are much in need of medical and other attendance. I am doing all in my power to reach them as quick as possible.

They are mostly Pennsylvanians, of McCall's Division. I hope we may be able to reach the poor fellows to-day, and render them some assistance. They had to travel some eighteen or twenty miles from the battle-field in order to reach James river, where our left now rests.

There is a goodly number of Pittsburghers here, awaiting transportation to City Point, whose object is to attend to the sick and wounded. I shall likely give a list of their names at the close of this letter.

It is supposed that in the battles of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we lost 10,000 men. The rebel loss is said to be 30,000. I do not vouch for these figures.

A detachment of Shields' Division arrived here this morning from the Shenandoah Valley via Alexandria; the remainder of the Division are on their way. On their journey, I am informed, a sloop was upset and they lost their horses and cannon—at least in part. Several men were drowned.

Major Patterson, I believe, is not wounded. Some person told me this morning that he shook hands with him on Friday. I received the account I sent yesterday, from a relative of his.

It is supposed Sweitzer is dead.

Just going aboard the State of Maine, to go up the James river, accompanied by Rev. J. F. Hill, Drs. Reid, McKennan, Finley, and some others. VIATOR.

GEN. M'CLELLAN REINFORCED.

Shields' Division Gone up James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I have returned to this post from White House. It is no longer a post. It was evacuated on Saturday while I was there. We have lived about ten years in four days, but I have no time to say more. Start for City Point in a few minutes. Gen. Shields' Division came down last night, and go up the James river to-day. I shall probably go in company with them. I slept in the Hospital here last night. I saw a Mr. Dunn, a member of the Fayette Guards, who is wounded in the arm. He says the Pennsylvania Reserves distinguished themselves—some of the regiments are said to be nearly cut to pieces. J. K. T.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., SATURDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock: SUCCESSFUL MEN.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Friday next being the National Holiday, the Post Office will be open between the hours of 7½ and 8½ o'clock a. m. and 5½ and 6½ o'clock p. m. jun22

ALLEGHENY CITY POST OFFICE.—The Post Office will be opened at the usual hour, on the FOURTH INST., but will be closed at 9 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL BIDDLE, P. M. jn22

DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street,) are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock has this day been declared on the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer. July 1st, 1862.jn2:1wd

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE DIVIDEND.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, which is payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst. WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1862.jn2:1tw2w

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (Hand street,) are hereby notified that the Election for President and Managers, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Rooms, (at the north end of the bridge,) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., on MONDAY, July 7th, 1862. FRANK S. BISSELL, Secretary and Treasurer. jn30:1w

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold an election at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 5th, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., to elect one President and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year. GEO. NEELD, President. jn26:1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the matter of the Trusteeship of O. H. Rippey, late of Allegheny county, deceased, Trustee of the estate of Mrs. C. R. McCoy. No. 107, March term, 1860; Common Plea.

And now, to wit, June 30, 1862, the account of said Trustee, O. H. Rippey, dec'd, presented at chambers, and upon consideration thereof it is ordered that notice of the exhibition and filing of the same be given by publication weekly in the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette* for three weeks, and that if no exceptions be filed to said account for SATURDAY, the 19th of July next, the same will be allowed and confirmed absolutely. From the record.

Attest: HENRY EATON, Prothonotary.

Parties interested will take notice. jn30:cowd3w

JUST PUBLISHED.—

PURDON'S DIGEST. Ninth edition. (from 1700 to 1861. Edited by F. C. Brightly, Esq. Price $5.

Just KAY & CO., No. 55 Wood street.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the payment of the salaries of the Chief of Police and the Day Police.

