Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 2.

Supporting the War by Volunteer Subscriptions

A good deal of spread eagle declamation has been heard about the benefit and glories of volunteering, both as to supplies and soldiers. This is all very nice for a patriotic speech, or a flashing editorial, but for stern, practical uses in carrying on a great war, where the very national existence is the prize at stake, it lacks the very first elements of a wise policy—justice and success.

We already hear deep and wide-spread mutterings of discontent in relation to the subscriptions to pay bounties and other expenses of the new troops called for. Some of these subscriptions are on the most liberal scale—even to the straining of the means of the generous donor—while others give in a spirit of meagre parsimony; and others again refuse to give at all. Men immensely wealthy, whose welfare depends altogether on the permanence of Government, and who have made their fortunes in Pittsburgh, have given but little compared to their means, or have not given anything.

But the most provoking of all is, to find men, who have made fortunes out of the war, while their neighbors have been losing, shutting up their purses at a call like this!

There are men who are now coining money from Government contracts, whose subscriptions are a disgrace to them.

But the whole thing is wrong. Such a system of supporting the war ought not to have been initiated. We opposed it in its inception on account of its manifest injustice. It lays a burden upon the patriotic, the loyal hearted, while the selfish and the lukewarm escape. There is abundant room for the exercise of the largest private benevolence, in the support of the families of absent soldiers, and of the families of those who have died, or have returned sick, and for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the army. Millions of money will be demanded for this holy cause, and it will be freely given, but private benevolence should not be asked to go further in support of the war.

If a State wishes to encourage enlistments, by offering a larger bounty than that offered by the general government, the expense should be borne by the State Treasury and not by individuals. Thus the burden is equalized, and the rich churl shares alike with the true patriot of more moderate means.

Such a war as this is too stern a matter to be practically managed by volunteering either of money or men. There is not celerity and certainty enough about it. The whole policy is also unjust. Every citizen owes a duty to the government, and all ought to share in the responsibilities and sacrifices demanded. The war should be conducted by authority and law, and the burdens will thus be equalized, and the great object be the more speedily accomplished.

John S. Carlile, the Traitor.

The Senate made a sad mistake when it strained its constitutional powers to admit such a man as JOHN S. CARLILE into that body from Western Virginia. By hypocrisy he reached his high seat, but he has now thrown off the mask, and if he had his deserts, would, to-day, be boarding in Fort Warren with Buckner and such other traitors.

Since the adjournment of Congress he has been busy fomenting treason. He lately made a speech in Clarksburg, Va., in which he traduced the Senate and the Government in the grossest manner. He said *"the men who thought the Union could be restored was a fool,"* and then made this treasonable declaration—"If this Union is destroyed, who can for one moment doubt where the interest of Virginia will be—*it can never be with the Yankees!*"

This man CARLILE was invited by the Democrats of Indiana to be present at their State Convention this week at Indianapolis, and he made a speech there. We take the following extract from the report published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He especially urged the people not to send any Republican Representatives to Congress:

If you again give these men your confidence and return them to Congress, you will all be made slaves of a centralized government, and no one will pity or sympathize with you. Carlile said *the interests of the Western States were with the South.* There was their grain market—"you have a Northern market, the same as ever; but your corn is rotting in your granaries, and you walk on the ruins of your prosperity. The wicked men of the North and South have deprived you of your market, and these Northern men want to wage a war that will forever deprive you of it." Freeing negroes won't make one. Free the niggers, exterminate the whites, and give the land to the Yankee Norway rats, and you'll never have a market there. Indiana was more interested than slave owners themselves in perpetuating slavery in the South. To free four millions blacks will be to keep up taxation, increase debt, ruin property, degrade our children, and make this country a second Mexico. Carlile had a great deal to say about the divine origin and institution of slavery, and the madness of flying in the face of God's decree, which had established and would continue it forever. He read to prove the condition of the plantation slave more enviable than that of laborers of any other country, and seemed to be enchanted with the picture of the slave's felicity.

