Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

Ohio Calling for Thirty Days' Volunteers.

A call has been issued by order of the Governor of Ohio, by Quartermaster General Wright, for thirty days' volunteers, to put down the rebel conspirators and marauders in Kentucky. Ohio will, no doubt, raise troops enough immediately to drive those gurrillas out of Kentucky; but it would look much better for Kentucky to do this herself. What are we to think of the people of a State, professing loyalty, that permit such things to take place in various parts, and yet no concerted action apparent any where to put a stop to them. Kentucky will be forever disgraced if she waits for Ohio to do what she ought to do for herself. Ill-natured people will esteem her professions of loyalty only shams.

A Slaveholder's View of the War.

We like an earnest man, one who goes right straight to his object, and who has sense enough to see the end, and the best way of getting to it. The writer of the letter below says as much in a few words as if he had written a volume, and there is no doubt of his sincerity. It is imprinted on every line of his letter. He is right, too, in his opinion, that if this war is ever to be ended, we have got to employ the slave element. We are only wearing ourselves out, and frittering away our property and the lives of our soldiers, in trying to avoid what we must come to at last:

LOUISVILLE, July 15.

Well, Messrs. Editors, what do you think of the "situation" *now?* Can't you call a little *louder* on "our Government" for more "vigorous measures." I think, sirs, unless things change, we might as well give it up. We are by the rebel conscription out-numbered, out-generaled at *all points*, losing our gallant army every day by companies, regiments and brigades. Nowhere can we "turn a wheel." And now, at this *late hour*, our immaculate Government is frittering away what little time it can spare from the nigger question in blubbering about *volunteers*. Why in the d—l don't our authorities act like men who had an object in view which they were determined to accomplish, as the traitors do? Why have they not sense enough to see that so long as the "nigger" is left undisturbed this rebellion *cannot be put down*. We talk about our eighteen or twenty millions to their six or seven millions. We should count them *twelve millions*, for their four millions of slaves are as useful to them in the prosecution of this war as an equal number of our white population, as *producers;* and twelve millions at home can "thrash" twenty millions of invaders always. Again, we hear a good deal said of employing slaves or blacks in camp duty, intrenchments, &c., but not in battle. Oh no; that would be horrible! that is all sheer nonsense; that would give us two armies to feed and clothe instead of one. No, sirs. Make them work, and *fight*, too, like the *devil*. Washington did it; Jackson did it; and what *they* did we might afford to do, I think, with safety. Moreover, every nation under heaven, who have them, *thus* use them; and we think there is no evidence on record of their being less subordinate or dutiful than their *white* fellow soldiers. Is there any such record? No, sirs. Send 25,000 or 50,000 of your free blacks into our suffering army, to increase *ad libitum* as we go South, and by all means, leaving our enemies in the rear incapable of rising to burn and murder our straggling soldiers and citizens.

This, sirs, is a war the magnitude of which our rulers seem not yet to have comprehended or realized, and we fear they will not till too late to save us. I am a Southern man, a slaveowner, but if necessary to the salvation of the nation, take my negroes; arm them, (nay, I would do it myself and fight with them,) and sow the land of traitors in salt. They have now 700,000 or 800,000 men in the field; we a little over half that number; and they are capturing our men (and we are losing through sickness,) faster than we are recruiting by volunteering." Sirs, if things go on in this way, the nation is lost beyond remedy. We should by *draft* launch 1,000,000 men of *all colors* into the field by the 1st of September. Move them South, fixing everything as they go, beyond the *possibility* of a rising in the rear. By *frost* we would be in the cotton "yellow Jack" States; by spring through and over them, and the war wound up—niggerdom and all. If the war is ever closed successfully, this, I opine, is the only plan! All of which is respectfully by

Yours, truly, J. C.

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Latest from Cynthiana.

