Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

THE CRISIS.

Congress has adjourned, and the members are generally by this time with their families. The ruling majority of the two Houses have covered themselves with imperishable honor. As long as the history of this country lasts, the acts of this Congress will form an era in its annals. Eminently just, patriotic and timely, its deeds and its laws will stand forth as the greatest and most beneficent which have crowned with lustre the proceedings of any representative body in our own or any other land.

The President now holds the fate of the Republic in his grasp. If he acts, and acts immediately, in the spirit of the laws he has approved, all will yet go well. Delays are pregnant with danger, and may involve ruin.

A proclamation, as provided in the Confiscation law, giving the rebels the sixty days' notice required, should accompany that law as it goes to the States in insurrection, as until this notice is given, the law is a dead letter. Congress has left to the President the discretionary power of carrying the law into effect. The spirit of the law contemplates on the part of the President immediate and stern action, and the country has strong faith in him that he will not fail in this crisis to come up to the high mark set for him by a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which immediately represents the States and people.

The Militia bill, also passed in the last hours of the session, clothes the President with extraordinary authority, to be used for the welfare of the nation in this crisis.

It confers upon him the power to call out the whole militia of the States, or as much of it as he deems necessary, for the term of *nine* months' service, and he can include all the able-bodied citizens from eighteen to forty-five years, and abundant provision is made for arming and equipping the immense force. He is also authorized to receive one hundred thousand more volunteers than are now authorized by law, to serve *nine* months.

He is also authorized to receive such a number of volunteers as is necessary to fill up the present infantry regiments, to serve for *twelve* months.

And beyond all this, he is authorized to receive into the service of the United States, *persons of African descent*, and to use them in any military or naval service for which they shall be found competent; and provision is made that when any slaves are thus employed, they shall be forever thereafter free, as well as the wife, children, and mother of such black soldier.

With all these vast powers conferred on the President by a confiding Congress, he now has it in his power, by prompt and decisive action, and by using the immense forces placed at his disposal, to make an end, in a short time, to this unhallowed rebellion.

May God give him wisdom in this emergency. Quick, decisive action is what we need. Call for the volunteers, order out the militia, if necessary, make proclamation to the blacks to rally to the standard which secures their freedom, and the freedom of those most dear to them, give the rebels the sixty days notice, and let them see that their day of grace is passing, and by the beginning of the new year we shall see our flag triumphant all over the land.

Above all things, we hope that he will see to it, that no General is permitted to nullify these acts, and the will of the loyal people, by turning back the loyal blacks, who are panting to render the country a service, that they may thereby secure the coveted boon of freedom. This has been a disgrace and a detriment to our arms since the beginning of this war, and it is high time that it ceased forever.

Gen. Pope's Orders.

The Orders, *five*, *six* and *seven*, of Gen. Pope, dated the 18th, are among the best and most encouraging utterances since the war commenced. It looks now as if we were to commence the war in earnest, and make the rebels feel its dire effects. As the orders are dated at Washington, it is presumable that they have the approbation of the President, and this leads us to hope that the rese-water policy is laid aside for good, and that hereafter swift, stern action is to be the rule.

Gen. Pope's forces are already at Gordonsville, more than half way between Washington and Richmond, and at a most important point, cutting off railroad connection with the great Virginia Valley. If Gen. Pope shall press rapidly on to Richmond, on the north, and McClellan shall attack it on the south, it may fall sooner than has lately been thought possible.

We hope the days of the spade are past, and that the era of celerity and fighting is to follow the era of digging.

How Can They Support Him.—James P. Barr, Esq., the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, who was nominated by the late Breckinridge State Convention for Surveyor-General, has a record on the tonnage tax question which we think should make him rather a bitter pill for the Democracy of this county to swallow. During the pendency of the bill for the commutation of that tax, he openly advocated it through the columns of the *Post* and even went so far as to send a Mr. Whitney to this place to enlist the *Examiner* and *Review* in its favor if possible. Inasmuch as opposition to the repeal of the tonnage tax has been one of the main planks in the platform of the party in this county for years past, we do not see how the faithful are to enter very cordially into the support of a man who has been its open advocate.—*Wash. Tribune.*

What Caused It?—Many persons in this vicinity (outside of the city) noticed the peculiarly smoky appearance of the atmosphere for several days of last week. The same phenomenon has been noticed elsewhere. The Bedford *Inquirer* says:

"For several days during the last week the atmosphere was densely filled with smoke, which proved a great bug-a-boo to some of the superstitious. We are not prepared to say from whence this smoke originated; we are quite sure it was not the result of fire in the mountains. The presumption is that the 'battle week' had something to do with it."