There are many men in Fort Warren who never uttered half the treason contained in the above remarks. CARLILE's object is to lead the North Western States to secede and join the South against the North and East. We are astonished that the people of Indiana could listen for one moment to such rank treason, and if the Senate, when it meets in December, does not expel him, it will be derelict to duty. CARLILE is looking to Richmond, and is making fair weather with the aristocracy of the projected Southern Monarchy.

Pretty Well Put.

Certain Democratic and semi-secession papers persist in affirming that the emancipation of the slaves of rebels strengthens the cause of rebellion, whereupon the *Tribune* proposes thus to test the point:

If there be a single person who honestly doubts that an open, bold, vigorous, defiant emancipation policy would tend to strengthen and save the Union, let him test the point by an infallible ordeal. He can hardly fail to know some one who sympathizes, more or less thoroughly, with the rebels. *Let him inquire and ascertain whether this sympathizer with red-handed treason favors an emancipation policy and wishes to see it adopted.* If it is calculated to strengthen the rebellion, he will want it adopted; if not, not. Reader! if you have a shadow of doubt in the premises, be good enough to apply the touchstone!—*Cin. Advertiser.*

A Terrible Story of the Rebellion.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who dates from Springfield, Missouri, tells the following sad tale of the consequences of the rebellion:

The tender mercies of secession are cruel. I have just heard the sad story of a widow who has buried two sons and a daughter since the outbreak of rebellion. Her three children all fell by the hand of violence.

She lived in the White River country—a land of hills and of ignorance. In that country she and her family stood almost alone upon the side of the National Union. Her neighbors were advocates of rebellion, and even before the arrival of our army in Springfield, all loyal citizens were warned that they must leave their homes or die. It was little that the poor widow had to leave—a miserable log cabin and a small patch of hillside—but such as it was she was preparing to abandon it, when her son Harvey left her, in search of employment. She packed his bundle with a heavy heart, took a silk handkerchief from her neck, gave it to him, and kissed him good bye, never expecting to see him again.

He had not gone many days when her persecution began. Her little boy was one evening bringing in wood for the fire, when a shot was heard—a bullet struck the log under his arm, and he dropped it with a scream. The ball had just missed his heart. Joy at his escape from death was henceforth mingled with gloomy apprehension.

Next, she heard of the death of Harvey. He had found a home, and fancying himself secure, was alone at work in the field. The family with whom he lived were absent. When they returned at noon they found the dead body in the house, pierced by a bullet. His torn cap and other signs witnessed to the severity of his struggle before he yielded to his murderer.

From this time the family of Mrs. Willis lived in constant fear. One day a gun was fired at them as they sat at dinner. Often they saw men prowling about with guns, looking for the young men. One man was bold enough to come into the cabin in search of them. At night they all hid in the woods and slept. The poor woman was one day gathering corn in the garden and William was sitting upon the fence.

"Don't sit there, William," said his mother, "you are too fair a mark for a shot."

William went to the door and sat upon the step.

"William," said his sister, "you are not safe there. Come into the house."

He obeyed. He was sitting between two beds, when suddenly another shot rang upon the air, and the widow's second son, Samuel, whom she had not noticed sitting by another door, rose to his feet, staggered a few steps towards his mother, and fell a corpse before her.

"I never wished any one in torment before," she said, "but I did wish the man that killed him was there."

Her three oldest sons at once left the cabin and fled over the hills. They are all in the National army to-day. Samuel's sister washed the cold clay and dressed it for the grave. After two days the Secession neighbors came to bury him. At first the frantic mother refused to let them touch his body. At last she consented. The clods were falling upon the coffin, each sound awakening an echo in her aching heart, when a whippoorwill fluttered down, with its wild, melancholy cry, and settled in the open grave. The note so terrified the conscience stricken, superstitious wretches that for a moment they fled in dismay.

Two of her children were now in the tomb. Three had escaped for their lives. The unhappy woman was left with her two daughters and three small children, helpless and alone. She was obliged to go thirty miles upon horseback to the mill for food, and afterward to return on foot, leading her horse by the bridle, with the sack of meal upon his back. On her return she met her children about a mile and a half from her own house. In her neighbor's yard her two boys, aged ten and twelve years, were digging another grave—the grave of an aged man, murdered in her absence for the crime of loyalty to the Union. Together with a white-headed patriot, who injured with age, they placed the corpse upon a board, rolled it, unprepared for burial and unbefined, into the shallow pit, and then covered it with earth. Such are the trials of loyal citizens in the Border Slave States, and wherever rebellion has been in power.

