THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI—NO. 174

GROCERS.

SHRIVER & LAZEAR, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield Street, Corner Second, PITTSBURGH, PA. ja6:lyd

W. M. GORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 271 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Having purchased the interest of his late partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. my15:dtf

LITTLE & TRIMBLE, WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, FISH, CARBON AND LARD OIL, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES, WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Jobbers in COFFEE, N. O. SUGAR and MOLASSES, REFINED SUGARS and SYRUPS, FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO, TEAS, RICE, CHEESE, SEEDS, &c., No. 243 and 244 Liberty St., Pittsburgh. (of the late firm of D. & D. M'Donald) Pittsburgh, & Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

REYMER & BROTHERS, Successors to Reymer & Anderson, Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS AND SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. ly29:dly

HEAD & METZGAR, GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 269 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5:ly

GEO. R. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE Grocers and Boat Furnishers, Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water st., above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in PRODUCE and Pittsburgh manufactures, Pittsburgh.

LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja18

WATT & WILSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 258 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. n25

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in PRODUCE, No. 80 Water street, and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, No. 179 Wood and 109 Market streets, Pittsburgh. jel6

WILLIAM BAGALEY, WHOLESALE Grocer, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEXANDER KING, WHOLESALE Grocer, Importer of Soda Ash, No. 273 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh6

MANUFACTURERS.

DANIEL BENNETT & SON, MANUFACTURERS of WHITE STONE CHINA AND CREAM COLORED WARE. Office and Warehouse at No. 74 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO., corner Pike and O'Hara streets, near the City Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of MACKINTOSH AND HEMPHILL'S IMPROVED PATENT OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES AND SLIDE VALVES, of all sizes and kinds. Having put our machinery in first rate order, and of the best quality, we are prepared to do heavy Job, bing, and similar work in the line, trusting that by promptness, and the character of our work, to merit public patronage. We invite special attention to our BALANCED VALVE OSCILLATING ENGINES, as combining advantages heretofore unattained in this class of Engines. fe6:lyd

JOSEPH F. HAMILTON & CO., Corner of First and Liberty streets, PITTSBURGH, Pa., MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c., &c. my1:tf

S. SEVERANCE, No. 50 WATER St., Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, COMMON AND RAILROAD, of every description. Particular sized or shaped SPIKES and RIVETS, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

EXCELSIOR GLASS WORKS.—WOLFE, PLUNKETT & CO., Glass Manufacturers. Warehouse, No. 13 Wood street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., No. 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of WHIPS, LASHES AND SWITCHES, and every description of LEATHER BRAIDED WORK. Orders solicited from the trade, and goods promptly shipped as per instructions. feb:dwly

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY NO DRUGS or GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED. Medical gentlemen and their families have had their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation—whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary, having no knowledge of my process. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, and charges very low; warranted in all cases to be of the best material. E. OUDRY, Dentist, 134 Smithfield st.

JOSEPH ADAMS, DENTIST, Connelly's Building, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. References—Drs. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. my3:dly

BOOKSELLERS, &c.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, AND JOB PRINTERS, No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh. s30

KAY & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, No. 55 Wood Street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS constantly on hand.

J. L. READ, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

TRIMMINGS, &c.

JOSEPH HORNE, DEALER IN TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES AND STRAW GOODS, No. 77 Market street, Pittsburgh. ap16

EATON, MACRUM & CO., DEALERS IN EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, etc., Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

WILLIAM WARD, DEALER IN PROMISSORY NOTES, BONDS, MORTGAGES, and all securities for money. Procures persons LOANS through my agency on reasonable terms. Those wishing to invest their money to good advantage, can always find first and second class paper at my office, for sale. All communications and interviews strictly confidential. Office, Grant street, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. jeld:ff

ARCHITECTURAL.

JAMES M. RALPH, ARCHITECT, Prepares Explicit Drawings and Specifications, for all kinds of Buildings, and superintends their erection on reasonable terms. Office on Anderson street, between Robinson and Sportsman streets, Allegheny City. s30

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (successor to James Holmes & Co.,) PORK PACKER, Dealer in BACON, LARD, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, SMOKED BEEF, &c. COR. MARKET AND FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BACON, SHOULDERS, SIDES, HAMS, plain; Do. sugar-cured; Do. sugar-cured, canvassed; In store and for sale by WM. H. HAYS & CO., 295 Liberty street.

