Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2.

Union County Ticket.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS.
II. ALFRED BLACK.
III. HANS B. HERRON.
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON.
V. THOS. J. BIGHAM.

For Clerk of Courts.
WM. A. HERRON.

For Coun'y Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.

For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.
WM. J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DEAVO.

The Invasion.

What would most probably—we trust we may say most certainly—impart satisfaction and confidence to the people, at this juncture, is precisely that which, above all things, cannot be made known. We refer, of course, to the movements and the position of our army, to which is committed the task of dealing with the invading army of LEE. One thing we learn from the fact that no attempt was made to resist the late crossing of the Upper Potomac by the rebels, and their advance in force into Maryland and Pennsylvania, is that, on the whole, it was deemed safer to keep our army east of South Mountain, while LEE was in a condition to make a dash on Washington, by a sudden recall of his forces, through the passes of the Blue Ridge, than to uncover the capital by crossing South Mountain, to meet and dispute the advance of LEE, *on the mere presumption that it was his intention* to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, or to approach Washington on the north rather than the south side.

We may, and indeed decidedly we do, regret that HOOKER did not anticipate LEE in seizing the passes of the Blue Ridge mountains; for if he had, even such an advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania as he has already made, would utterly preclude all possibility of a retreat, in case he should sustain a defeat in battle. But we need not, in that case, speak of such an advance at all, for, unless he had been struck with "judicial blindness," unless he had been made mad in order that he might be destroyed, LEE never would have sent more than detachments of cavalry and artillery into Maryland or Pennsylvania.

Even as it is, with the passes in his possession, LEE is doubtless already impressed with the conviction of his exposed situation, with a powerful army approaching him, so as to threaten his communications and force him to a battle in a hostile country. As a contemporary remarks: His base of supplies is Richmond; it is from there he draws his powder, his shot, his shell, his guns, all the material of war. It is not possible for him to carry with him more than two or three days'—or at farthest a week's—supply of these articles. After the first great battle he would be left almost without ammunition, unless he could take from MEADE, as he constantly took from MCCLELLAN, all he needed. But we hope for better things from the new commander of the Potomac Army.

Two hundred miles from his base and depots; isolated in a hostile country; his long line of communications exposed to the incursions of enterprising militia and minute men; and with a formidable army in his rear awaiting the favorable moment to attack him, the situation of LEE is not promising. If our militia are active: if they harrass instead of attempting to withstand the rebels, if they destroy all that can help the enemy or support him, and if they will hold themselves in readiness to turn upon him, and chase, and way-lay and kill all they can, the moment LEE turns about to retreat: then, with their help, Gen. MEADE may hope to destroy the rebel army, and suffer no part of the invading force to return in safety to Virginia.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The question of emancipation is undergoing earnest discussion in the Missouri Convention, which is now rather a fossil than a living thing. Elected before the rebellion, it is now altogether behind public opinion on that great question, and is labering hard to keep the breath in the body of the doomed monster as long as possible. The year 1876 was proposed as the year of jubilee; but as it soon became apparent that any attempt to protract its existence to that remote day would not be borne, Gov. Gamble now proposes 1867 as the time, and suggests that *servants* who shall then be forty years old and over, shall serve for life.

The people, a large majority of whom are for throwing off the bane, the curse, and the bone of contention, wish a total abolition to be decreed in 1863, and we think they will soon gain their point. The ball is in motion and will assuredly crush all, who stand in its way.

Military Organizations in Cincinnati.

Gen. BURNSIDE addressed a letter to the City Councils of Cincinnati, proposing to organize a reserve corps of troops for the defense of that city and neighborhood. The reason given by Gen. BURNSIDE is that in case of a threatened attack the existence of a body of organized and well-drilled soldiers, would prevent the complete stoppage of business and great loss of time resulting from a want of systematized effort and previous preparation. The *Gazette*, of yesterday morning, remarks:

"The Committee of Councilmen and citizens had an interview with Gen. Burnside last evening, when that officer submitted his plans to the Committee. A couple of hours were spent in comparing views, and the Committee adjourned to meet Gen. Burnside at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

It would be improper to make public, at present, what Gen. Burnside's plan is, but this much we can say: he wants twelve thousand men from this city at once, for *home defense*, and he wants the aid of the Committee to obtain them. If this fails, he wants the men, and will find a way to get them without loss of time. Let our citizens go to work with a will, and the men will soon be forthcoming. Let the committee have the influence and energy of every citizen, and the work will soon be accomplished.

THE London *Times*, of the 13th ult., is of the opinion that, "once delivered from the Mexican war," the Emperor of France will make his powerful voice heard in America, and in very different terms from those he has hitherto used.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—Attorney General Bates has decided that a liberated slave has a right to pre-emption and the benefits of the homestead.