The British Shilling.—The merchants of Oswego, N. Y., to the number of 100, have signed the agreement to take the British shilling at 25 cents, and the sixpence at 13½ cents. This is one cent advance on the price in Canada, and will, of course have the effect of drawing a large amount of this coin to that city.

Mammoth.—The Meadville *Journal* says that the bones of a Mammoth were exhumed a few days since on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, eight miles above that place.

Gen. Marcy Unconvicted.—Among the Generals not confirmed by the Senate is Gen. Marcy, Gen. McClellan's father-in-law and chief of staff.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Appeal to the Border States.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning, the 12th inst., Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

Gentlemen—After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding *punctilio* and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States, will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us peculiarly unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats.

I do not speak of emancipation *at once*, but of a *decision* at once to emancipate *gradually*. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty—not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once saved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your names therewith forever.

The Border State men were unable to agree in a reply to this eloquent and touching address. A large majority agreed to reject the President's proposition, and they conclude a long address with the following impudent, almost insulting refusal of the noble proposition made them, to-wit:

Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country.

This is signed by C. A. Wickliffe, Garrett Davis, R. Wilson, J. J. Crittenden, John S. Carlile, J. W. Crisfield, J. S. Jackson, H. Grider, John S. Phelps, Francis Thomas, Charles B. Calbert, C. L. L. Leary, Edwin H. Webster, R. Mallory, Aaron Harding, James S. Rollins, J. W. Menzies, Thomas L. Price, G. W. Dunlap, Wm. A. Hall.

The minority report is short. It expresses confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the President, and declares that there is no sacrifice that the signers are not willing to make to save the government and institutions of the Fathers. In this spirit they are in favor of accepting the offer made.

This is signed by John W. Noel, Samuel S. Casey, George P. Fisher, A. J. Clements, William G. Brown, Jacob B. Blair, W. P. Willey.

There is not much doubt that the majority of the people of the Border States will act in accordance with the opinion of the majority, and reject all compensated emancipation, and all emancipation of any kind. We hope the proposition will never be made to them again.

A Letter from Farragut's Fleet.

The following extracts from a letter from the fleet on the Mississippi, contain items of interest:

CONTINUED ARRIVAL OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Fugitive slaves continue to arrive on the Fleet from various points in Mississippi and Louisiana, and are generally put to work on the canal across the peninsula, or employed in some capacity on the various vessels. The negroes could not be returned to their masters, if there were such a disposition on the part of our officers; for their owners in many instances are either in the Rebel army, or have run away, leaving their sable chattels virtually and effectively free.

THE DEVOTION OF NEGROES A SHAM.

We have heard *ad nauseam* of the affection and devotion of the slaves to their masters, and of the difficulty that would attend any effort of the Northern Abolitionists to wean away their allegiance from the generous and patriarchal lords of the soil. This, like almost everything else appertaining to Secessia, is arrant bosh, and especially untrue of the negroes of the Cotton States, where the blacks are more hardly worked and worse treated than anywhere else in the South.

Labor in the cotton fields is the most painful and destructive toil; and, as you doubtless know, in the Border States, the threat of sending negroes to the extreme South is one of the most fearful that can be made; for they regard life down here as the nearest approach to a terrestrial tophet.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PLANTATION SLAVES.

Several of the negroes with whom your correspondent has talked have told, in a rude but earnestly eloquent way, of what they have endured in cultivating the royal staple of Secession, the great deceiver and partial causer of the present Rebellion.

They declare that they never were so badly treated as they have been during the past twelvemonth. They have been overworked, poorly fed, wretchedly clothed, and cruelly beaten, without any other reason than to destroy their refractory spirit and prevent all possibility of insurrection. The effect of this increased severity has been exactly the contrary of what was desired. Negroes who were content with their condition a year ago have since grown very impatient of bondage, and resolved to run away whenever they could obtain an opportunity.

They have had little else to eat during the present year than corn-bread and molasses (bacon, flour, and beef having been extremely scarce on account of the blockade—those articles being purchased usually from the North), and not infrequently have they been forced to labor very severely when they had very little aliment. In consequence of this kind of treatment, many of the slaves have died, and it is said that the mortality among the blacks has never been so great as during the past twelve month.