The capture of Cynthiana by the rebels, under John Morgan, was announced by telegraph yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. The fight commenced about five o'clock Thursday afternoon, and lasted about thirty minutes, the small force under Lieut. Col. Landrum being overpowered by Morgan's horde of Texan Rangers. It is said the rebels poured two destructive volleys into the ranks of Captain John Arthur's company, of Newport, after the surrender had been made. Morgan disarmed all the prisoners and then paroled them. After sacking the place, he left in the direction of Lexington. If he goes far that way, he will be bagged sure. The number of killed in the engagement is supposed to amount to about seventy-five on the Federal side. The rebel loss is not exactly known, but is estimated at fully one hundred. Still later dispatches from Boyd's Station state that Col. Landrum and forty of his men escaped. Two of Morgan's cavalry regiments moved off in the direction of Lexington yesterday morning. The death of Capt. Glass, of Cincinnati, is confirmed by a paroled Ohio soldier, who arrived at Boyd's. No bridges had been burnt this side of Cynthiana up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guard at the Falmouth bridge, thirty-nine miles from Covington, were thrown into a great state of alarm last night, in consequence of a report brought in that a heavy force of Morgan's men were approaching. The dispatch stated that it was difficult to keep the guards from dispersing. It was thought the bridge at Robinson's Station would be burnt last night, as it was unprotected.—*Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday.*

THE New York *Herald* speaks as follows of the late Congress and its acts:

The fanatic and detestable Congress which has just adjourned culminated its long series of outrageous legislation by a Confiscation bill which was strongly abolition and manifestly unconstitutional.

The most savage secesh paper in Dixie could not say anything harsher and more treasonable.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S SPEECH.—Senator Chandler was authorized to use, in his speech the testimony taken before the Conduct of the War Committee, by a vote of that Committee at a regular meeting. Four members, being a majority of the whole number, were present, and unanimously granted him permission. Had the official correspondence asked for been furnished, there would have been no need of resorting to the records of the Committee.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BOSTON, Friday, July 18.—The Committee of one hundred and fifty on recruiting, have issued a call for a grand mass meeting on Boston Common this afternoon, for the purpose of raising volunteers under the new call of the government. The people are requested to close their places of business and rally for their country.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican Members of Congress to the Loyal People of the United States.

The undersigned Senators and Representatives in Congress, impelled by a sense of duty, send these words to you from your Capitol.

The armed Rebellion against the Constitution and laws of your country, organized and begun during the late Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and by the assent and co-operation of several of his Constitutional advisers, is unhappily not yet suppressed. These Rebel conspirators continue to wage war with intensified cruelties upon your country and its free institutions. It would be unjust alike to you and to ourselves to seek to hide the fact that this Rebellion, by reason of the numbers and resources which it commands, the end at which it aims, and the interests which it imperils, is without a parallel in the history of the world.

A large majority of the people of eleven States, embracing an area of 70,000 square miles of fertile land and a population of 9,000,000, are this day in the support of the Rebellion. This cruel and unnatural war is waged by these conspirators against the People neither for the redress of a wrong nor the vindication of a right. The People whom they assail and seek to destroy have done them no wrong; the Government of the country which they seek to overturn has neither denied nor violated any right of theirs. The chiefs in this treasonable conspiracy openly declare their purpose to be to overturn by force the fabric of American Empire, and build upon its ruins a despotism which would withhold from honest toil its just reward, which would proclaim to the laboring masses of our countrymen the maxim of tyrants—that the greatest law of liberty and human progress is not for them, and which would open and perpetuate new markets in which "men are to be bought and sold as merchandise." It cannot be a matter of surprise that a treasonable war levied for such purposes should be prosecuted by those who wage it with "a cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralled in the most barbarous ages." These armed conspirators, in prosecuting their work of treason, have robbed, imprisoned, banished, and murdered peaceable citizens solely because of their fidelity to their country and its laws.

They have deliberately assassinated your mangled and defenceless soldiers on the field of battle, and have violated the sacred graves of your buried dead. And that their acts of cruelty might be marked by every atrocity, they have even compelled four millions of slaves to support their by their unpaid labor, and thus to contribute to the perpetuation of the tyranny which forges fetters for themselves and their children.

Men moved by such purposes, and capable of employing such means for their accomplishment, must be deaf alike to the demands of justice and humanity, and can only be restrained by the strong arm of power. As neither the ties of a common kindred, nor the obligations of a common humanity, nor the claims of a common country, are regared by these assailants of your free institutions, it only remains for the loyal people to "hold them as they hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war; in peace, friends."