Reported Recall of McClellan.

No one, with ordinary powers of observation yesterday evening, could fail to see how various classes of people were affected by the New York rumor, which found its way over the telegraph wires to this city, and which reported that Halleck was to be removed and McClellan called to take his place in Washington.

We make appeal to the few hours' experience of our readers, since this story was bruited about the streets, to testify whether full nineteen-twentieths of the earnestly, generously, unequivocally loyal and public-spirited of our citizens—(and that portion of them forms nineteen-twentieths of all that any body knows, and comprehends everybody that is anybody)—whether, we say, the universally prevalent sentiment among the good and true men of all former party and political associations, was not one of the strongest kind of dissatisfaction, leading some even to utter words of despair for the salvation of the country from the machinations of its enemies.

And we also appeal to the same few hours' experience, to testify whether every known copperhead of every known species—every known sympathizer with the rebels—every known denouncer of the Government and apologist for rebellion and treason—and every eulogist of rebels and traitors—did not show the exultation and sinister triumph which he felt in giving ready credence to the welcome news—so easy to believe because he so much wished to believe it. The exultant sparkle of many a snaky eye told what even the ribald tongue, with every resource of its well-thrummed sibilant accompaniment of smooth phrases of falsehood, coined in the dens of copperheadism, was all unequal to.

Nothing could be plainer—nothing more obvious—than the above-described difference of the effect of the story on the two classes we have spoken of. If some few—very few—weak-headed and amiable, but therefore all the more liable at times to be wrong-headed and obstinate, citizens, whose loyalty will be cheerfully conceded, mildly or otherwise joined the copperheads in their felicitations—the very amount of this exception, so trivial in every way, itself proves the rule.

But why are such rumors set afloat? If they are entirely without foundation, who gives them currency, by the telegraph or by the press? This same story has now had a run of several editions—of which all but the last were, so to speak, sentenced by public indignation to be burned by the common hangman; and we trust the same fate awaits the last also, when after a few days it will be found equally false with the others.

We have heard that there is a cabal,—already perhaps the germ of a conspiracy,—like his old associates, the Knights of the Golden Circle,—whose work and business it is to fabricate and circulate such statements about McClellan, hoping that by persistent industry they may bring the art of lying to such perfection, that they can gain their point by it. The scheme they are said to have conceived, is this: By publishing that McClellan has been put in command, they give an opportunity to the whole phalanx of the copperhead press to change the monotony of their hoarse and husky voices, worn down so in their denunciations of the Government, into a symphony of hope and praise, of congratulation and exultation. This done, afterwards they are to carefully collect these articles from the copperhead journals, and, like the vendors of quack medicines, envelope, not a pill-box or a pot of ointment, but their quack himself—the supreme military quack of this age and generation—and hope to prevail on the President, as the head of the body politic, for the sake of that sick body, to swallow such a bolus,—as a panacea for all ills to swallow such a mixture of poison and falsehood as the copperheadism and military genius of George B. McClellan—the latter not "the bubble, reputation, won at the cannon's mouth," but the phantasm of some fool's imagination—in common parlance, a humbug—which yet, strange to say, with adroit silence to serve as a veil, has enabled one of the poorest impostors that ever had such a stage to play his part on, to become almost a successful parody of the great Mokanna himself, the "veiled prophet of Khorassan."

—But unless "the stars in their courses" fight against us, the holy cause of nationality and liberty—the world's hope reposed in us—cannot again be imperilled by committing any high or important trust to the long-ago played-out humbug, General George B. McClellan.

Why Not Do It Right?

The New York *Tribune* thus remonstrates on an important subject:

Col. Ludlow, who discharges with ability the difficult duties of Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has notified the rebel authorities that the United States Government will protect all officers and men in its service, without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel, and the laws and usages of war. The notice is of course by order of the Government, and is rightly and properly given: still it does not cover the whole case in such a way as to put all possible and plausible violations of it beyond question. Jefferson Davis promulgated his savage threat by proclamation; which was official notice to all commanders under him to govern themselves accordingly, and was, besides, a public declaration to the rest of the world. It ought to be met by an equally solemn declaration from this Government, for the want of which some horrible slaughter may yet begin that it will not be easy to arrest. The Government has been urged again and again, not only in these columns but by journals all over the country, and by numerous private appeals, to announce its policy unequivocally. The desired policy is manifestly adopted, and is thus partially and incompletely made known to the rebel authorities. Why will not the Government once for all proclaim it so that henceforth there shall be no possibility of cavil, and no excuse for mistake?

Philadelphia.