OILS, &c.

WALES, WETMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM, 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. Ample facilities for STORAGE AND SHIPPING, at their yard and wharf, Red Hook.

RIDER & CLARK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Factors in PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, OILS, CANDLES, &c., 51 BROAD STREET, New York. 59 HAND STREET, Pittsburgh. Agents for the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL WORKS, NEW YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE COMPANY, &c. W. S. CHAPMAN, Agent, 59 Hand street.

OIL MEN need not be embarrassed by the enforcement of the Bulk Ordinance, when they can have their Oil barreled and shipped without touching the City Wharves, as cheap, more prompt, with less risk, less trouble and in better order, at KIRK'S OIL YARD, On the Allegheny Valley Railroad above Lawrenceville, where Oil is pumped from the boats direct to the cars, and shipped to any point, East or West, without any draying or re-shipping. All orders promptly attended to. Office at Yard, on Citizens Passenger R. R. Post Office address, BOX 909, Pittsburgh; or I can be seen daily at the Oil Exchange. DAVID KIRK.

IRON CITY OIL WORKS, LYDAY & GHORPENNING, Manufacturers and Refiners of CARBON OIL, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS, And dealers in CRUDE PETROLEUM. Works, opposite Sharpsburg. Office in FERRY BLOCK, Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, IN CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM, No. 12 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH. Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets. PITTSBURGH REFERENCES: Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co.; Springer Harbaugh, Esq.; Thompson Bell, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.

ROBERT ASHWORTH, No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh. Forwarding & Commission Merchant AND DEALER IN OILS. ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

WOODVILLE OIL REFINERY. GEORGE W. HOLDSHIP & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING OIL AND LUBRICATING OIL. Keep constantly on hand the very best quality of BURNING OIL, clear and without odor; also, a good LUBRICATOR, pure WHITE BENZOLE and CAR GREASE. All orders left at No. 85 Fifth Street, Bank Block, second floor, will be promptly attended to.

LUCENT OIL WORKS, DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO., Manufacturers of PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS. Office, No. 261 Liberty street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES IRWIN, Manufacturer of OIL OF VITRIOL, and AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at William Holmes & Co.'s Office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention.

DIAMOND OIL WORKS, NAYLOR & SMITH, REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OIL, Unsurpassed by any in the market. Orders left at their office, No. 41 MARKET STREET, or at their works in Lawrenceville, will be promptly attended to. BUYERS OF CRUDE OIL.

JACOB REESE. MATTHEW GRAFF. PETROLITE OIL WORKS, MANUFACTURES PRIME WHITE CARBON OIL, BENZOLE AND PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL. Capacity two thousand barrels per week. REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors. Office, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

STORAGE FOR REFINED OIL.—The attention of oil men and others is called to the fact that the building and the wharf, cool and dry vaults, suitable for storing Refined Oil. ROBT. ASHWORTH, Duquesne Way and St. Clair street. my13

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, at their office on Pike street, in the City of Pittsburgh, until 5 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, June 10th, 1863, for the graduation and Masonry of Sections Nos. 47 and 48 of their road, each about one mile in length. No. 47 ends and No. 48 begins at the mouth of Cowanshannoc Creek, four miles above the present terminus of the road at Kittanning. These Sections include the heaviest work between Kittanning and Mahoning, and are well worth the attention of experienced contractors. Payment for the work to be made in cash, in monthly estimates. The line will be properly staked, and profiles and specifications prepared for exhibition by the 1st of June, next, and should any desire to examine the work previous to that time, they can obtain all the information necessary to enable them to do so in a satisfactory manner, on application to W. Wright, Engineer and Superintendent of the Road, at his office in Pittsburgh. FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in the Rolling Mill business A. J. DULL, the style of the firm to be REESE, GRAFF & DULL, the partnership to take effect this day. The Oil business will be carried on by the undersigned as heretofore. May 26th, 1863. REESE & GRAFF.