We cannot, if we would, shut out from our minds the conviction that upon the issue of this conflict of arms thus forced upon you, depends not merely the success, but the existence of your great experiment of representative government. In the light of our past history, judged by the rapid growth and development of the Republic under our free Constitution, it is not an open question whether that Constitution is worth preserving. Every loyal American citizen shrinks from the suggestion that the unity of government which constitutes us one people can be destroyed. The words of Washington, always significant, seem to be invested to-day with a new force: "This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mutual deliberation, and completely free in its principles, * * * has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty." We cannot doubt that you duly appreciate these great utterances of the Father of your Country—that it is with you a conviction that your government, "free in its principles," has a just claim to your support, and must at every hazard be maintained. Acting upon this belief, and in perfect accord, as we believe, with your will and with the Constitution, Congress, as your agent, have, in order to provide for the common defense, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and for the payment of the public debts, enacted a law for the assessment and collection of a Federal tax, and also for the imposition of additional duties on imports. That these necessary burdens may fall as lightly as possible upon the loyal people of the country, and that the enemy in arms against you may be weakened and stripped of support, and made, as far as may be, to indemnify the Government against the expenses of suppressing this unjust Rebellion, the Congress have further provided by law for the seizure and condemnation to the public use of all the property of these Rebels in arms, and of their aiders and abettors; and also for the liberation and employment by the government of their slaves. As a further means of defense Congress has provided by law that the President may summon to the support of the Government such additional forces as he may deem necessary to insure the prompt suppression of the Rebellion, and the restoration of peace and the national authority.

The President, faithful to the high trust committed to him by your unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages, in obedience to his official oath to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and in accordance with the authority duly conferred upon him, has called upon you, through the Governors of the several States, to furnish 300,000 additional soldiers, for the defense of the Constitution and Union.

Permit me to say that any citizen who withholds his "confidence and support" from your Government—who refuses a "compliance" with these laws, and an "acquiescence" in these measures so essential for its defense—in our judgment, not only disregards the wise counsel of Washington, but violates his *duty* that highest word revealed by God to man.

Whatever designing and unprincipled partisans may attempt, we have an abiding faith that the great majority of the People will give their confidence and support, in the future as in the past, to their Government and their faithful Chief Magistrate. The answer to all that has been said or which may hereafter be said by those who prefer place and power to principle, and party to country, of the alleged unconstitutionality of the several laws enacted for the "common defense," and of the force employed by the President in the execution of them—is found in the plain, strong words of the Constitution itself. The Constitution provides that the President shall, before entering on the duties of his office, solemnly swear that "to the best of his ability, he will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." It further provides that, by virtue of his office, he "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States;" and that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

That these powers conferred and duties enjoined upon the President might not fail for want of the just authority of law, and that the people might be secure in their rights, all the powers essential to the enactment of laws for these ends are, by the Constitution, expressly conferred upon Congress. These grants of power to Congress are in these words:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and welfare of the United States. * * * *

"To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations.

"To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

"To raise and support armies.

"To provide and maintain a navy.

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof"

We need not stop to say that these powers, save in the manner of their exercise, are unlimited. Under all well regulated Governments the powers for the "common defense" are only limited by the common danger—the public necessity and the requirements of natural justice. When the people by their representatives enact the laws "necessary and proper" as expressly authorized by their Constitution for the suppression of insurrections, they simply exercise a right inherent alike in men and nations—the right of self-preservation. The Republic has the right to live—the Republic has the right, therefore, to enact all laws needful and consonant with justice to suppress an insurrection which strikes at and imperils its life. Upon this great question of the right of the people to provide by law, and to do by force under the sanction of their laws, whatever may be just and necessary for the maintenance of their nationality, and the assertion of their rightful authority, the people spoke thus through two of the framers of the Constitution when they ordained it:

Hamilton speaking to the people, and for the people, said:

"The circumstances which endanger the safety of nations are infinite; and for this reason no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed on the power to which the care of it is committed." (Fed No. 23.) And Madison, speaking in the same spirit, and by the approval of the whole people, declared: "It is in vain to oppose constitutional barriers to the impulse of self-preservation." (Fed. 41.)

