Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 11.

The Raising of War Funds.

A correspondent urges upon the city authorities to appropriate money for bounties and other war purposes, to be raised by a tax. We would suggest as an amendment to this plan, that the *county* authorities make a loan, instead of the city, for the purposes specified. This will equalize the burden upon the whole population of the county. If the city of Pittsburgh should raise money by a tax for this object, and the county should also do the same, the people of the city will bear an undue share of the burden; or, if the county authorities shall decline altogether, the people of the city will bear the whole.

The only equal and just mode of assessing the burdens upon all the people of the county, in proportion to their means, is for the county authorities to make an appropriation, and let the tax, when it is laid, fall upon the whole county.

It is believed now, that if a fund can be raised to pay the bounties and other expenses, that the entire quota of this county of the whole 600,000 men required, can be raised by volunteering, thus delivering us from the necessities of a draft entirely. Our citizens have responded already nobly in the main, and have done about all that was expected, in raising money enough to pay the bounties for the first requisition, but volunteers are pouring in faster than money, and the sum required to pay the bounties for the whole quota of 600,000 cannot be raised by private subscriptions.

We understand that if the county authorities will issue bonds, for a loan of one hundred and fifty, to two hundred thousand dollars, having four or five years to run, that the money can be had on them at par. These bonds can be redeemed by a special tax for the purpose, unless the State shall agree to reimburse the whole amount raised for war purposes. We understand the Governor is in favor of this, and we have no doubt it will be done, as a large number of counties have made special war loans, in expectation that the State will assume the whole debt, and lay a special tax for the purpose, which would be both a just and wise policy.

There are extraordinary times, and require extraordinary measures. We hope the county authorities will respond to the wishes of the people, and make the loan required immediately.

What the Promised Change of Policy Has Done.

Already the happy effects of the President's promise to the country, that "he was done with throwing tufts of grass at the rebels, and would now throw something that would hurt them," have wonderfully manifested themselves, to the joy and almost surprise even of the most sanguine believers in the irrepressible spirit of the loyal people of the Free North. We confess, that while we never for a moment doubted the indomitable spirit of the people, and that it would surge up with irresistable force in the end, and either with or without a policy being declared by the Government, bear down everything before it, yet we never could have realized the sublime elasticity with which the people recovered their first enthusiasm, as soon as the magic words which indicated a change of counsels, and above all a change of generalship, had been spoken by the President, without having actually witnessed what the past two or three weeks have done to recruit our armies, and prepare for a renewal of the great contest.

Even so lately as the early part of the present month, the aspect of things in some parts of the country was so unpromising that we find in an earnest letter, addressed to the President, by the Executive Committee of the Sanatary Commission, and written about that time, the following paragraph:

Yet it is a matter of regret that the reinforcement of the army by volunteering has not, of late been more rapid, and that the quality of the volunteers at present offering is not better than we have reason to fear that it is. We have earnestly sought to ascertain to what the comparatively slow progress of volunteering is due, when there is in no other respect evidence of want of patriotic spirit among the people. We are compelled, with all respect and deference, to state our deliberate conclusion that it is mainly to a widespread want of confidence in the intention of the government so to use the whole strength of the nation as to obtain the most complete security of immediate and complete success in the movements in which the volunteers are to take part. *Men will not volunteer for a lingering war. They will not volunteer if they believe that ten soldiers are to fall under typhoid fever to every one who falls in an advance upon the enemy.*

This truly, and with great accuracy, gave expression to a feeling which had been like a nightmare on the people's heart, checking the strong and deep pulsations which else would have sent the life-current of hope to take away the pallor of despondency, even if for a season there had been but scant success to boast of, and some disasters to mourn over. Had not the assurance of a change of policy been given, had not steps been taken to inaugurate a more vigorous prosecution of the war, of course we should not even then have despaired of the country. The people would in the end have found a way—even if the Government had been an obstruction to be overcome, because it would persist in the policy of a protracted defensive system of warfare, leading to exhaustion of the resources of the country, impoverishment of the people, an enormous national debt and a final compromise with traitors to be called a peace, as the result to be reached, after enormous treasures and an ocean of blood had been poured out in vain;—we say the people would not have followed in this way even if the Government had persisted in following the pernicious counsels of the border-state men, and their Slavery-(not Union-) saving policy, longer than it did.