JACOB REESE. MATTHEW GRAFF. ANDREW J. DULL. REESE, GRAFF & DULL, Manufacturers of all description of Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron. Having constructed our works with a view of making this kind of iron a speciality, we respectfully solicit a share of the trade. Office, corner of Smithfield and Water streets. my20

WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRICHES, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, in 6 oz. bottles, in the form of Powder. It is entitled to special preference over the liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Seratoga and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders, and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off all febrile complaints. Price 25 cents. Sold by Messrs. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, and at the Manufactory, No. 193 Spring St., New York. my23m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, May 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until the 25th DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles, and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

And also by a certificate, signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the article for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, and regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope the Navy-yard for which the bid is made.

Form of Offer.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy Yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of May 23, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, { C. D. E. F.

Date.

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

[Certificate as manufacturer or dealer.]

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned; *Provided*, That all the right of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved July 17, 1862.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

Approved March 3d, 1863.

The following are the Classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; 2, Pig Iron; 3, Boiler Felting; 4, Gum Packing, &c.; 5, Sperm Oil; 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7, Lard Oil; 8, Metallic Oil; 9, Tallow and Soap; 10, Engineers' Stores; 11, Engineers' Tools; 12, Engineers' Instruments; 14, Wrought Iron Pipe, &c.; 15, Tubes; 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; 18, Copper; 19, Tin, &c.; 20, White Lead; 21, Zinc Paint; 24, Colored Paints; 23, Stationery; 24, Firewood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron and Rivets; 2, Pig Iron; 3, Boiler Felting; 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5, Sperm Oil; 6, Linseed Oil; 7, Lard Oil; 8, Metallic Oil; 9, Tallow and Soap; 10, Engineers' Stores; 11, Engineers' Tools; 12, Engineers' Instruments; 13, Steam Pumps; 14, Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15, Tubes; 16, Steel; 17, Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18, Copper; 19, Tin and Lead; 20, White Lead; 21, Zinc Paint; 22, Colored Paints; 23, Stationery; 24, Firewood.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; 2, Pig Iron; 3, Boiler Felting; 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5, Sperm Oil; 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7, Lard Oil; 8, Metallic Oils; 9, Tallow and Soap; 10, Engineers' Stores; 11, Engineers' Tools; 12, Engineers' Instruments; 13, Steam Pumps; 14, Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15, Tubes; 16, Steel; 17, Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18, Copper; 19, Tin, Zinc, &c.; 20, White Lead; 21, Zinc Paint, &c.; 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; 23, Stationery; 24, Firewood; 25, Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; 26, White Pine; 27, Black Walnut, Cherry; 28, Mahogany, White Holly; 29, Lanterns; 30, Lignumvitæ; 31, Dudgeon's Pumps.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; 3, Boiler Felting; 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5, Sperm Oil; 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7, Lard Oil; 8, Metallic Oil; 9, Tallow and Soap; 10, Engineers' Stores; 11, Engineers' Tools; 12, Engineers' Instruments; 13, Steam Pumps; 14, Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.; 15, Tubes; 16, Steel; 17, Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18, Copper; 19, Tin; 20, White Lead; 21, Zinc Paint; 22, Colored Paints and Dryers; 23, Stationery; 24, Firewood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; 2, Pig Iron; 3, Boiler Felting; 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; 5, Sperm Oil; 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; 7, Lard Oil; 8, Metallic Oil; 9, Tallow and Soap; 10, Engineers' Stores; 11, Engineers' Tools; 12, Engineers' Instruments; 13, Steam Pumps; 14, Wrought Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; 15, Tubes; 16, Steel; 17, Iron Nails, Bolts and Nuts; 18, Copper; 19, Tin, Lead and Zinc; 20, White Lead; 21, Zinc Paint; 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; 23, Stationery; 24, Firewood. my23:law4w

PIANOS.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS received the FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL, at the World's Fair, London, 1862. Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving. Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at H. KLEBER & BRO'S., No. 53 Fifth street.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used	$220 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners; a first rate instrument	200 00
A 7 octave Hays & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order	175 00
A 6¾ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front	165 00
A 6¾ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round front; an excellent Piano	160 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners	150 00
A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood	135 00
A 6 octave Stodart, mahogany	80 00
A 6 octave Swift, "	75 00
A 6 octave Germas, "	50 00
A 6 octave Dunham, "	50 00
A 6 octave Lond, "	40 00
A 5½ octave English, "	20 00
A 5 octave "	15 00

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street. fe13

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS. Just opened this week, a choice supply of these beautiful instruments, beyond a doubt the finest in the country. This fact is now almost universally conceded. For some months past we have not been able to fill one-half of our orders. WARRANTED FIVE YEARS. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 FIFTH STREET, 2d door above Wood, Sole Agent for KNABE'S PIANOS. my23

HAINES BROTHERS' EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTES, The best cheap Pianos made. For sale by CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS and PRINCE'S MELODEONS. my23

MILITARY CLAIMS, &c.