It may not be improper to notice that the sympathizers with rebellion, who seek to discredit the Chief Magistrate, and to prevent the due execution of the laws, have here and elsewhere appealed to the prejudices rather than the reason of our fellow-citizens touching the law which gives freedom to the slaves of rebels, and offers them the privilege of contributing to the defense of their native land. An imperiled country is entitled to the services of all her children. The slave who comes in the hour of her trial to the rescue of his country that forgot him in his bonds is surely entitled to higher consideration than the traitor who, while he enslaves him, strikes also at the liberty and life of his country.

Under the control of these rebels in arms are four millions of slaves—natives of the land—by whose unpaid toil the rebellion is sustained. The question on what principle can the people break up this relation of servitude established by State laws and command the services of these slaves for the "common defense," may be answered, as was the question in 1788: On what principle could the people of nine States by ratifying the Constitution break up the compact under the articles of confederation solemnly entered into by thirteen States? Said Madison, "the question is answered at once by recurring to the absolute necessity of the case; to the great principle of self-preservation; to the transcendent law of Nature and of Nature's God—which declares that the safety and happiness of society are the objects at which all political institutions aim, and to which all such institutions must be sacrificed.

Foreseeing the great crime now attempted upon the Government in these Rebel States, with the prescience of the seer this patriotic statesman spoke of the slaves as "unhappy species of population abounding in some of the States, who, during 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 CONCERT HALL, 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 be in 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,
For Proprietors.

jn22:1m

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, IT'S EFFECTS ARE MOST BENIGNANT, 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,
jn'4:4wod-MRWF PITTSBURGH.

RAILROAD BOND CREDITORS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—The authorities of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are now prepared to issue 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

L. H. MEYER, Esq.,
No. 76 Beaver street, N. Y.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall street, N. Y.,
D. MACFERSON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny.

Or to
jn9:1m

BASKET WILLOWS—100 bundles, now landing from steamer Citizen, for sale by
jn21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD—25 tierces prime, in store and for sale by
jn21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SOAP STONE.—30 bbls. powdered Soapstone for sale by
jn19 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FLOUR.—150 bbls. Family Flour; 50 boxes W. R. Cheese;
For sale by
(jn16) W. M. GORMLY,

RUSS HOOPS, oil barrel size, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 138 Wood st.

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.
jn15

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'FS, 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,
jn19 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;
Remnants of LAVILLAS, for 12½ cents;
Do. BERAGES, " 12½ do;
Traveling DRESS GOODS, cheap;
MULL MUSLINS, cheap;
NARROOK 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.
jn19

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.,
jn19 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.,
jn11 No. 17 Fifth st.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,

A large stock CHEAP!

CHEAP!

CHEAP!

At

BARKER & CO.'S,
jn16 59 Market street.

DRESS GOODS,

At unprecedented low prices,

At

BARKER & CO.'s,
jn16 59 Market street.

MANTLES AND SACQUES,

in every variety,

Every article CHEAP, at

BARKER & CO.'S,
jn16 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;
jn11 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

AGENTS, PEDDLERS, TRADERS, AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES GENERALLY.—Great inducements is 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,
jn22:1m 57 Nassau street, New York.

SUNDRIES.—75 bags Rio Coffee; 20 bbls. Sugar;
In store and for sale by W. M. GORMLY,
jn16 271 Liberty street.

PIANOS.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH.

Warranted for FIVE YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

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

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
my30:3m 478 BROADWAY, N. Y.

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—One superior 7 octave, carved, finished back and frost, and one of those 7 octave plain Pianos, of the above superior make, just received. Two 6½ octaves will arrive in a few days.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole agent for Knabe's Pianos, and also for Prince's Harmoniums and Melodeons.
jul10

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS, BY MAIL, POST PAID.

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

Mailed to any address, post paid, on receipt of the money, or in postage stamps, by

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.
jel4

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

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.
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NEW STYLE PARLOR HARMONIUMS, from the celebrated Factory of

CABHART & NEEDHAM,

have just been received and are for sale by
jo3 H. KLEBER & BRO., 53 Fifth street.

NEW MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, from the celebrated manufactory of Mason & Hamlin, Boston. Also, two good second-hand 5 octave Melodeons, CHEAP. For sale by
el4 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

AUCTION SALES.