COTTON STILL RAISED IN THE SOUTH.

The statement reiterated again and again in the Secession journals that no cotton had been or would be planted this season is contradicted by the evidence of the fugitives, who say they never performed so much labor in the cotton fields, and that such large amounts of seed were never sown as during the present year. The planters have done this in opposition to the commands of Jeff. Davis dynasty, hoping to realize a large profit from the product of the staple.

REVOLTING CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

Some days ago, a family of negroes arrived at Gen. Williams's headquarters, and asked for some employment, as they had been prompted to fly from their home on account of cruel treatment. Soon after a woman, living, she said, in Mississippi, some twenty miles south of Vicksburg, went to the General's tent and claimed the negroes, declaring she was tenderly attached to them, especially to the younger ones, and that they were her only means of support.

So cunning a tale did she tell, so much feeling did she seem to display, that the General believed her, and promptly returned her negroes. A day or two after, he heard she had whipped the slaves half to death, and had actually tied up two of the youngest, ten and twelve years old, and set upon them several fierce dogs, which had nearly devoured their hands and arms and terribly mutilated their bodies. The General sent some of his soldiers to the widow's plantation, and they confirmed the story, horrible as it is, in nearly all of its shuddering particulars. The General lost not me in depriving her of her chattels, promising to give them employment when the condition of their wounds would enable them to work. This woman has the reputation and position of a lady in the South, and possesses intelligence and manners far above most of the women living in Secessia.

How entirely barbarous and inhuman is the influence of slavery upon all who breathe its poisonous and soul-destroying atmosphere!

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock: ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS.

NATIONAL TAX ON GAS.—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have adopted the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as the Pittsburgh Gas Company are desirous of accommodating their fellow citizens, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the stockholders; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the said Company will continue to furnish their Gas at the same rate as at present, for the ensuing six months, notwithstanding the tax of fifteen cents a thousand cubic feet, levied and assessed thereon by the authority of the National Government." JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

July 19th, 1862. jul9:6tsw

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, 14 July, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share, on the Capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, in bankable funds.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

jul15:6tsw

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO., Pittsburgh, July 10th, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share, be paid, (in bankable funds,) to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, Grant street.

jul11:6t W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. Pershing, A. M., President. Best endowed College in the State. Fourteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study. Telegraphing and Organ Music taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term, for boarding, light, &c. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 2d. Send to the President for a catalogue.

jul11:6w M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold an election at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 26th, 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.

je26:1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....W. M'CULLOUGH.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn's. oc19

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.....S. H. KIER.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 59 Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. jul8:1yd

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

At the old established Coach Factory,

DUQUESNE WAY, (NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.)

Repairing done as usual. jul7:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 67 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap22

S. H. & C. P. MARKLE, Paper MANUFACTURERS and dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER.

Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 33 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

HENRY H. COLLINS, For WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1

FLOUR.—150 bbls. Family Flour, 50 boxes W. R. Cheese; For sale by (jul16) W. M. GORMLY.

BACON HAMS.—15,000 pieces plain Bacon Hams; in smoke house and for sale by McDONALD & ARBUCKLES, jul16 242 and 244 Liberty street, near Wood.

BACON.—15,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, 50,000 do Shoulders, For sale by (jul17) J. B. CANFIELD.

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 6¾ inches by 2 inches. jul1

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The swift and elegant low pressure side-wheel steamer PLANET, J. P. Ward, Commander, will leave my dock on TUESDAY, July 22d, at 8 o'clock p. m., on a Pleasure Excursion to Lake Superior. Good music on board. The PLANET, this trip, will go to the city of superior and intermediate ports. For freight or passage apply to H. GARRETSON, Agent, jul9:2t No. 1 River street, Cleveland, O.

R. R. BULGER, Manufacturer of every description of

FURNITURE.

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

A full assortment of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE* constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. jul16:1ymeis

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, upon the premises, upon TUESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1862, seventy five eligible lots laid out of the homestead of Malcolm Leech, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. These lots are laid off in blocks, so that purchasers can obtain homes suited to their taste. They are admirably situated as to healthfulness, beauty of view, and easiness of access from the city. The Citizens Passenger Railway Cars pass every fifteen minutes, while the Pittsburgh & Greensburg Turnpike gives the best road out of the city.

Also, upon the evening of TUESDAY, July 22d, at 8 o'clock, at Davis' Auction, Fifth street, four valuable building lots situate at the corner of Water street and Evans alley, each lot having a front of twenty-four feet upon Water street, and extending in depth one hundred and sixty feet to First street.