The widow now escaped for refuge to this city. And here, to crown her sorrows, in the absence of her three oldest remaining sons, a drunken soldier of the Fifth Kansas Regiment shot her daughter Mary as she was standing in the door of her house. Is it any wonder that this woman's hair is gray, her forehead full of wrinkles, or that she should say, with tremulous tones, "I feel that I shall not live long. The only thing which sustains me is the love of Christ."

Northern people know nothing of the horrors of war.

A Soldier's True Wife.

The Huntsville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an account of matters under the rule of General Rousseau, who is about as thorough as Gen. Mitchel before him. The court-martial of Colonel Turchin for "punishing" the treacherous rebels at Athens, Alabama, had bid fair to last for months under General Buell's management.

The court was rather disturbed on the 23d of July. Col. Turchin received a telegraph dispatch from his wife, then at Washington, and showed it to the officers. It read thus:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

"BRIGADIER GENERAL TURCHIN: How is your health? How are you coming on with your court-martial?"

MRS. TURCHIN.

Mrs. Turchin, before the arrest of her husband, had been making the campaign of Northern Alabama in his company, enduring with the utmost fortitude, and for weeks together, all the hardships incident to a soldier's life. To ride on horseback forty or fifty miles per day was to her a mere matter of amusement; and in the recent march of the Nineteenth Illinois from Winchester to Bellefonte, she is said to have taken command of the vanguard, and to have given most vigorous and valuable directions for driving off and punishing the infamous bushwhackers who infested the road. These and similar things had so much excited the admiration of Colonel Turchin's men, that they would have followed his gallant lady into the field of battle, with all the enthusiasm that fired the hearts of the French chivalry when gathered around the standard of the Maid of Orleans.

HOW TURCHIN BECAME BRIGADIER GENERAL.

As soon as Colonel Turchin was arrested, Mrs. Turchin suddenly disappeared. The next that was heard from her she was in Washington City; and now the story goes, that when she left the South, she hastened to Chicago, enlisted the sympathies of noble hearted men in the cause of her husband, prevailed upon a delegation of noble Illinoisans to accompany her to Washington, and, with their assistance, secured the confirmation of the Colonel as a Brigadier General of volunteers. Truly in the lottery matrimonial Col. Turchin had the good fortune to draw an invaluable prize.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS.—Gen. Halleck has taken up his headquarters at the War Department, where he can be in hourly consultation with the President and Secretary of War. The latter, with Gen. Halleck, is there early and late, arranging the vast details of the army movements. The President rides in early from the Soldiers' Home, and is at the Department many hours before some of the clerks.—*Wash. Cor.*

BY order of Gen. Boyle, a prison for rebel females is in course of preparation at Newport, Kentucky.

The Shenandoah Valley.

TALKS WITH THE REBELS—A "CONTRABAND" MARRIAGE.

Rev. J. McMillan, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, writes from the Shenandoah Valley that the soldiers are all anxious for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. He says:

"Surely it has dragged its slow length far enough. All attempts to stretch the viper are a failure. Let us now kill it, or, in return for all our gentle endeavors to tame the accursed thing into submission, it may one day charm us into fatal delusion, and rule or ruin still. I think it is Macaulay who says: 'Nothing is so cruel to a nation of freemen as for its rulers to carry on a languid war.' Now do let us have war in earnest, if we must have it at all.

SECESSIONISTS IN THE VALLEY.

"The progress of this department of the army creates no true Union sentiment as it advances. The large majority all along our route from Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Strasburg, and Front Royal to Warrentown, admit and even boast that they are unchangeably secesh. All that we leave behind are more determinedly secesh after we have subsisted upon them, as of course we are obliged to do, than they were before we foraged whatever they had that we had need of, giving them in return a receipt for provisions taken, to be paid when the war is over, if they from date play the part of men loyal to the Union.

A "CONTRABAND" MARRIAGE.