But now, happily, this is a thing of the past, and a brighter day, with brighter auspices, has dawned upon us. In the promise of its morning—the President's pledge that he will no longer suffer his Generals to play war, but will see to it that they MAKE WAR, AS WAR SHOULD BE MADE, TO CRUSH THE ENEMY,—we have already to rejoice in the fact that the feeling which depressed the heart of the country, so late as the time referred to in the letter from which we have quoted the above extract, has been happily supplanted by a feeling of renewed confidence, even of enthusiasm, in contemplating the near and assured triumph of the army of the nation—of the Union—because it must now cease to be the plaything of a General's ambition, or the victim of his political or military strategy, and become the instrument of the nation's power to crush rebellion—to visit with a just retribution the tyrants and oppressors of the rebel States by carrying death and confiscation, the penalties of their crimes, to those wicked conspirators, and by carrying also the light and joy of liberty—universal liberation—to bless their footsteps, and to sow the land with seed that will yield a harvest of peace in all the future—a peace consecrated and made permanent by being founded upon justice.

Another Example of the Buell Policy--Colonel Turchin's Trial.

For weary weeks and months past we have been chronicling the misdeeds (for wherever he has been doing anything at all he has been misdoing) of DON CARLOS BUELL. He has been starving and wearing out his army for the sake of saving the rebels' granaries and cornfields, for the sake of protecting their houses, hen-roosts and fences, by armed guards—and as if this was not enough, he has organized a court-martial to try a loyal and brave officer for caring less for these dear rebels both as respects their persons and their property, than for the persons of the soldiers under his command, and the property of the Government against which those rebels had risen in arms.

The court-martial appointed by General BUELL to try Colonel (now General) TURCHIN, in its very constitution, evidences the predetermined purpose to condemn him; for out of the seven members composing it, no less than three are Hentuckians, and though of the remaining four, some are unobjectionable, the majority of the whole are just sure to judge as BUELL himself would. As showing the manner of spirit they are of, it may be mentioned that the court ruled that the question, "Are you a loyal man?" could not be put to the witnesses appearing against Colonel TURCHIN. In BUELL's department, above all things, you must not give any offence to rebels! Such a question was inadmissible in the view of a court-martial moulded according to the Buell idea of inoffensiveness!

But we shall not dwell on this disgusting mockery of the forms of legality, nor do we propose to review in detail the record of the proceedings. We take it for granted, though it is not yet formally announced, that the verdict of such a court will be against the gallant veteran, who knew too well what war ought to be, to make it *a la Buell*. We will, however, give our readers the benefit of reading the following portion of the statement of Gen. TURCHIN, who spoke for an hour and a half in vindication of himself against the charges of the rebel witnesses. As the writer, whose report we quote, remarks, "recent events have given to this portion of his address a startling significance:

"I know," he continued, "that Mr. Donnell's property suffered on account of the camp located on his grounds, but who is Mr. Donnell? He is a man who aided and abetted rebellion, by paying for the uniforms of rebel soldiers, by sending seventy bales of his cotton to Decatur to build fortifications there. Those fortifications were taken by the same Twenty-fourth Illinois Veluniteers, who encamped upon his grounds; and who, had not the rebel defenders of those fortifications run away, would have strewn the space in front of them with their dead bodies.

"Mr. Donnell is a man who glories in stating before this Court, as he did, that he never will take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and that all his sympathies are with the Southern Confederacy. And that man came to me and insisted upon getting a safeguard for his plantation; *of course he was refused*, but I would with pleasure furnish a guard to take him to jail as a pestilent traitor.

"It is true that some fields were spoiled, as Mr. David's and Mr. Brooks', and that some fences were destroyed; but all that was an inevitable result of military necessity. He who knows how to defend towns, would not be surprised to see every brick building turned into a fort, pierced with loop-holes and embrasures all through, the trees in front yards cut down, and every street barricaded, if the circumstances were such that only by these means the place could be held."

The Colonel then referred to the "two yellow girls," and showed that the scoundrels who outraged them were arrested by his authority and sent to Huntsville.