MILITARY CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, BACK PAY, and MILITARY CLAIMS of every description, collected by the subscriber, at the following rates, viz: Pensions, $10 00; all other claims, $3 50. C. O. TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, No. 73 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B. No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratis. se4:ly

DRY GOODS.

JOHN WILSON....JESSIE W. CARR....DAVID M'CANDLESS. WILSON, CARR & CO., (Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. ap10:dtf

ALEX. BATES, DEALER IN FANCY AND Staple DRY GOODS, CLOAKS & SHAWLS, No. 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—CLOAKS made to order. mh10:ly

LANE, McABOY & CO., Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 140 Federal street, (second door below new Market House,) Allegheny City. mh9:1y

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES and DRY GOODS, of every description, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & GLYDE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 78 Market street, between Diamond and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

J. M. BURCHFIELD, successor to Burchfield & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

J. W. BARKER & CO., DEALERS IN DRY Goods, No. 59 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE,

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year		$8 00
" "	month	70
" "	week	18
" "	single copies	2
EVENING EDITION, by mail, per year		4 50
" "	month	38
" "	week	10
" "	single copies	2
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per year		2 00
" "	clubs of 5 to 10, "	1 50
" "	clubs of 10 or more "	1 25

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents. All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

Rumors of Another Raid.

The Rev. Mr. Arthurs, of Morgantown, accompanied by his son, arrived in this city this morning, direct from that place. He reports that a rebel force was within eighteen miles of Morgantown when he left, and that *a column of six thousand had taken the road to Uniontown.* The last big story, which we have put in italics, can have no foundation other than the exaggerated fears of excited people. We learn from the Wheeling *Intelligencer* that a report had come from Grafton, which is fifteen miles south of Morgantown, that on Tuesday a rebel force of about one hundred had made its appearance at Evansville, which is about eight miles east of Grafton. From Evansville to Morgantown there is a direct road, and the distance is just about eighteen miles. A reconnoissance was sent out from Grafton to ascertain the facts, but we have not heard the result. The above is all we know at this hour on the subject.

While we believe that we have no reason just now to be alarmed, either for our own safety or that of our more southern neighbors of Fayette, Greene and Washington counties, certainly it would be nothing more than a proper measure of prudence to put our community in a better attitude of defence. Weakness, either real or supposed, is calculated to invite aggression, while a good and efficient organization would insure our safety by simply deterring our enemies from making any attempt upon us. If Governor Curtin will not grant the necessary authority to make such organization as the case requires, we think it can be had direct from the General Government.

Rebel Law of Retaliation.

Late Richmond papers contain the following act of the Confederate Congress, which has been approved and is now a law, prescribing retaliatory measures for the employment of colored men in war against the Confederacy. It will be seen that in the case of white officers of negro troops, who may be taken, all is left to the discretion of the President. They may be put to death, or otherwise punished, or not punished at all, as the President may deem proper. This is very discreet on the part of the rebel government; for it might involve very awkward consequences were more extreme measures taken. But in the case of the colored men, who are supposed to have no friends, there seems to be no discretion left to anybody, but they are to be "delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States," which, of course, means death or slavery:

JOINT RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT OF RETALIATION.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, in response to the message of the President, transmitted to Congress at the commencement of the present session, that in the opinion of Congress the commissioned officers of the enemy ought not to be delivered to the authorities of the respective States, as suggested in the said message; but all captives taken by the Confederate forces ought to be dealt with and disposed of by the Confederate Government.

Sec. 2. That, in the judgment of Congress, the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated respectively September 22d, 1862, and January 1st, 1863, and the other measures of the Government of the United States and of its authorities, commanders, and forces designed or tending to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct such slaves, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African slavery and bring on a servile war in these States, would, if successful, produce atrocious consequences, and they are inconsistent with the spirit of those usages which in modern warfare prevail among civilized nations; they may, therefore, be properly and lawfully repressed by retaliation.