Be it enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, The Chief of Police and the members of the Day Police shall not, at any time during their term of office, engage in any business or employment whatever, other than the duties of their offices; nor shall they absent themselves from the city without the consent of the Mayor; and it shall be the duty of the Controller to deduct from the amount of the respective salaries of said officers a ratable proportion of the same, for the time they may have absented themselves from the city or engaged in other business or employment as aforesaid; and before any warrant shall be certified for any part of said salaries it shall be the duty of the Controller to require such of said officers to present a statement exhibiting the time claimed, and the number of days, if any, which he may have been absent, or engaged in other business than restrict and legitimate duties of his office, and accompanied with an affidavit that the same is correct, and that he has not been absent or engaged in other business except as set forth in said statement, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1862.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. McCANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: RUSS M'GARVEY, Clerk of Common Council. jn2:3t4

PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE, No. 83 MARKET STREET, Is the place to get the best quality of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions. CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK. jn24

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., No. 71, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, have received a fresh supply of prime, sound and desirable BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of Ladies', Misses and Children's HEEL CONGRESS GAITERS; Children's Goat and Morocco and Cobb SENG BOOTS; Women's Patent Leather Oxford and French TIES; Women's extra size broad BUSKINS; Gent's broad square Buskin BOOTEES; Gent's French CALF BOOTS; Gent's French Balmoral CONGRESS BOOTS; all of which have been made to order, with special regard to fit and durability, and are warranted to give satisfaction. jn30

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' WARRANTS, and other CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, bought by FITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier. jn27:3m

LIME AND COAL of the best quality, at the EXCELSIOR COAL YARD, On the Railroad, at the foot of Smithfield St., Allegheny City. JAMES KEO... may22:mwf3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SPRINGS AT HOME.—Blue Lick, Seltzer, Bedford, Congress, Saratoga, Empire, Kissengen and Louisville Artesian Waters, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, jn3 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

PURE HOLLAND GIN, direct from Custom House, in stone jugs, containing over a quart each; also 50 cases of Bitlinger's Celebrated London Dock Gin, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, jn3 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

BALLADS OF THE WAR. A series of Pictorial Lyrics, magnificently illustrated from Original Drawings by the best Artists. Published monthly. Forming, when complete, an ILLUSTRATED POETICAL SOUVENIR, of every event in the present most important struggle in the history of this great nation.

Part II., entitled: "SUMTER," now ready—the illustrations in which have been submitted to and approved by Gen. Anderson.

Single Parts, (monthly) ..... 25 cts.
The Whole Work, (25 parts, paid in advance,) $5.

ALSO, CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. Commencement of the publication of the New Testament. The first number of the NEW TESTAMENT will be published on the 20th of June, and will be continued monthly thereafter with the same regularity and excellence of illustration as heretofore. Back numbers of all the works always on hand. Liberal terms to the Trade, Clubs and Canvassers. Apply to JOHN ROBINS, Box. 5,040 N. Y. P. O. 37 Park Row, New York. ap18:jn3:3m

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! DECORATE! DECORATE! DECORATE! FOURTH OF JULY! FOURTH OF JULY! FOURTH OF JULY! Buy your Flags at the Manufactory. DEPOT AT PITTOCK'S, (Agent for Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,) jn1:3t OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Frederick Kiana, dec'd, late of Allegheny county, will expose to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July 26th, 1862, at 3 o'clock p. m., to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeastern corner of East Lane and a lot of ground held by Weber's heirs; thence running westwardly along said Weber's lot and along the lot of a certain Hoffman to Voegtley street; thence north sixteen feet and six inches along Voegtley street to a lot of ground belonging to John Klaus; thence eastwardly along the line of John Klaus' lot to East Lane; thence southwardly sixteen feet and six inches, more or less, along East Lane, to the place of beginning, upon which is erected a two story frame dwelling and other improvements.

Conditions—One-half cash down, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by judgment Bond and Mortgage, the purchaser to pay expenses for drawing Deed, Bond and Mortgage. HANNA KLAUS, Adm's of Fred. Kiana, deceased, per H. P. Mueller, her Attorney. Allegheny City, July 2, 1862.jn-3tdatdw7

THE PHILOSOPHIC BURNER.—HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING PHILOSOPHIC BURNER, for CARBON OIL, is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the common Burners.

1. It makes a large or small light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quality of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a vapor night lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.