"Yesterday evening we had something of a novelty in our camp. For the first time since I have been in the ministry I was invited to marry a colored couple.

"Of course I performed the ceremony with due solemnity; after that you may imagine the boys must have their share of fun, even if, within the bounds of decorum, it should be at the expense of the bride and groom.

"The circumstances of this marriage are these: The groom some months ago ran away from his mistress (his master had gone into the rebel army;) he became attached to our regiment as a teamster, and in the providence of God we were marched by the old slave home which our teamster had left—there he met, and persuaded the girl who is now his bride to join him and come along with the regiment as a washer-woman for some of the officers. The ordinance, solemnized as it was, was quite a new thing in the eyes of some of our colored servants, some of whom thought 'dis was a better weddin' dan culled folks generally hab in Virginny,' while others thought 'dat tying up man and wife so long as they both live, was leetle longer dan dey usually expect in dis country.'"

Scurvy in the Western Army.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Four or five soldiers from Memphis passed through this city, on their way to their homes in Michigan, suffering under the dread disease, the scurvy. It has made its appearance in our camps there, and in other parts of the Federal army. Later official intelligence comes from the Medical Director to the Sanitary commission that the case is imminent, that delay will be dangerous, for the sad fact is apparent that the malady is spreading among our troops.

Let no reader be alarmed. It is not contageous. It will not pass from man to man, though it will be very likely to involve all who are in the *same mess*. It is only in danger of being wide spread in our army because the mental disease of incapacity and "how not to do it," is a contagion. The Medical Director referred to does not forbear to express his conviction that this melancholy condition of things is wholly needless. He says the army is surrounded by vast fields of corn now in the roasting ear, and gardens abundant in plenty. He does not blame anybody for what has been, but in his capacity as medical officer sounds a note of warning of what must be. But will the people hold him guiltless who is to blame for this state of things?

At Memphis, a fortnight ago, a secessionist, spiteful in his zeal, with two sons in the rebel army, was selling his corn from the stalk at five cents an ear to our troops. Greed and the true spirit of a rebel induced him to raise his price to *ten cents* an ear. This the soldiers deemed exorbitant, and helped themselves at a less price. In twenty-four hours time Federal soldiers were detailed and placed about that field, with orders to shoot any soldier who should attempt to enter it. And Federal bayonets thus protected the corn of a rebel to gamble him to extort a dime an ear for it, from troops suffering from scurvy for the lack of fresh provisions.

The suppression of such facts will not further the public interest. They are treasured in the breasts of our troops, indelibly burned in by the needless privations to which they are exposed. Through them they are reaching the people. The evil must be removed, not covered up. The only remedy will be one which shall emanate from the War Department and *enforce* upon commanders the adoption of a rule of war one and the same everywhere. We look to the order of Gen. Pope as a complete antidote to scurvy in the army, and what we ask is that it be prescribed to all our troops. It must not be left in the discretion of commanders to imperil their men because the Army Regulations do not prescribe the dimensions of roasting ears, and succotash is not put down as an article of war. Let the remedy be instant and thorough.

Preparing for the Field.

In Ohio, preparations are maturing to commence a draft. The whole militia force of the State will be enrolled by the middle of August, and from the lists thus made men can be drafted by lot, in every township, village and ward. In this State the work of enrolment has been going on for sometime—with what degree of vigor we do not know. We trust, however, that the enrolment of the whole State will be quickly finished. The same should be done in every State in the Union.

Once completed, this would simplify and systematize the work of enlistment or draft in the future. Last summer the Governor of Ohio proposed to divide the militia of that State into three classes, the first to be drilled and armed, in readiness for the field, the other two to be reserves, to be drilled in their turn when the first were called forth to active duty. A similar classification, according to age, would have a good effect in this State.

More than this, as there is little doubt that we shall before long find it necessary to draft, it would be well, as soon as the enrolment of the State is completed, to decide in every militia district upon those who shall be the subjects of the first draft, and thus give to these a timely notice, which will enable them to prepare their affairs and make provision for their families, as well as acquaint themselves with the exercise of arms. Thus the suddenness of the call would be avoided, and this is the most disagreeable feature.