DE HAVEN'S COOKING RANGE AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY MORNING, July 26th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Davis' Commercial Auction House, No. 54 Fifth street: One of De Haven & Son's Cooking Ranges, with close boiler, already fitted. The Range is entirely new, just from the manufacturer.

J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 22d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, in the second floor of Davis' auction, 54 Fifth street:

25 Shares Exchange Bank Stock.
jul8 J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF WATER STREET PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, July 22d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, in the second floor sale room of Davis' Auction, No. 54 Fifth street: Those four valuable building lots situate at the corner of Water street and Evans alley, each lot having a front of twenty four feet on Water street and extending in depth one hundred and sixty feet to First street.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; residue in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the property.

ROBT. BELL, Esq.,
Administrator of M. Leech, dec'd.
jul7 J. G. DAVIS, Auct.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

SHOES! SHOES!

GAITERS! GAITERS!

SLIPPERS! SLIPPERS!

Cheap! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

AT

McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE,
jul8 55 Fifth street.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—300 bbls. Crude Oil, barrels included, 39 to 45 gravity. (jul10) L. H. VOIGT & CO.

A CARD.—DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION.—I take this means to inform the public, and all those patients suffering from diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, that I have arrived at Pittsburgh, and taken rooms at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where I may be consulted for a limited time in regard to Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption—diseases which are so fatally interesting to a large portion of mankind, and evidently *on the increase* in the United States of America. It is desirable that correct ideas should exist so far as the present advanced condition of medical science can furnish them.

We know that in all diseases a timely application of rational remedies is more than half the battle, and the aphorism which teaches that "prevention is better than a cure," applies with peculiar force to the case of Consumption, which, if once *firmly* established, rarely, if ever, gives way, even to the most skillful treatment and the most sedulous care.

Let all, therefore, who have reason to apprehend the evidence of the seeds of the disease (tuberculous Diathesis,) in themselves or their children, not fail to obtain salutary advice, with reference to the regulation of their diet, and the preservation of their health, as my long experience enables me to give them.

☞ *Positively no fee for examination of the Chest and professional advice.*

HERMAN BUCHLER, M. D.,
(late Assistant of Dr. Robert Hunter.)
Office hours from 8 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p m.
jul10:tf

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of William Brown, deceased, No. 65, March term, 1862. 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. Miller, 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.

R. B. CARNAHAN, Auditor.
jul7:dawtdT

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER 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 Plan 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.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
jul15:6t

CONSIGNMENTS.—

300 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
50 do Mammoth Hamburg Cheese;
100 do Woods' Starch;
20 sacks prime Dry Apples;
20 bbls. county Flour;
10 half bbls. White Fish;
100 dozen Har. Brooms;
25 do fancy Har. Brooms;
30 do Whisp do;
30 do fancy Hearth Brushes;
2 bbls. prime country Soap;
16 crocks Apple Butter;

Just received and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
jul7 114 Second street.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

LETTER PAPERS,
CAP PAPERS,
NOTE PAPERS,
BILL PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
MANILLA PAPERS.

A large and well assorted stock of the best brands will be sold at low prices for Cash. Retailers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3awod Paper Dealers, 57 Wood street.

STEAM JOB PRINTING HOUSE.—Cards, Circulars, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Posters, Bills Lading, Labels for Manufacturers, Labels for Druggists, and every kind of ornamental and plain Printing, executed neatly, with dispatch, by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3awod Steam Job Printers, 57 Wood st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS, a superior article, for the use of Photographers.

For sale by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3awod Stationers, 57 Wood st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A choice stock and large variety at low prices.

For sale by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3awod Stationers, 57 Wood street.

NEW CLOVER HONEY.—75 drawers and glass boxes Clover Honey, a choice article, just received and for sale at very low prices, at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. BERSHAW,
jul7 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. extra refined; LUBRICATING OIL.—50 bbls. " "
For sale by (jul7) J. B. CANFIELD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRAND RALLY FOR OUR COUNTRY.—TO ARMS! TO ARMS! OUR COUNTRY CALLS FOR HELP!

300,000.....300,000.

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide,
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before,
We are coming, Father Abram, three hundred thousand more.