For terms, or other particulars, inquire of ROBERT BELL, No. 277 Liberty street, Administrator, &c., of the M. Leech, dec'd. Or of MARSHALL & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, 116 Fifth street. jul12:awdw

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY AND WAR CLAIMS AND CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.—Stewart, Stevens, Clark & Co., Solicitors for all kinds of MILITARY CLAIMS, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., have established an Agency in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Apply to our Associates, ROBERT ARTHUR.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.

Attorneys,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

The entire fee charged will be TEN DOLLARS FOR OFFICERS, and FIVE DOLLARS FOR PRIVATES, for each Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent. on amount of Claims for Military supplies, or Claims for indemnity. No charge made unless the application is successful. jul12:3moawdw

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. No. 210, March Term 1861. U. S. Voluntary Assignment of A. B. Corling to C. H. Bippy.

And now to wit, June 26, 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 publicat on in the *Daily Gazette*, and weekly, for three weeks, and that if no exception 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. jul:3wood

LIME AND COAL of the best quality, at the EXCELSIOR COAL YARD, On the Railroad, at the east end of Seminary Hill, Allegheny City. JAMES RENO. may26:MATH-6m

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—Opinion of Solon Robinson, editor Agricultural Department of the New York *Tribune*: If I can say anything to induce families to buy the "Universal Clothes Wringer," I shall be glad of the opportunity. My family has had one in use a year or two, and I pronounce it one of, if not the *very best*, labor-saving machines ever invented for women's use. My family would as soon give up the cooking stove as this Clothes Wringer. It cannot be too highly recommended. SOLON ROBINSON.

New York, February 13, 1862.

For sale at 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, jul1 Sole agents for the county.

LUCENT OIL WORKS.

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO., Manufacturers of PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS.

Office, No. 291 Liberty street,

my9:2mwe PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of William Brown, deceased, No. 55, March term, 1863. At an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1862, the Court made the following order:

And now, to wit, June 21st, 1862, on motion of J. H. Millir, Attorney for Administrator, the Court appoint R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator. BY THE COURT.

From the record.

Attest: W. A. Herron, Clerk.

All persons interested will please take notice that the auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 183 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they are requested to attend.

jul:dawtdT R. B. CARNAHAN, Auditor.

CARD FROM DR. H. BUCHLER, OF NEW YORK.—I see that a person calling himself Robert Hunter, M. D., attempts to injure my reputation by a slanderous and untrue statement in this paper. I therefore consider an explanation to the public necessary. Hunter tells a wilful *lie* in stating that he employed me in the capacity of German Translator and Business Agent, when it is a fact to which the proofs are laid down in some of Hunter's letters to me, and other private documents, that I accompanied him in the capacity of Assistant and Dispensary Physician, and that not only was I entrusted by Hunter to give medical advice—as can be proved by highly respectable citizens of Pittsburgh—but that I acted in conjunction with him as consulting Physician. Hunter says to his knowledge I am no physician. Now the only difference between me and Hunter is, that Hunter attended lectures for *one year* only at the Medical School (14th Street, New York) while I attended lectures for *five years*, at the celebrated Universities of Erlangen and Wurzburg, (Germany.)

The mean and cowardly behavior of Hunter emanates from envy and jealousy. Hunter has been in the habit, for years, to pillage this country, and to consider it exclusively *his Head-or-leg ground*. Spider-like he has preyed unmercifully on the sufferings of his fellow men, sucked the heart-blood of friendless sufferers, by extorting the enormous *monthly fee* of $25 from poor patients, to whose families scarcely bread enough was left to live.

Hunter's private and professional career is stained with the stigma of infamy, and thousands have proclaimed him a villain.

Extending the benefits of the treatment by inhalation to the less wealthy and poorer classes, treating and curing Diseases of the Lungs at reduced fees, providing patients with medicines for the *full* period of the treatment at cost, and not extorting, unmercifully, every month, $25 from them, is a crime in the eyes of that monster in human shape, that disgraces the medical profession, who styles himself Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York.

HERMAN BUCHLER, M. D.

Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, July 17th, 1862. jul18:2t

CARD FROM DR. ROBERT HUNTER, OF NEW YORK.—I see that a person calling himself "Herman Buchler, M. D.," is using my name in connection with his own as a practitioner in Pulmonary Diseases. This is done without any authority, and is another of the many attempts to turn the scientific practice I have so long advocated into a quackery. I could by no means endorse him as competent to treat any case. In fact he is not, to my knowledge, a physician. The very short time he was in my employ—only three or four months—he was in a subordinate capacity, as German Translator and Business Agent; and never, under any circumstances, was he entrusted to give medical advice. This explanation is, I conceive, due to the public.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

632 Broadway, New York. jul17:2t

Office of the Controller of Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15th, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 22d INSTANT, for repairing and rebinding the Plat Books in the Recorder's Office of this county, in such manner as shall best tend to their preservation. Said Books cannot be removed from the office without an order from the Court of Common Pleas.

By direction of County Commissioners:

jul16:3t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

FLY PAPER.

Wightman's celebrated FLY PAPER, a sovereign remedy for those unmitigated pests—*Flies and Mosquitoes*—and free from poison.

Wholesale and retail by J. D. WILLIAMS, 114 Smithfield street.

Sole agent of the manufacturer for Pittsburgh and Allegheny. jul7:2w

BASKET WILLOWS.—100 bundles, now landing from steamer Clifton, for sale by jul21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD.—25 tierces prime, in store and for sale by jul21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GREEN APPLES.—60 barrels early Green Apples just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETTER, jul9 corner Market and First streets.

SUNDRIES.—75 bags Rio Coffee, 20 hhds. Sugar; In store and for sale by W. M. GORMLY, jul16 271 Liberty street.

SOAP STONE.—30 bbls. powdered Soapstone for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. jul7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CINCINNATI LEAD WORKS.

McCORMICK, GIBSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead And Bar Lead.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Pig Lead, Patent Shot and Block Tin.

NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE. Being exclusively in the Lead Trade, we can furnish the above to better advantage to Dealers, and on better terms, than can be had elsewhere. ap5:6m

DESTROY YOUR—Rats, Roaches, &c. *Destroy your*—Mice, Moles and Ants. *Destroy your*—Bed Bugs. *Destroy your*—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c. *Destroy your*—Muscuitoes and Fleas. *Destroy your*—Insects on Plants and Fowls. *Destroy your*—Insects on Animals, &c.

Costar's Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator; Bed-bug Exterminator; Electric Powder for Insects. THE "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold everywhere—by all *Wholesale Druggists* in the large cities, and by *Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers*, and *Retailers* generally, in all country towns and villages in the United States.

B. E. FELLERS & CO. and B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., principal wholesale and retail agents in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (for prices, terms, &c.,) to HENRY R. COSTAR, *Principal Depot*, jul19:2mdawT No 482 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JAMES K. ROBISON, Superintendant. 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 in 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, jul2:1m For Proprietors.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The GENUINE ARTICLE, prepared by the original inventor, Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of

SCROFULA,
Cancerous Formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas,
Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Scald Head,
Tetter Affections,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Foul Stomach,
Female Complaints,

Together with all other Disorders from an Improper condition of the Circulatory System.

As a general Tonic, its effects are most beneficiant, and cannot fail to benefit, where used perseveringly, and according to Directions.

Is offered to the public as a medicine in every way worthy of confidence—it having now stood the test of many years, with the result of a rapidly increasing demand.

As a tonic, it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.

A SPURIOUS ARTICLE being in the market, renders great caution necessary in purchasing. Ask for that prepared by Dr. LINDSEY, and take no other.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, Wholesale and Retail Agent, corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets, jul:4wood-MEWF PITTSBURGH.

GET THE BEST.—NOW READY, BEADLE'S DIME SERIES. Citizen's edition of the NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW, 128 pages, 12 mo., with Paragraph Head-Lines and Index. Giving the Law complete, and an Alphabetical Summary of the Articles and Substances taxed. For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price. Agents wanted. jul18:1 BEADLE & CO., Publishers, New York.

RAILROAD BOND CREDITORS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—The authorities of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are now prepared to fund new bonds in exchange for railroad bonds of said city, upon the basis of compromise hitherto offered by them.

Holders of such railroad bonds can procure circulars containing full information in relation thereto, by applying by letter or otherwise to

D. H. MEYER, Esq., No. 76 Beaver street, N. Y.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 62 Wall street, N. Y.,
Or to D. MACFARLANE, jul2:1m Treasurer of the City of Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

New Styles

PRINTS, CHINTZS, GINGHAMS,
BLACK MUSLINS, CHECKS, TICKINGS, etc.
SUMMER SHAWLS,
CLOTH SACQUES,
SUMMER SACQUES,
SILK SACQUES,
SILK CIRCULARS,
SILK MANTILLAS.