It behooves every man in the country to prepare himself for the field. The Union must be preserved; and Congress has given to the President authority to call out, if he holds it necessary, the entire militia force of the country, to defend it against its enemies. In the Revolutionary War, the women and old men were left to till the fields and carry on the necessary avocations of life; and in the present war the same thing may become necessary. We must therefore all get ready; and in this labor the State authorities ought to aid the people by all the means in their power.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

OF ALL the divisions of the army of Don Carlos Buel, that of Gen. Mitchel was far in advance of the rest in dash and earnestness in following and punishing the rebels. Of all the brigades of Gen. Mitchel's division, that of Brigadier General Turchin was confessedly the most active and rigorous, and most prominently associated with the movements on Northern Alabama, which struck terror into the secesh, and gave encouragement to loyal men everywhere. Of all the regiments in this fighting brigade, the Illinois 19th, our Chicago boys, were the regiment that made their presence most dreaded by the rebels. This regiment owes its discipline, spirit and soldierly character to Col. John B. Turchin, who has a thorough conception that this is a war that our enemies are to be punished, and who went into the work without any Southern friendships to conciliate. Now it is a little singular, and will be shameful in the speedily forthcoming day of enlightenment, that the only vigorous act of Don Carlos has been his persecution of this brigade and regiment, and that all the important interests of a department upon which neglect and inefficiency is stamped throughout, must wait while Gen. Buell is solemnly busy trying—not the rebels, who are delighted with him, but Col. Turchin, who has not conducted the war to please the rebels. Gen. Buell could in no way better serve the cause of the Confederacy than where he is.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, of Allegheny Co. } Pittsburgh, August 1st, 1862. }

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, held this morning, the following sub-Committees were appointed to canvass for subscriptions in aid of the Bounty Fund of Allegheny county. It is proposed that the sub-Committees enter upon the discharge of their duties on Wednesday, the 6th inst. They are respectfully invited to call at the office of the General Committee, for the purpose of consultation, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. The citizens of the several boroughs and townships throughout the county, that have not already done so, are requested to appoint Committees to obtaining subscriptions in their several localities.

THOS. M. HOWE, President.

Office Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH.—*First Ward*—Jas. N. Kean, Adams Getty.
Second Ward—William Phillips, Wm. M. Hersh.
Third Ward—James Herdman, James Montooth.
Fourth Ward—Charles Hays, John D. McCord.
Fifth Ward—Wm. Vaccum, John Markin.
Sixth Ward—Dr. A. G. McCandless, J. M. Brush.
Seventh Ward—Max Moorhead, Jas. I. Bennett.
Eighth Ward—S. C. Sawyer, E. Dithridge.
Ninth Ward—Wm. C. Davis, Wm. H. Sutton.

ALLEGHENY.—*First Ward*—Jas. W. Barker, Simson Buford.
Second Ward—Jos. Kirkpatrick, Geo. R. Riddle.
Third Ward—O. P. Wilston, Alex. Alexander.
Fourth Ward—John Wright, John Herron.
Birmingham—Thos. Mowrer, Jas. Salisbury.
Manchester—John E. Parke, Thos. B. Updike.

aug2d

RECRUITS WANTED.

FOR THE NINE MONTHS SERVICE.

Bounty from Allegheny county	$50
Do do. Government	25
Premium from do.	2
One month's pay in advance	13
Total	$90

Paid when mustered into service.

By authority of Gov. Curtin, the undersigned will RECEIVE MEN TO FORM A COMPANY for one of the new regiments.

OFFICE, No. 55 FIFTH STREET, (second floor, one door below Dispatch office.)

EDWARD J. SEIBERT, Recruiting Officer.

aug1tf

"Bind the lips! mention, be, with the usual clasping, off for the wars! is enough for them all."

"NOW OR NEVER!"—The undersigned is enlisting a Company of Men, NOT FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS, but

FOR THE WAR!

Those who enlist for this period (which may be one year, two years or three years, as the case may be) will *surely receive the following Bounty and Advance Pay*, on being mustered into service:

Bounty from Allegheny county	$50 00
Bounty from the United States	25 00
Premium from the United States	4 00
One month's pay in advance	11 00
Total	$91 00

At the close of the war each Soldier will also receive $75 additional bounty.