Here was presented another learned and interesting disquisition upon the *corps de gend'armes* in the European armies, and a similar corps, to be styled the *army provost guard*, was recommended for our own.

An exceedingly "delicate" topic was now touched upon, but Col. Turchin handled it with the straightforward honesty of a soldier and of a man. "I was charged," said he, "with taking and keeping at my quarters, a mulatto boy named Joe, belonging to Mr. Vasser, a resident of Athens. I proved by the witness, that having used him in scouting expeditions, and for obtaining valuable information about the enemy, I gave him, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Mitchel, protection inside of our lines. Gen. Mitchel's policy with regard to negroes, (sanctioned, probably, by higher authority,) consisted in using them for military purposes, and giving them protection for valuable services. I consider this eminently proper. If we had war with England, and sent an expedition to attack that country, we would land our forces in Ireland, because we know that the people of Ireland hate their oppressors—the English—and would readily join us. For a similar reason, Garibaldi, before he moved on Naples, invaded Sicily. We invade the Southern States, where, with few exceptions, the white population is against us, and from them we can get no information concerning the enemy. In our hearts, we know that our only friends here are negroes; but, imbued wit prejudices, we are ashamed manfully to acknowledge it. As a matter of necessity, we use negroes for our purposes, they communicating with us readily about their masters, and about the movements of the enemy; and after thus putting them in a position hostile to the mass of the white population of the South, we basely and meanly surrender them to their enemies.

Our policy vacillates. One General gives them a temporary protection, promising them freedom; another, superseding the first, drives them out of the lines, leaving them to the mercy of their owners, who, looking upon them as their mortal enemies, hang them the first convenient opportunity. When I retreated from Tuscumbia, I heard, and I have conclusive reason to believe it true, that there were four or five negroes hung on the following day, because they had given us some valuable information. Humanity, for permitting this great wrong, cries out against us."

The Colonel then enumerated the numerous advantages derived by the rebels from their slaves, and the many impotant uses which our army might make of them—amongst others, forming them into regiments, drilled, armed and equipped, to guard the country over which we have passed, and keep open communication with our rear.

He examined the charge against him, of disarming the population in the country occupied by his troops, fearlessly justifying the same, and proposing that arms be everywhere taken from the rebellious slaveholders, and their dupes in the plains, and placed in the hands of the loyal mountaineers, such as the people of East Tennessee.

He then showed that the horses taken about Athens were used for mounting infantry men to perform cavalry service, as the only cavalry regiment Gen. Mitchel had (the 4th Ohio,) was exhausted and worn down by severe and incessant services. He described the manner in which he drilled and trained these mounted men. (All this was in accordance with General Mitchel's orders, and both he and Colonel Turchin deserve, therefore, the warmest gratitude of every patriotic heart.)

Colonel T., here took occasion to discuss the nature and use of heavy cavalry or dragoons.

In nothing did the accused officer show so much the nobility, unselfishness, and magnanimity of his heart, as in thus kindly and generously volunteering to instruct others, and give them the benefit of his rich and varied experience, even while defending himself against the charges of his bitter enemies.

He complained that the testimony of disloyal men should be placed on record to blast the fair fame of himself and his troops, and continued his address as follows:

"I have everywhere in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in Alabama, been hated by Secessionists, and I consider it my best recommendation as a loyal officer; but I defy any one to find a single Union man, who has been in connection with me, that will make a complaint against me.

"The more lenient we are with Secessionists, the more insolent they become; and if we do not prosecute this war with vigor, using all the means that we can bring to bear against the enemy, including the emancipation of slaves, the ruin of this country is inevitable.

"The problem before us is grand. Universal freedom is at stake; and I feel humiliated when I think, that this hitherto considered great and generous people may show the world their incapacity to master the present difficulties, and enjoy the blessings of self-government."

Then, turning to the members of the Court, and speaking as if he were a teacher addressing his pupils, instead of an accused man, pleading before his judges, the veteran thus concluded:

"I have pointed out some defects in our army organization, and proposed some improvements therein, and if the members of this Court will notice those points, and will present them to the higher authorities for consideration, I will feel happy in thinking that this Court-martial may not have been held altogether in vain."

THE WAR MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1862.