A MASS MEETING of the citizens of Allegheny county will be held on the

WEST COMMON,

In the City of Allegheny, on

Thursday, July 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

To devise means for the speedy enlistment of her quota of the 300,000 MEN called into the field by the President of the United States, to suppress the Rebellion and restore the power of the National Government. Let all who love their Country, her Laws and Constitution, who value the blessings of Liberty, and desire victory to crown our Army, come to the rescue. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED, and treason put to the sword.

FREEMEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

You are most urgently requested to attend the assemblage of the people. Allegheny county will welcome you with warm hearts and open doors.

The Committee of Arrangements have invited the following named distinguished gentlemen to be present and address the meeting: Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York; Gen. John C. Fremont, of New York; Rev. B. G Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Hon. Hiram Walbridge, of New York; Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio, and other distinguished speakers of Western Penn'a.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Chairman.

Robt. M'Knight, B. F. Jones, Robt. Finney,
Christian Zug, Geo. W. Cass, J. H. Hampton,
Jas. I. Bennett, J. K. Moorhead, J. R. M'Clintock
P. C. Shannon, Jos R. Hunter, J. B. Hamilton,
B. P. Nevin, Thos. S. Blair, Jos. Flowers,
Isaac Jones, T. M. Marshall, James Park, Jr.
C. H. Paulson, John M. Irwin,
jo22:td

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applicants for Schools in the following Districts will meet for examination as follows:

July 19th—Sharpsburg.
" 23d—Peebles and Collins townships, at East Liberty.
" 24th—Reon township, at Echo House No. 4.
" 25th—Findley, at School House No. 7.
" 24th—Robinson, at Hay's School House.
" 28th—Upper St. Clair, at Mansfield.
" 29th—N. Fayette, at Sturgeon's School House.
" 30th—S. Fayette, at Nesbit's School House.
" 31st—Scott, at Mt. Lebanon Academy.
Aug. 1st—Snowden and Baldwin, at Linhart's School House.
" 2d—Jefferson, at Walker's School House.
" 18th—Mifflin, at Lebanon School House.
" 19th—Elizabeth Borough & Tp. at Elizabeth.
" 20th—McKeesport & Versailles, McKeesport.
" 21st—Plum township, at Sligo Church.
" 22d—Plum, at McMath's School House.
" 23th—Indiana, at Beatty's School House.
" 26th—Tarentum Borough and East Deer tp., at Tarentum.
" 27th—Fawn township, at East Tarentum.
" 28th—West Deer and Hampton, at McGill's School House.
" 29th—Richland and Pine, at Bakerstown.
" 30th—McCaddins and Ross, at Perrysville.
Sept. 2d—Ohio and Neville, Kilbuck School House.
" 3d—Sewickley tp., at Carver's School House.
" 4th—Franklin, at School No. 1
" 6th—Sewickley Borough and Crescent township, at Sewickley.
" 8th—Patton township, at Turtle Creek.
" 9th—Wilkins township, at Wilkinsburg.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock a. m.

Teachers will please come prepared with a stamped envelope bearing their address, with their old certificates enclosed. Teachers will be examined in no other districts than those in which they are making application or Schools. Private examinations positively refused.

The public are respectfully invited to be present at the examinations, and more especially the Directors of each of the districts.

By order of
A. T. DOUTHETT,
jul8:tatdaiw County Superintendent.

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

"Resolved, That the said Company will continue to furnish 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. CRISTY, Treasurer.

July 19th, 1862 jul9:1w

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. Pearsing, A. M., President. Best sustained College in the State. Fourteen Teachers. Attendance last year 245. 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 1st. Send to the President for a catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.
jul14:w

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW HILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold an election at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 26th, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., to elect one President and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year. GEO. SHIELD, President.
jel26:1m

LECTURE AT THE UNION PUBLIC COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock: LIABILITIES OF ENDORSERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEND TO A BROTHER,

OR FRIEND, IN THE ARMY,

ONE OF THE PATENT WRITING CASES.

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

It contains Pen, Ink, Paper, Pencil, Envelopes, Checkers and Checkerboard, and yet measures only 8¾ inches by 3 inches.
ap11

A GREAT BOOK—AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE—Principles and Interests. By Count Agenor De Gasparin, author of "Uprising of a Great People." 1