Sec. 3. That in every case wherein, during the present war, any violation of the laws or usages of war among civilized nations shall be or has been done and perpetrated by those acting under the authority of the government of the United States, on the persons or property of citizens of the Confederate States, or of those under the protection or in the land or naval service of the Confederate States, or of any State of the Confederacy, the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to cause full and complete retaliation to be made for every such violation, in such manner and to such extent as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. That every white person, being a commissioned officer, or acting as such, who, during the present war, shall command negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, train, organise, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service against the Confederate States, or who shall voluntarily lead negroes or mulattoes in any military enterprise, attack, or conflict in such service, shall be deemed as inciting servile insurrection, and shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. Every person, being a commissioned officer, or acting as such in the service of the enemy, who shall, during the present war, excite, attempt to excite, or cause to be excited servile insurrection, or who shall incite or cause to be incited a slave to rebel, shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. Every person charged with an offense punishable under the preceding resolutions shall, during the present war, be tried before the military court attached to the army or corps by the troops of which he shall have been captured, or by such other military court as the President may direct, and in such manner and under such regulations as the President may prescribe, and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment in such manner and on such terms as he may deem proper.

Sec. 7. All negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, shall, when captured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States.

Approved, May 1, 1863.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. HUNTER.—The report to the effect that Gen. Hunter had been relieved and Gen. Gilmore placed in command of the Department of the South, is authoritatively contradicted.

Letter from a Soldier in Grant's Army —A Graphic Description of a Six Days' Campaign.

The following letter from Sergeant I. F. Branch, of the 20th Illinois volunteers, to his wife, published in the Chicago *Tribune*, gives a vivid and no doubt a truthful description of the first six days' of Grant's campaign after he landed at Bruinsburg. This account has a freshness about it which can hardly be found in the details of army correspondents, or in the official reports of officers. The letter is dated "In Camp near Big Black, thirty miles south of Vicksburg, May 5th:"

* * * We started from Milliken's Bend on the morning of the 25th of April, at seven o'clock, and marched for Carthage, below Vicksburg, on the 29th, in the evening. We crossed the river on the gunboats and transports which had run the blockade before we left Milliken's Bend, and landed six miles below Grand Gulf and encamped. General McClernand had crossed before us, and marched out the same night.

On the morning of the 1st of May we started at six o'clock out into Mississippi. We had gone about six miles when boom! boom! from the front told us of work ahead. The men quickened their pace without orders, and for four miles we marched so fast that the men began to drop from heat. Some six or seven were sun-struck. About that time General Smith (commanding our brigade) came back and asked us if we could stand it to go three miles further; that we were wanted badly in front; that the rebels were holding McClernand very closely, and he must have help. We all said go ahead, and the next three miles were made on the double-quick, the noise of cannon and musketry increasing all the time; and at noon we unslung knapsacks, loaded guns, and were marched to the front. The Adjutant took command of the regiment, and we lay under fire for three hours, without any chance to retaliate. We were held as reserve. One regiment after another was sent to the front to try and dislodge the rebels from a high hill, which they had got possession of. The hill was covered with houses and full of deep gutters, surrounded by deep ravines, which, with the side hills were covered with canebrake so thick you could not see a rod.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

Every regiment that went into that canebrake came out badly cut up and in confusion. It was no use trying to take the hill from the front. All this time two twelve-pound guns of the rebels were making bad work among our boys, and could not be silenced by our guns. At four o'clock P. M., the Twentieth and Forty-fifth were called in and sent to the left and rear of the coveted hill. We went and lay in a deep ravine, awaiting orders, when General McPherson came down and gave the following order: "Swing that Twentieth around so that its left will rest on the right of the Forty-fifth, and go up the hill and give those rebels hell!" Quick as thought we swung around and started up the hill, so steep and thick with canebrake that we had to draw ourselves up by the cane, and when we made the top of the cane we were within fifteen rods of the rebel battery. Then the order was given to fix bayonets and charge the battery. We did so with one of those peculiar wild yells; but when within five rods of the guns a line of rebs rose as if out of the ground, just behind the guns, but they did not get time to fire a gun.