Sensible of the great emergency which dictated the President's call for 300,000 more men, I cannot say to my friends "GO!" but rather,

"COME, LET US GO TO THE WAR TOGETHER."

Office, for the present, in

4TH STORY OF DISPATCH BUILDING,

No. 67 FIFTH STREET.

jul31tf WM. H. MOODY, Recruiting Officer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOM, } Pittsburgh, July 31st, 1862. }

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, the following rules were adopted in relation to the payment of Bounty, &c:

1st. From and out of such funds as may be collected by the Committee, and so far as the same may reach, they will pay to each volunteer the sum of Fifty Dollars, as an additional bounty over and above that granted by the Government; *Provided* That no portion of said bounty shall be paid to the recruit until he shall be duly enrolled, inspected and mustered into the service by some commissioned officer, fully authorized for that purpose.

2d. This bounty shall be paid to the volunteer himself, or, upon his written order, to his wife or family, or whom he has no wife or family, to his father or mother, or other relative, upon presentation to the committee of a certificate from a duly authorized mustering officer, that such volunteer has been finally mustered into the service of the United states, and certified copy of a muster-in roll having been first deposited with the Committee by the recruiting lieutenant or other officer.

3d. The amount of incidental expenses to be paid officers for recruiting shall in no case exceed $5 for each man duly enrolled and mustered, to be paid under such regulations as the committee may from time to time accept.

4th. The committees from all wards, boroughs and townships in Allegheny county, who may collect funds in pursuance of the determination of the mass meeting of the 24th inst., are requested to pay such funds to the Treasurer of this Committee, Henry Holdship; and in case any ward, borough or township or district shall refuse to pay over any such funds, or any portion thereof, upon the plea of appropriating the same to the bounty or incidental expenses of any volunteer company raised in such county, then such company shall not be entitled to any bounty or incidental expense from this Committee.

5th. Candidates for appointment by Gov. Curtin as Lieutenants to raise companies, may be recommended to the committee, and after examination and approval the chairman shall recommend them to the Governor, in pursuance of General Order No. 30, and the Secretary shall keep a separate roll of the names of the persons so recommended.

6th. Payments shall be made by the Treasurer upon warrants signed by the President of the Committee.

The following is the General Order referred to:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, } HARRISBURG, July 29, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 30.

The offer of additional bounty to recruits having been elsewhere extended, the same privilege for this purpose has been made in Pennsylvania by counties, corporations and individual subscriptions. It is due to the authorities or citizens furnishing the bounty, that suggestions should be received from them regarding the appointment of officers of companies raised in their respective districts.

The troops now being raised have, by the Proclamation of the Governor, of the 21st inst., been apportioned among the several counties. This renders it expedient, in order to avoid confusion, that the number of persons engaged in recruiting should be limited.

It is therefore ordered,

I. That no person shall recruit men under General Order No. 28, of this series, without special written authority from these headquarters.

II. All persons already engaged in enlisting men will report themselves immediately, and apply for such authority.

III. County Commissioners, or other local authorities, or the committee of citizens, as the case may be, are invited to suggest the name of fit persons for officers of companies to be raised in their respective districts where such persons have not already been mustered in or recommended.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Penn'a.

All persons engaged in recruiting Companies and Squads in Allegheny county, whether commissioned or not, are requested to report to this Committee immediately, with a list of the men enrolled.

Subscriptions to the Fund, already made, amount to $40,000.