I attended the great war meeting, yesterday, in front of the Capitol. It was a very fine demonstration, in point of numbers; but the ladies constituted a considerable part of the crowd, and the strangers and soldiers in town a more considerable part. The number of elderly men present was quite large, but the class from which the two regiments from this District will have to be made up did not appear very strong. The meeting was enthusiastic; the resolutions were vociferously cheered; and the speakers rapturously applauded; yet I doubt if the meeting added a single recruit to the army from this city.

The resolutions read well, for this latitude. They unmistakably tell the President that there is "hesitation" among the people in devoting themselves and their property to the support of the war, that this "hesitation" arises solely from their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war; and call upon the President to assure them that he is resolved to prosecute the war upon a scale limited only by the resources of the country. I was glad to hear these resolutions read. There is pluck in them. It is the first time the people of this District have talked plainly to the government, and this is the first meeting in the country that has had the backbone to say what it felt and meant.

The resolutions also endorse the Confiscation Act, and call upon the President not only to enforce it, but to give full notice of its provisions "to all persons" [i. e. slaves,] who may be affected thereby. Good. They also advise the President to hang the leaders of the rebellion and strip them of their property; and that wherever our armies go they should adopt effective measures to test the loyalty of the people, and drive beyond our lines all who are not for us. Good again. In short, the resolutions, as a whole, are the pluckiest yet passed anywhere. They say just what the northern people everywhere mean, but what they have all hesitated to utter freely.

Yet there are one or two points that struck me as singular. The first is the declaration that rather than witness the overthrow of the Union "we would prosecute the present war until our towns should be reduced to ashes, our fields desolated, and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved or the country [our part of it] made a desert." Now, why *our* towns and *our* fields? If the resolutions had said "*their* towns" and "*their* fields," they would have struck the proper key note for the management of the war. It is folly to talk of such a contingency as the rebels laying our towns in ashes and desolating *our* fields. When we, the strong party, have to come to the contemplation of that, we may as well own ourselves cravens and cowards. No. We must lay *their* towns in ashes and desolate *their* fields. The war will never be completely successful until we do. The Union can be preserved only by making the Southern country a desert.

The other point is the carefulness with which the resolutions omit speaking of slaves and slavery by name. For instance they say that the measures adopted by the administration "should be those which will bear with most crushing weight upon those in rebellion, whether armed or not;" and the clause I have already quoted that the President should give full notice to "all persons" affected by the Confiscation Act, of its provisions. This means simply that the President should proclaim EMANCIPATION and CONFISCATION and enforce the proclamation, as the best means of crushing the Rebellion. Then why not say so, plainly? All your Northern meetings talk away round the subject in the same indefinite way. There is trifling and moral cowardice in all this. It is high time for plain speech. We all mean EMANCIPATION and CONFISCATION; and we ought to say so.

The President's speech was very handsomely delivered, but was a little oracular, as you will notice. There was no endorsement of McClellan in it, but the failure to condemn him, directly, was at once seized upon by the McClellan men *as* an endorsement of him. The amount of the speech was this: that Gen. McClellan was not to blame for asking for more men; but that so neither were the Secretary of War and the President, *who had given him all it was in their power to do.* I hope we shall hear no more, now, from the McClellan shrikers, about withholding supplies from that officer, since the President has thus openly declared that the Government gave him all the aid it possibly could.

While, however, the President refrained from endorsing McClellan, he did most unhesitatingly and fully endorse the Secretary of War. So *that* point is settled.

The utmost that was said about McClellan was that he was a "brave and able man." But there are many "brave and able" men who are not, therefore, Generals. All Generals should be brave and able; but all brave and able men are not Generals, and it requires something more than simple "bravery" and "ability" to make a successful commander of 200,000 men. It has been said very correctly that we may properly call a perfidious and wicked man a "serpent;" but it by no means follows that serpents are wicked and perfidious men.

I judge, however, from the way in which the President spoke, that McClellan, in spite of his utter failure, is to be continued, and that we are to get along the best way we can, for awhile, with such men as he, McDowell, (McBowelle, the boys call him), Buell, and such like, for awhile longer. Well, as Capt. Cuttle says, if so be as how it must be so, then so it must be.

S.

MILITARY NOTICES.