These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents. Per dozen, $2. Sold at No. 82 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. F. HAYDEN. je25:1yrnewF

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JAMES M. ROBISON, Superintendent. This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of visitors on SATURDAY, June 21, 1862, and will continue open until September 15th.

Since the last season many handsome improvements have been made, both to the house and grounds, adding still further to the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the guests.

Persons desiring to spend the summer at the seashore will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES superior to those of any other house on the Atlantic coast.

HASSLER'S celebrated Band has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Messrs. Hassler.

Mr. THOMAS H. BARRATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Room, Ten Pin Alleys and Shooting Gallery.

The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the owners of this splendid establishment, is an ample guarantee of what the patrons of the house may expect under its present management. HENRY A. B. BROWN, jn2:1m For Proprietors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. No. 210, March Term, 1861. Voluntary Assignment of A. B. Curling to O. H. Rippey.

And now to wit, June 20, 1862. The account of Assignee presented at chambers, and upon consideration thereof, by the Court, it is ordered that notice of the exhibition and filing of the same be given by publication in the *Daily Gazette*, semi-weekly, for three weeks, and that if no exceptions to said account be filed before SATURDAY, the 19th of July next, the same will be allowed and confirmed absolutely. From the Record.

Attest: HENRY EATON, Prothonotary. jn1:3wood

GEORGE E. ALLEN, BRICK MASON, of corner of Fourth Street and Cherry Alley. Particular attention paid to the setting of GRATES, RANGES, KETTLES, OVENS, &c.; also PAVING AND JOBBING GENERALLY. The only person having the RIGHT for constructing DODGE'S PATENT OPEN FIRE PLACES for Allegheny county. Orders left at his office will receive prompt attention. je23:6w

FLAGS! ALL SIZES, AT R. WILLIAMSON'S, je25 No 47 St. Clair street.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND GRAIN DEALERS.—The advertiser having had a large experience in the above branches of trade, wishes an engagement in a good house in the buying and selling department. Is acquainted with most of the retail trade in the cities and suburbs, and has a good knowledge of the Markets East and West. Would accept a position in a manufacturing establishment. Please address "H., BOX 285, Pittsburgh P. O." jn23:3t

CHEESE! CHEESE!! 50 boxes W. R. Cheese; 40 do do do, small size; 50 do large Hamburg Cream; 25 do Limburger cheese. In store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

CONSIGNMENT OF PRODUCE, received this day— 10 bbls. Eggs; 1 do Beans; 18 new Oil Barrels; 10 bbls. pure Vinegar. And for sale by (jn3) L. H. VOIGT & CO.

TO LET—Two or three Rooms, No. 7 Hand street. Possession given immediately. jn3 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

100 BLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR; 100 bbls. extra Flour; 1,000 lbs. Hams; 1,000 lbs. Sides; 100 lbs. Shoulders; 50 dozen Brooms; In store and for sale by J. C. McVAY, jn3 No. 10 Smithfield street.

A CARD.—We would respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have just received, and are now opening, one of the largest and best selected stocks of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., to be found in the city, which we are prepared to sell in quantities to suit customers, at low figures, our entire stock being bought for cash from first hands. WOODSIDE & WALLACE, 305 Liberty street. THOMAS WOODSIDE. JAMES L. WALLACE. WOODSIDE & WALLACE, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 305 LIBERTY STREET, jn24:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEESE! CHEESE!—25 bxs. prime "Mammoth" Hamburg Cheese, just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, jn23 114 Second street.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—8 hhds. choice sugar-cured hams, received and for sale by J. S. McGINNIS & CO., jn23 75 Water and 72 Front streets.

DRIED PEACHES—14 bbls Southern Illinois, for sale by J. S. McGINNIS & CO. jn23

PETROLEUM—172 bbls for sale by jn23 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASERS OF

Dry Goods.

A VERY LARGE STOCK AT OLD PRICES, having purchased before the recent advance in prices.

HOOP SKIRTS AND HOSIERY.