THOMAS M. HOWE, President of C'ommittee.

jul31tf

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! OUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER.—The undersigned, who served during part of the campaign, as well as through the Mexican campaign, is authorized to organize a complete company of infantry, and to lead them personally as Captain to the field, with John Daniel as First Lieutenant. Each man will receive $2 when going into the company, $50 bounty from the county after they are sworn in, and $13 bounty and $13 (one month's pay) in advance from the Government as soon as the regiment is mustered into service. Board furnished from the day of enlistment. Recruiting offices will be found in the MARKET HOUSE, Birmingham, and NATIONAL HOTEL, Water street, above Smithfield, this borough. Men wishing to serve their country under a war experienced leader should call without delay at one of the offices. GEO. SEIP, Recruiting Officer.

jul28:1w

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, } Pittsburgh, July 31st, 1862. }

The Directors of the National Mining Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1862, to stockholders, appearing as such at the commencement of business on said date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

jul31:1m JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—REV. I. C. PEARSON, A. M., President. Best endowed College in the State. Fourteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study. TELEGRAPHY and GERMAN Music taught. FORTY DOLLARS per term, for boarding, light, &c. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 23. Send to the President for a catalogue.

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

OFFICE OF STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS DEFENSIVE ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH, } Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23d, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN DIRECTORS will take place at the Rooms of the Association No. 84 Water street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members absent from the city can vote by proxy.

jul24:td JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

ELDER T. C. McKEEVER, Principal of Pleasant Hill Seminary, will preach for the FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, in EXCELSIOR HALL, Allegheny City, TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Also at 4 p. m., in SCHOOL HOUSE, in Duquesne Borough. The public are cordially invited to attend. aug1:1t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES meets statedly at APOLLO HALL, Fourth street, between Market and Wood. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Lecture at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. aug1:1t

TOWNSHIP WAR MEETING.—A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Plum township will be held at LITTLE TEXAS, on FRIDAY EVENING, August 1st, to respond to the call of the President for volunteers. Old and young are requested to attend. Drs. McClintock, Gross and others are expected to be present and address the meeting. Come one! Come all!

There will also be a meeting at SANDY CREEK, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 2d. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq. and others will speak. jul31:2t

BANK STATEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,145,229 51
United States Loan	200,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	58,501 01
Stocks and Miscellanies	10,392 56
Due by other Banks	840,364 32
Bank Notes, Checks & Treas'y Notes	235,116 00
Specie	259,920 51
	$2,759,523 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	211,746 69
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Ac't	12,337 03
Due to other Banks	2,891 50
Circulation	86,086 00
Deposits	1,332,918 54
	$2,759,523 71

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of Aug., 1862. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSB'GH.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

Loans and Discounts	$1,015,496 51
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	368,724 98
United States Demand Notes	290,000 00
United States Bonds, 7 3-10 per cts.	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates, 6 per ct.	450,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds, 6 per cents	100,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	22,160 25
Due by other Banks	216 762 21
	$3,316,174 90
Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Circulation	1,704,400 00
Deposits	416 412 77
Due to other Banks	47,521 37
Contingent Fund and Profits	898,840 56
	$3,316,173 90

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of August, 1862. C. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	977,741 00
Due Depositors	345 746 78
Due other Banks	57,076 31
Loans and Discounts	790,277 48
Coin	327,561 90
Notes and Checks of other Banks	124,890 76
Due by other Banks	287,895 73
Commonwealth of Penn'a Loan	50,000 00
U. S. Government Loan & Treasury Notes	431,500 00

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of August, 1862. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$ 54,621 00
Due to other Banks	6,876 85
Due to Depositors	356,390 53
	$417,891 01

ASSETS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$612 [illegible]
Due by other Banks	101 [illegible]
Treasury Notes and Notes and Checks on other Banks	13[illegible]
Specie in Vaults	[illegible]
	$930,[illegible]

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MOREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of August, 1862. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

CITIZENS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

Loans and Discounts	$627,318 11
Coin	188,223 41
Notes and Checks of other Banks	74,696 10
Treasury Notes and U. S. Bonds	404,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	79,189 72
Capital Stock	500,000 00
Circulation	198 900 00
Deposits	3,3,678 27
Due to Banks and Bankers	9,027 55

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 1st day of August, 1862.

SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

IRON CITY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	488,102 64
Due by other Banks	40,122 93
Notes and Checks of other Banks and United States Treasury Notes	144,879 37
Specie	182,827 04
Circulation	86,140 00
Due to other Banks	14,257 54
Due to Depositors	503,638 60

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN HAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Affirmed into before me this day.