FORT PITT RIFLES,
Organized at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
SATURDAY, 9TH INSTANT.

This Company is commanded by Captain E. D. DITHRIDGE, who has been in active service sixteen months, and will accept a few more men of unexceptionable character to fill up the ranks. The Bounty received by this Company, which is greater than that paid to any other, is as follows:

State of Pennsylvania	$25 00
Allegheny county	50 00
One month's pay in advance	13 00
Enlistment fee	2 00
Do. from Captain	5 00
Bounty at close of war	75 00
Total	$170 00

Headquarters, No. 50 FIFTH STREET.
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
(late of Co. A, 9th P. R. C.,)
J. LOWERY,
Recruiting Officers.
au11:tf

RARE CHANCE!
DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.
S. M. KIER RIFLES.
Capt. JAMES COLLORD, (late of the Pittsburgh Rifles,) is now recruiting a company for the war. He has the experience of sixteen months service and was in the battles of Drainsville and the Peninsula. Young men of the right stamp, who wish to enter the service of our country in this hour of need, will have no better chance, as none but those of good morals will be accepted, and it is intended to make this the "Crack Company" of Allegheny county. Through the liberality of friends, Capt. C. expects to arm each man with the celebrated "Sharps rifle." For further information enquire of WM. VANKIRK, corner Wood and Second, or FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second street. aul1

WE ENLIST FOR THE WAR.
PHILLIPS RIFLES
Need a few more men to fill up the number. FALL IN! FALL IN!! and go with us under
SIGEL.
We form a part of the Battalion recruiting by ED. JAY ALLEN, and expect to be in service within a week. Drafting commences in a few days, and then no bounty is paid and no one can volunteer.
Bounty Paid Now $165.
COME IN WHILE YOU CAN.
Headquarters, LAFAYETTE HALL, 61 Wood street.
H. A. DALTON, Captain.
JOHN H. STONE, 1st Lieut.
au2:tf

FOR THE WAR.—The undersigned, having been authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to raise a COMPANY OF INFANTRY for the War, have opened a recruiting office at No. 265 (under the Atheneum) LIBERTY STREET. Those who wish to go as volunteers and get $92 BOUNTY, now is the time.
JOSEPH NICHOLSON,
HARRY S. CAMPBELL.
au9:1t

COME! COME!! COME!!!
A NEW INFANTRY COMPANY.
For Three Years or the War.
Capt. J. ZEIGLER and Lieut. JOHNSTON YOUNG have opened an office for recruiting at No. 22 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Fifth. A limited number of young men will be received, if application be made immediately.
au9:tf

FREEMEN! TO THE RESCUE.
The undersigned are recruiting for the
Tiernan Guards,
At the store of TIERNAN & GETTY, Northeast corner of Ohio street and the Diamond, Allegheny, and at their stand in the Diamond.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.
$55 BOUNTY, IN CASH, will be paid in hand, $25 more when mustered in, and $75 at the close of the war.
COME, AND DON'T BE DRAFTED.
FRANK TIERNAN, Captain.
Dr. JAS. SCROGGS, 1st Lieut.
ALBERT PEAS, 2d Lieut.
au9:1w

FULTON RIFLES
THREE YEARS OR DURING THE WAR!
All persons desirous of serving their country, and not being compelled to submit to a draft, will immediately enlist, and thereby secure the $30 BOUNTY in excess of the regular pay.
By authority of the Governor, this Company will be under the command of
S. M. WICKERSHAM, Captain.
J. BRITTON, 1st Lieutenant.
COME ONE, COME ALL!
Recruiting Office, SKETIN HOUSE, in Diamond, Pittsburgh, and at MARKET HOUSE Allegheny City.
au9:tf

PITTSBURGH INFANTRY.—FOR THE WAR.—Only a few days remain for voluntary enlistment.
Drafted men do not receive either government or county bounty.
Do not be forced to serve your country, but volunteer and receive the
BOUNTY OF NINETY DOLLARS.
when you are mustered in, and the additional bounty of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS when the war is closed.
The undersigned proposes to enlist a company of infantry to serve for the war, and earnestly urges upon all patriotic citizens the necessity of enlisting at once.
Recruiting Office, CONNOLLY'S HALL, corner Grant and Diamond streets.
SAMUEL HARPER,
JOHN J. CASE
au9 Recruiting Officers.