We stopped short without orders and fired one solid volley into them; and what we did not kill and wound, left on double quick. We then went ahead, took the guns, killing and capturing the gunners. I straddled one of the guns and fired two shots at the retreating rebels. Then we started to follow them, and found a squad lying in a gully, which we captured. That set me to thinking, and I broke out on my own hook and found seven rebels in one gully hid. They had their guns. I ordered them to throw down their guns. They did so all but one of them. He started to run down the ravine. I 'halted' him, but he would not stop, and I shot him dead. The other six I took to the rear and gave them up to a captain who had a squad already. We took on the hill over seventy-five prisoners—this was on the left.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

All this time the fight was raging terribly on the right, and McClernand could not rout them. He sent to the left for Steventon's brigade of our division. They went over and charged the hill, as we had ours, and took it in less than an hour. So you see Logan's division turned the day in our favor. On the right, left and centre we followed our advantage closely, and chased the rebels all day until dark, when, as we rased the steep hill, we were greeted with a rousing volley from the brow of the hill. The 20th and 30th Illinois climbed the hill, formed and advanced, fired one volley, when the "grey-backs" skedaddled again, leaving us in possession of the field, and their commander mortally wounded.

We lay down on our arms for the night, and thus ended the first day of May, 1863. But the best is to be told. Not a man of the 20th was either killed or wounded in the charge or pursuit. A miracle, surely, for I never heard bullets fly thicker in my life. We killed their commanding general, Tracy; captured a colonel, several captains and lieutenants, and seven hundred and fifty prisoners, and killed and wounded through the day three thousand men. We lost, all told, through the day, about four hundred and sixty killed and wounded. No prisoners.

May 2d. We started in line of battle, with the 20th deployed as skirmishers, and went two miles in that way, but found the rebels had run; and we marched into Port Gibson, as pretty a little town as ever I saw, of about two thousand inhabitants in peaceable times, but they were scared out of their homes. Here the rebels had burned the wire bridge and the railroad bridges, and run again.

On the 3d of May we crossed Big Bayou Pierre on an iron bridge, which the rebels failed to destroy, and marched one and a half miles, when we were brought up all standing by six shells dropped into us from the front. We immediately laid down while our batteries tried the rebel batteries, and while lying there I went to sleep and slept for an hour, with shells flying both ways.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

At the end of an hour I was waked up, and we formed in line and advanced to take the rebel batteries; but when we got to them they were not there—gone again. So we pushed on one mile, when the rattle of musketry and whiz of bullets told us of another blockade. We pitched into it in earnest. The Twentieth was detached to support a battery, which we did in fine style, being entirely out of danger, for the rebels ran again as soon as our batteries opened on them. They had no idea of making a fight, but wanted to detain us until their forces, which were evacuating Grand Gulf, could get by us on another road. After we routed them Logan's division was ordered to take the Grand Gulf road and try to cut off their retreat; and we traveled half the night in order to do so, but again they were too fast for us. We picked up a great many stragglers, captured over ten thousand pounds of meat, many horses, mules, &c., but the main force crossed Big Black before us about an hour, and planted artillery on the opposite side to prevent our crossing. They shelled the camp of the Thirtieth Illinois, killing and wounding twelve men. Our batteries opened upon them, when they ran, as usual, and we are lying here waiting for rations, ammunition and fifty thousand more men, which are on their way here.

LIVING ON THE ENEMY.

The weather here is very warm in the day time, but the nights are cold. Five nights since we left Milliken's Bend I slept what I did sleep in wet clothes, without blankets. Our blankets were in the wagons, which were fast in the mud, and did not come up. After the battle I went into a house and simply took a good double blanket. I suppose the copperheads up your way will say I am an "abolition thief." So be it. I am an abolitionist, and if living on these rebels is stealing, I am a thief, for we have been on one-third rations for the last four days. "One-third rations" means just nothing at all; and if we did not forage we would starve, which we don't intend to do in the land of plenty, and traitors own it all.

My health was never better. I can eat anything or everything. I am getting orderly. I ate strawberries out of an old squash garden yesterday. It is now here like the middle of July, but I am good for the hot weather, I think.

I. F. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1863.

DECISION RESPECTING QUACK MEDICINES.