The Sacques, Mantles, and Shawls, are the newest styles. We offer them at Eastern cost.

THIN DRESS GOODS at 6¼ cents.
EMBROIDERED DRESS GOODS at 12½ cents.
BARRED AND STRIPED DRESS GOODS, 12½c.
CALICO STRIPED DRESS GOODS at 6¼ cents.
MERRIMAC, HAMILTON, PACIFIC, ENGLISH, SPRAGUE, all of the best makes of Calicos, at 12½c.
ORGANDY LAWNS at 15 cents.
JACONET LAWNS at 12½ cents.
FRENCH CAMBRIC, from 12½ to 18¾.
PLAIN COLD SILK CHALLIES, for children, colors fast, at 37½ cents, regular price, 62½ cents.

The above goods have been marked down to ensure quick sales.

W. & D. HUGUS. jul15

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.

NEW GOODS BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES.

We desire to call the attention of all country and city Merchants, Milliners, Peddlers and retail buyers to our stock of

NEW GOODS.

Having purchased largely previous to the late advance in prices, we are now prepared to offer the best bargains in the city.

We specially recommend our stock of HOOP SKIRTS, of all grades, from 4 springs to 50 springs.

DRESS TRIMMINGS and narrow TRIMMING RIBBONS, in great variety.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, at very low prices.

LINEN H'DK'F'S, in all styles, from 6 cents up.

COTTON HOSE, for Ladies and Children, all sizes, all qualities and all prices.

GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, elegant assortment.

BLACK LACE MITS, of all kinds.

HAIR NETS and HEAD DRESSES.

A large assortment of PORTMONAIES, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS, of all kinds.

JOSEPH HORNE, WHOLESALE ROOMS—2d and 3d stories, jul9 Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

DRY GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH, AT J. M. Burchfield's.

HAVING a large stock on hand, at old prices, I can and will sell goods for CASH *cheaper* than can be sold wholesale in the East.

BEST CALICOS, for 12½ cents.
LAWNS, " 12½ do;
Bemnants of LAVILLAS, for 12½ cents;
Do. BERAGES, " 12½ do;
Traveling DRESS GOODS, cheap;
MULL MUSLINS, cheap;
NANSOOK MUSLINS, cheap;
DIMITY LONG CLOTH, cheap;
WORKED EDGING and INSERTINGS;
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, cheap;
SACQUES AND MANTILLAS, cheap;
SHAWLS AND HOOP SKIRTS.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL. jul9

PURCHASED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE.

DRESS GOODS, at old prices
BEST PRINTS, at 12½ cents per yard.
MUSLINS, CHECKS and PANT STUFF, a very large assortment at very low prices, for CASH ONLY.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! Cheaper than ever, to close them out.

LACE MANTLES AND POINTS, AT HALF PRICE.

Our stock is very large, and we are selling many articles at less than Eastern package prices, at the present time.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO., jul9 74 Market Street.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., No. 17 FIFTH STREET, Are closing out their entire stock of

French Embroideries AND REAL LACE TRIMMED GOODS, at COST,

To make room for fall purchases.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., jul11 No. 17 Fifth st.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES, A large stock CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! At BARKER & CO.'S, jul14 59 Market street.

MANTLES AND SACQUES, in every variety, Every article CHEAP, at BARKER & CO.'S, jul14 59 Market street.

DRESS GOODS, At unprecedented low prices, At BARKER & CO.'S, jul14 59 Market street.

NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, in choice colors, GRENADINE VEILS, In brown, blue, purple, drab, green and black, just received and for sale by EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st. jul11

AGENTS, PEDDLERS, TRADERS, AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES GENERALLY.—Great inducements offered for the introduction of our unsurpassed styles of low priced JEWELRY and composition-cased WATCHES, that command rapid sale and enormous profit everywhere. Men of the right kind will be liberally treated with. For prices and full particulars address, at once, HUBBARD BROTHERS, je25:1m 67 Nassau street, New York.

WALL PAPER, CHEAP.—W. P. MARSHALL will sell, during the summer, the balance of his spring stock at reduced prices, at the old stand, 67 WOOD STREET. jul12

FISH! FISH!—A complete assortment for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, jul9 128 Wood st.

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.