WAR FOR LIBERTY!
FREEMEN RALLY!
ENLIST FOR THE WAR!
Men wanted for the JONES' LIGHT INFANTRY. Fifty dollars as soon as passed by the medical officer appointed by Governor Curtin. Twenty-five dollars when company is mustered into the service of the Federal Government. Thirteen dollars when the company is full, being one month' pay in advance. Two dollars, as allowed, for each recruit, making Ninety Dollars Bounty.
Capt. M'Elwain has seen thirteen months' service in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and is authorized to raise a company for three years, or during the war. Young men, volunteer at once, for if you are drafted, you will be compelled to do military service, and will receive no bounty. Applications made for enlisting at No. 62 FIFTH STREET, Third story, over the jewelry store of Jas. R. Reed & Co.
J. H. M'ELWAIN, Captain.
PITTSBURGH, August 8, 1862. if

PITTSBURGH RIFLES, Co C—The undersigned have authority from Gov. Curtin to raise an INFANTRY COMPANY for three years or the war, and have opened an office at MASONIC HALL, Fifth street. Bounty as high as any other Company now recruiting. Models and intelligent young men are requested to call, as we expect to raise a first class Company or none.
BEN. B. KERR, Captain.
(late of Co. A, 9th P. R. C.)
ROBT. W. BARD, 1st Lieut.
CHAS. M. GORMLY, 2d Lieut.
au8:tf

SPECIALLY TO PRINTERS!
SURE DEATH AT HOME!
CHANCE OF LIFE IN THE FIELD!
NO "SUBS" TO BE HAD!
ALL THE TYPOS AT WAR!
JOIN THE
SEMPLE INFANTRY,
Leave your "COMPOSING STICKS" and take up your "SHOOTING STICKS."—Serve your country as BEN FRANKLIN did, and God will bless you.
WM. H. MOODY, Captain.
Office, DISPATCH BUILDING, Fifth st. aug

RELIEF GUARD,
For the
BUCKTAIL BRIGADE.
I have been authorized to recruit a Company for service in the BUCKTAIL BRIGADE.
Pay and bounty the same as other Allegheny county Volunteers. $50 paid each recruit when mustered into service.
Headquarters, MORTON'S HALL, Fifth St., opposite the Post Office, Pittsburgh.
Lieut. WM. M. DALGLIESH, Recruiting Officer.
au7:tf

CAVALRY.
THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.
The undersigned is prepared to enlist a limited number of YOUNG MEN, of good character and intelligence, for the above corps, now serving as Major Gen. Buell's "Body Guard." The Troop is to be increased to a Battalion, by order of Secretary Stanton. We must be in the field by the 1st of September, at furthest. The Battalion is to be an independent command, for special service in the Army of the Ohio. We want men of good constitution, good character and intelligence. Young men wishing to join this corps will address the undersigned, care of White, Orr & Co.
FRANK B. WALLS,
First Sergeant Anderson Troop.
au6:1w

McKNIGHT INFANTRY.—This Company is recruiting for good, able bodied MEN at No. 1 STAND, Allegheny, and RED LION HOTEL, No. 5 St. Clair street. Those wishing to join a good company can do so by applying at the above old places, or at Squire Taylor's Office, Fifth Ward.
Dr. L. F. WALKER, Captain.
J. J. WALKER, 1st Lieut.
WM. TAYLOR, 2d Lieut.
au7:tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.
NOW OR NEVER.
No possible escape from being drafted, if you do not enlist before the 10th of this month.
THE SUMNER INFANTRY
Wants TWENTY MORE MEN, at
65 FIFTH STREET,
Second floor, next door to Dispatch building.
EDWARD J. SEIBERT,
AUGUST SCHWINN,
au5 Recruiting Officers.