SHAWLS, SACQUES AND MANTLES.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

At a great sacrifice to close them out.

Wholesale buyers take notice—*We are selling a great many Goods at less than Eastern prices.*

TERMS CASH.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO. jn4

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OPENED THIS MORNING, A large lot of REAL FRENCH BANDS, Embroidered on thin muslin, at 50 PER CT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

Also, new narrow BLACK BLOND EDGING; narrow TRIMMING RIBBONS; BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE; CRAPE COLLARS, and other desirable goods. JOS. HORNE, jn30 Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

SILK AND GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS; INVISIBLE HAIR NETS; CHENILLE NETS; HOOP SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses; A fine new lot of cheap CAMBRIC COLLARS and SETS; FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at very low prices; GLOVES, of all kinds; COTTON HOSIERY, from 10 to 12½c. per pair; BLACK SILK LACE MITTS, &c.; EMBROIDERIES, of all kinds, still selling at greatly reduced prices. JOSEPH HORNE, WHOLESALE ROOMS—2d and 3d stories, jn30 Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

DESIRABLE AND SCARCE ARTICLES, just received by Express: NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, all colors. NARROW BLACK GUIPURE LACES. NARROW BLACK FERNCH LACES. GRENADINE AND TISSUE VEILS, all colors. JET BONNET PINS, &c., &c. EATON, MACRUM & CO., jn30 17 Fifth street.

THE NEW FLEXURE SKIRT. EATON, MACRUM & CO. Invite the attention of the Ladies to the PATENT FLEXURE SKIRT. It gives a graceful and elegant form, and entire satisfaction to the wearer. They have also on hand a supply of that favorite FRENCH SKIRT, known as the CRINOLINE DRAPERIE. They also invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their stock of lower priced SKIRTS, manufactured expressly to their order and sold at Eastern prices. EATON, MACRUM & CO., jn30 17 Fifth street.

THIS WEEK, AT Barker & Co.'s, 59 *Market Street*, GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF Dry Goods. jn30

NEW SUMMER GOODS OPENED AT HUGUS', Corner of Fifth and Market Sts. A beautiful assortment of LACE POINTS AND CIRCULARS, in Summer Goods, $1 50 to $4. SACQUES, in Summer Goods, $1 50 to $4. CLOTH SACQUES, for $3 and upwards. New style HOOP SKIRTS. Misses and Children's HOOP SKIRTS. DRESS GOODS, for 6¼ cents and upwards. CALICOES, for 6¼ cents and upwards. SUMMER SILKS, in checks and stripes, for 37½ cents. je21 CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

PREPARE FOR THE 4TH OF JULY. J. M. BURCHFIELD, NORTH-EAST CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, has on hand a large stock of Dress Goods, Suitable for all occasions. PLAIN WHITE SWISS MUSLIN. FIGURED " " " PLAIN " MULL " " " NAINSOOK " PLAID " " " STRIPED " " " MOZAMBIQUES, BERAGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, and a large assortment of LACE and SILK MANTILLAS, HOOP SKIRTS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c. DON'T FAIL TO CALL. je23

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, 139 FOURTH STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD. TANKS AND AGITATORS, for Oil Refineries, lined in the most durable manner. House fitted up with hot and cold water in the best style, with all the modern improvements, in BATHS, WASH STANDS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c. A large assortment of materials always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. OATS—5,000 bush. prime Pennsylvania, in store and for sale by J. S. McGINNIS & CO., my29 75 Water and 72 Front streets.

SHOE EMPORIUM at 55 Fifth street. jn18

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE. Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON. Treasurer ..... R. LAKE.

4TH OF JULY! 4TH OF JULY! 4TH OF JULY! THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES! MORNING, 10½ o'CLOCK. *Valentine and Orson.* AFTERNOON, 2 o'CLOCK. *NAIAD QUEEN.* EVENING, 7½ o'CLOCK. Patriot's Dream and Naiad Queen. SATURDAY EVENING, July 5th, Great bill for Saturday night. NAIAD QUEEN! NAIAD Q