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

ALLEGHENY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	794,857 66
Due by other Banks	107 812 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	24,191 82
Treasury Notes	131 445 00
Specie	171,941 46
United States 6s	50,000 00
" " 7 30	82,655 00
Circulation	403,118 00
Due to other Banks	1,041 78
Due to Depositors	350,060 77

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn into before me this day.

W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, some of the choicest spots for building purposes that are to be found around Pittsburgh. They are situated within one hundred yards of the terminus of the Centre Avenue Horse Railway, and are beautiful locations for private dwellings. The scenery and everything renders them extremely desirable for any one wanting to locate outside of the city limits, and at the same time so near are they that communication can be had with the city at all hours. Lots from one-fourth of an acre upwards.

Also, some Western Lands, situated in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Also, several small lots in Minerville, 50x250 feet. The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. Inquire of JOHN MESSON, corner Sixth and Wood streets, Or, W. M. A. HERRON, Clerk's Office, Court House.

aug2:3md

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—A complete assortment of Knabe's PIANOS, just direct from the Factory in Baltimore. These Pianos have only to be heard to be proven most superior to any in this market. They are sold cheaper than any first class make.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 75 Fifth street, Sole agent for Knabe's Pianos, and also for Prince's Harmoniums and Melodeons. aug2

REMOVAL.—The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company have removed their office from No. 91 Wood street to the Old Brewery, corner of Pitt street and Duquesne Way. Office on 1st street. GEORGE COLBOURN, Agent. aug1:1m

CONSIGNMENTS—
5 half barrels Herring;
100 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
50 do do W. R. Cheese;
1 lot Honey;
50 boxes Wood Starch;
Just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, aug2 11½ Second street.

CHEESE.—50 boxes prime Cutting Cheese, just received and for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO., aug2 No. 251 Liberty street.

COLT'S AND ALLEN'S WHEELCOCKS REVOLVERS, the best in market, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 138 Wood st.

TRUSS HOOPS, oil barrel size, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, aug2 138 Wood street.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, a general assortment, for sale low by BOWN & TETLEY, 138 Wood st. aug2

TURN TABLE APPLE PARERS, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 138 Wood st.

COOPER'S TOOLS, Carpenter's Tools Stone Cutter's Tools, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 138 Wood st. aug2

CARBON OIL.—25 bbls. on consignment and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. aug2

STONE WATER PIPE.—3,000 yards, from 2 to 6 inch calibre, received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. aug2

POT CLAY.—19 tons to arrive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LUBRICATING OIL, a prime article, for sale by JAS. DALZELL & SON, aug1tf 68 and 70 Water street.

LARD OIL! LARD OIL!—50 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil on hand and for sale by JAS. DALZELL & SON, aug1tf. 68 and 70 Water street.

30 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR;
20 do. A Coffee do;
25 do. B do do;
10 do. granulated do;
In store and for sale by W. M. GORMLY, jul31 271 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

D. S. MACRUM.....S. C. GLYDE.

MACRUM & GLYDE,

Beg leave respectfully to inform the public that, having leased the STORE ROOMS No. 78 MARKET STREET, and completely refitted them, we will open, on

Monday, August 8d,

An entire new stock of

Trimmings,
Fancy Goods, and
Notions,

Comprising the *LATEST AND BEST STYLES* of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS,
RUCHES,
BLONDS,
LACES,
HOOP SKIRTS AND FRENCH CORSETS,

Besides a great variety of small Wares and Notions.

Our entire stock is composed of

FRESH NEW GOODS,

Which, with hardly an exception, were bought before the late advance in prices, so that we are enabled to sell almost everything at the *OLD RATES.*

We invite particular attention to our selections of

Ladies' and Misses Skirts,

Amongst which will be found the elegant
FRENCH DRAPERIE SKIRTS,
FLEXURE SKIRTS,
OSBORNE & CHEESEMAN'S SKIRTS,

And a general variety of the best makes of all sizes, in white and colored.

We would also ask ESPECIAL NOTICE to our stock of GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

Of which we have a full and attractive supply.

On our shelves will be found, *at all times*, everything usually kept in a well arranged TRIMMING STORE.

We shall endeavor, by strict attention to the wants of our customers, to merit a