HIGHLAND'S LIGHT INFANTRY.—A few more men wanted to fill up the above Company. Don't wait to be drafted, as you will only get $11 per month and no bounty. Volunteer, and you get $13 per month and your $30 in advance.
Headquarters, OPPOSITE GAZETTE OFFICE, Fifth street. Apply at once.
O. O. TAYLOR, Captain.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Lieut.
FRANK A. BUCHARD,
Recruiting Officer.
au7:1w

ALLEGHENY INFANTRY.—25 intelligent, sober MEN wanted for this Company. Recruits will be received at No. 101 Federal street, opposite the Allegheny Savings Bank, or at the recruiting stand, in the Northwest Square of the Diamond, Allegheny City.
RICHARD C. DALE,
Late of Co. A, 9th P. R. C.
au2:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Duff's College.
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE CHARTER,
Being the only Commercial College in the Union conducted by a PRACTICAL MERCHANT.
OVER 6,000 STUDENTS
Have been educated in the principles and practice of all the details of a business education from Duff's system of
MERCANTILE BOOK-KEEPING,
Awarded four Silver Medals and the sanction of the highest mercantile authorities in the country. Also, Duff's
STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING,
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, Duff's new system of
RAILROAD BOOK-KEEPING,
After the forms of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, Duff's new system of
PRIVATE BANK BOOK-KEEPING,
The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and it is believed to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.
NINE FIRST PREMIUMS
Were awarded our penmen by the last Pittsburgh and United States Fairs, over all the best penmen in the West, which, with our Medals, are all exhibited in our office—not like those pretenders who display engravings of Medals on their cards which they never received.
DUFF'S NEW ENGRAVED SCHOOL COPY BOOKS,
Fine Cap, 24 pages each, 90 cents per dozen—the cheapest Copy Book in use.
BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP,
with new plates and scales by WM. H. DUFFY, illustrating all the elements of the Penman's art—the most complete self-instructor known. Elegantly bound. Crown quarto. Price $5, post paid.
Harper's enlarged edition of DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING for sale by Booksellers. Price $1 50.
For full particulars, send for our elegant new circular, pp. 68, with samples of our penman's writing, inclosing 25 cents, to
P. DUFF & SON, PRINCIPALS.
Strangers will please inquire our reputation in the city, where we are best known. aul1:1tdawf

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 110 SMITHFIELD STREET, (opposite the Custom House.)
Chartered by the Legislature.
OFFICERS:
President—JAMES PARK, Jr.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Wm. H. Smith, H. F. Redd,
John F. Jennings, A. Sellerman,
Thos. D. Messler, Joshua Rhodes,
Thos. S. Blair, Jacob Stuckrath,
Francis Sellers, Alex. Bradley,
Henry Lloyd, Alfred Slack.
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Open daily, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Also, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of ONE DIME and upwards.
Dividends declared in December and June of each year.
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This Institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, and safely saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. my30:tyumwf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—The subscriber will expose at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Beaver street, in the Second Ward of the City of Allegheny, four eligible Building Lots, each lot having a front of twenty feet, and extending in depth one hundred feet. One of the lots has a comfortable two story frame dwelling house, stable, &c., erected thereon. Sale upon TUESDAY, the 19th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—One-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest.
JEREMIAH BELL,
Administrator of M. Leech, deceased.
jel23:owd3w

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY WAR CLAIMS AND CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.—STEWART, SEVERS, CLARK & CO., Solicitors for all kinds of MILITARY CLAIMS, 440 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., have established an Agency in Pittsburgh, Pa.
Apply to our Associates,
ROBERT ARMURS, JOHN W. SIDDELL.
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.
jel2:3moawrs

LIME AND COAL.
EXCELSIOR COAL YARD,
On the Railroad, at the east end of Seminary Hill, Allegheny City.
JAMES BERO.
may22:3m

BOOKS FOR YOUR SOLDIER FRIENDS.—
Pocket Bibles;
Do. Testaments;
The Soldiers' Pocket Book;
Do. Manual;
Do. Hymn Book;
Do. Text Book;
Oliver Cromwell's Pocket Bible;
The Soldiers' Mission;
Words of Cheer;
Do. Counsel;
Hedley Vicars;
General Havelock;
A True Story of Lucknow;
Packets of Tracts—short, pithy and attractive;
Temperance in the Army.
All small and cheap and for sale at
R. S. DAVIS' Book Store, 83 Wood st.
au

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT
BLANKS,
With Certificate of Surgeon and Recruiting Officer,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Stationer and Printer,
au7 CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STS.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE—
New crop N. O. Sugar;
Porto Rico do;
Cuba do;
Green and Black Teas;
Tobaccos;
Syrups;
Choice extra family Flour;
Bacon;
And a general stock of Groceries, in store and arriving and for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 262 and 264 Liberty street, near head of Wood.
FLOUR.—20 bbls. choice Family Flour just received and for sale by
au9 JAS. A. FETZER,
corner Market and First sts.