The following is the conclusion of Commissioner Lewis' decision, touching quack medicines: It matters not, therefore, what the commodity may be in substance or essence, if it is claimed or pretended to be a compound of which the formula is a secret, or of which the right of making is the exclusive property of one or more persons, though it be only bread rolled into pills, or rain water imprisoned in little vials, and to be taken in drops. The claim or pretense of the vender determines its character. It cannot be medicine for the customer, and bread and water only for the tax collector. The dealer must be taken for what he professes himself to be, and if he seeks profit, by deluding the public, he must pay for his privilege like an honest man. If the packet, box, pot or vial is not stamped, the penalties of the act are incurred, and ought to be collected.

COL. D'UTASSY SENTENCED.

The following is the text of Col. D'Utassy's sentence: To forfeit all pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for a period of one year at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or emolument in the service of the United States; and the crime, name and punishment of the delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New York. The Secretary of War endorses the sentence as follows: The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State prison, Sing Sing, New York, is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect. The President approves the whole.

MUSTERING IN COLORED RECRUITS.

Orders have been issued by the Commander of the Military Department at Washington to muster into the service all colored recruits who may be presented in companies of sixty-four. As soon as they are mustered in they are to be clothed and sent to Mason's Island, where a camp is being formed. Over one thousand are enrolling. Two companies are mustered in, and will soon be officered and ready for the field.

REGIMENTS DISBANDED AND CONSOLIDATED.

The 16th Virginia (loyal) Regiment has been disbanded, and the men mustered out of service. The 39th New York Regiment (Garibaldi Guards) has been consolidated into five companies, and half the officers mustered out of service. The 1st District of Columbia Regiment has been consolidated into four companies, and a proportionate number of officers mustered out.

ADMIRAL DUPONT RELIEVED—ADMIRAL FOOTE APPOINTED.

Rear Admiral Foote received orders to-day detaching him from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and assigning him to the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, relieving Admiral Dupont.

OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieut. John W. A. Jones, of the First Minnesota, has been dismissed the service for insubordination, and Capt. Judd M. Mott, of the Sixteenth Michigan, for overstaying his leave of absence.

SNAKE INDIANS PACIFIED.

The Snake Indians have been pacified, Governor Doty telegraphs, without the expenditure of the sum appropriated for the purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Gilmore is in town. The Hunter business still seems involved in uncertainty.

DECLINES THE MARSHALSHIP.

Colonel S. M. Quincey declines the Provost Marshalship for this District.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRANT ACCEPTED.

Another State—Massachusetts—has accepted the Agricultural College grant.

ADVICES FROM VICKSBURG.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

GEN. JOHNSTON REPORTED ADVANCING.

A FORCE SENT TO ENGAGE HIM.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Advices from General Grant's army to the 30th ultimo have been received.

The siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The mortars are firing slowly day and night.

All the prisoners in the Vicksburg jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar-shells exploded in the jail and destroyed it.

LAKE LANSING, ON THE YAZOO RIVER, May 28.—Scouts report that Gen. Johnston is advancing.

One army corps drew seven days' rations and marched out to meet him at daylight yesterday. His advance is stated to be between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, with the intention of re-taking Haines' Bluff and breaking up our communications by the Yazoo. His force is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 35,000.

Gen. Grant is confident of his ability to defeat him without raising the siege.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart Reported to be at Culpepper.

NEW YORK, June 4.—*Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, June 2d.*—The *Tribune's* correspondent says:

The army is still in its old position, without indications of an early move.

The enemy is said to be more vigilant than ever, and Stuart is reported to be at Culpepper, organizing a cavalry force of 5,000 men, with the intention of invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is well known that a large portion of rebel cavalry is in this vicinity.

The Fight with Indians in Utah—Dastardly Conduct of Mormons.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Information has just been received here showing that in a fight which recently took place in Utah between the California volunteers and a party of Indians, at a settlement called Battle Creek, the Mormons assisted the Indians, one of their number, a man by the name of Potter bringing the Indians in to town, and showing them the whereabouts of the volunteers, who were only in small force, not expecting an attack. After the attack was made, the Mormons gathered to enjoy the sport, over two hundred looking quietly on in a contest where the Indians outnumbered the volunteers ten to one. Fortunately, the arrival of reinforcements saved them from massacre, though for three hours they kept up the unequal contest. Col. Connor makes a similar complaint of the Mormons in his official report of the battle on Bear river.

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