GREEN APPLES—26 bbls. just received and for sale by J. A. FETZER,
au9 cor Market and First streets.

EGGS.—5 bbls. Fresh Eggs, just received and for sale by J. A. FETZER,
au9 cor. Market and First sts.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT
J. M. Burchfield's,
JUST OPENING.
NEW CALICOS, best styles;
Do. BLEACHED MUSLINS;
UNBLEACHED do;
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS;
Do. PLAIN do;
RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLANNELS;
STRIPED FLANNEL, for Army Shirts;
PLAID PELLUSE FLANNEL BLANKETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
au9

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OF
DOMESTIC GOODS.
J. W. Barker & Co.,
59 Market Street,
Offer for sale—
100 BALES SHEETINGS;
75 CASES SHIRTINGS;
50 CASES PRINTS;
By the package, piece or yard, at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
au4

NEW TRIMMING AND NOTION HOUSE,
No. 78 Market Street.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITTS,
SKIRTS, COLLARS, TIES AND STOCKS,
SHIRTS, CORSETS, PATTERNS, &c.,
HAIR-NETS & FANCY ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, (new style.)
And all the *LATEST NOVELTIES* in our line of business, on hand and selling at the
Lowest Prices.
Please call and examine our stock.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
au4 78 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
PURCHASED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE.
We are selling many of them at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES!
FULLERTON'S PLAID AND WHITE FLANNELS at Factory prices.
DRESS GOODS, &c.,
LACE MANTLES, &c.,
Closing out to make room for Fall Goods.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
au2 74 MARKET STREET.

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!
We beg leave to inform our customers that we have now on hand the *LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS* we have ever had at this season of the year.
Having purchased largely in the early part of July, previous to the late advance in prices, we are enabled to sell goods at as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
We solicit a wholesale buyers to examine our assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
HAIR NETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
COTTON HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
VELVET RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SKIRT BRAIDS,
NOTIONS, and
FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds.
BLACK BOMBAZINE, BLACK MOURNING SILKS, and all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS.
JOS. HORNE,
WHOLESALE ROOMS—2d and 3d stories.
au2 Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A choice lot of real
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND SETTS!
First selection from a new importation.
PATTERNS NEW
and
EXTREMELY BEAUTIFUL.
Just opened and for sale by
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jn29 77 Fifth street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Are daily in receipt of new
TRIMMINGS,
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S SHIRTS, COLLARS and TIES,
SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, &c.
The attention of wholesale buyers is invited to our present stock.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jn29 77 Fifth street.

SUMMER GOODS
SELLING AT
Reduced Prices.
JACONET LAWNS, at 12½c.
ORGANDIES, from 12½c. to 37½c.
A FEW SUMMER SILKS left, at 37½c.
SHAWLS, at cost.
SACQUES, at cost.
SILK MANTLES, at cost.
LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS, for $1 and upwards.
The best quality of HOOP SKIRTS, just opened.
W. & D. HUGUS.
jn29

BACON.—2,000 lbs. Sides received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

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.

$175 PIANOS $175
Just received, three splendid new 6¾ octave CUTTAS E PIANOS for $175, and beautiful 7 octave large PIANOS for $2 0.
The above Pianos are of Haines Bros., New York make, have full iron improved frame, and are warranted five years.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,
au5 Sole agent for the above and Knabe's Pianos.

NEW MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, from the celebrated manufactory of Mason & Hamlin, Boston. Also, two good second-hand 5 octave Melodeons, CHEAP. For sale by
au4 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

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
jn14 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

STEINWAY'S PREMIUM PIANOS.
Just received, some elegant 6¾ and 7 octave
STEINWAY PIANOS,
Of superb workmanship and finish.
For sale at No. 63 Fifth street.
jn23 H. KLEBER & BRO.

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS, BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 6 lengths,