The people of Philadelphia have not been quite as prompt in going into the work of fortifying and drilling as could be desired. The *North American* closes an earnest appeal to the citizens with the following stirring exhortation:

Awake from your lethargy, oh! sluggish city. The war cloud, which seemed afar off in the distant horizon, has overspread the whole firmament above and around with murky gloom. The foot of the invader has passed the gateways of the mountains. He presses upon the Susquehanna and is thundering at the threshhold of the capital. The fairest cities of Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Reading and Philadelphia, lie temptingly before him, and the loveliest agricultural region in America, with untold wealth of produce, invites him to come and plunder to satisfy his greedy hosts. Soon, perchance, we may see him upon the Schuylkill; and then woe to thy hapless people, oh! unbelieving, incredulous, infatuated, dumb-stricken, besotted Philadelphia. Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!

WARM GREETING, BUT COLD COMFORT.—The Chattanooga *Rebel*, at the close of a fervent and sympathising address to the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, with whom the editor had just enjoyed a friendly conference, says:

God speed you, Vallandigham, on your mission of peace; and may your eyes be opened, should your power be equal to your vision, to this grand fact, that we can *never have peace without dismion.*

Portland.

Honor to the brave men of Portland! They have done a gallant deed, and done it promptly. Napoleon said that the rarest courage was the two-o'clock in-the morning kind—meaning that courage which is equal to sudden exigencies. The Portland people have that kind. It is difficult to imagine circumstances more completely unexpected than those which presented themselves to these alert New Englanders on the morning of Saturday. An armed revenue vessel had been spirited away during the night, no one knew exactly how, or by whom, though doubtless the quick Yankee wit of the Portlanders had guessed that rebel pirates had a hand in the work. There was no vessel-of-war, no naval officer even in the harbor. There was, in fact, nobody who had any legal authority to do anything, but there were several hundred citizens, sailors, and soldiers, stout-hearted and determined to do what *they* could toward stopping a piratical cruise. They took the two readiest steamers—the Chesapeake and Forest City—and, with only a few light guns, started after the pirate, pushed right on in spite of her 32 pound shot, compelled the rebel buccaneers to abandon and destroy her, and finally captured both them and the vessel in which they had entered the harbor.

There is no naval hero who would not be proud to have accomplished this daring feat. Every man who had a share in it earned honorable fame. The names of the leaders come to us by telegraph. Capt. Willets commanded the Chesapeake; Capt. John J. Lincomb the Forest City. Capt. Leighton, Government Inspector, took charge of the Chesapeake's battery. Col. Mason and Capt. Beal commanded the soldiers on board the steamers. Frederick B. Harris led the citizen volunteers. They have deserved well of their country, and shall be held in grateful and enduring remembrance by the nation whom their swift valor has saved from loss and disgrace.—*Tribune.*

THE CARS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD SECURED.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad made an application to the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to receive their rolling stock, and preserve it from destruction by the rebels. The Directors of the New Jersey road have accordingly set apart eighteen miles of their track for the cars, &c. of that railway. The rolling stock of the Pennsylvania Central road has therefore been secured.

BAPTISM REFUSED.—Some two weeks since Rev. Mr. Jones, of Canaan, in Columbia county, the Baptist clergyman, was baptizing several candidates for church fellowship. As one man was about to step into the water, the elder asked him whether he believed slavery to be a sin. He replied that he regarded it as a divine institution. "Then," replied the elder, "you cannot be baptized here."—*N. Y. Paper.*

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION! MEN.—The undersigned are now in rolling an INFANTRY COMPANY, to serve under the Governor's Proclamation of June 25th, for three months, unless sooner discharged.
JAMES STEWART,
W. M. MURRAY,
S. S. JOHNSTON,
L. WILOX,, and others.
Rolls may be found at the store of W. M. MURRAY 43 Market street, or W. C. JOHNSTON street, 67 Second street. jy2:2t

HAMPTON BATTERY, (P.) REGT. VOLS.—A few good men will be accepted in the Battery.
Application may be made to Lieut. A. N. HARBOUGH, or Capt. E. S. WRIGHT, provost Marshal, at Girard House, corner Smithfield and Third streets. jy1:2w

FOR THREE MONTHS.

BATTERY A.

Recruits wanted to fill up this Battery, under Capt. KNAP.

The Battery is now in Camp near Wilkinsburg, with horses, guns and equipments all ready for the field. Citizens and others, who are willing to respond to the last call of the Governor—*for three months, unless sooner discharged*—will find a recruiting office at the office of H. A. Weaver, No. 106 FOURTH STREET, who will enroll men and send them to Camp.

W. W. WARD.
jy29:3t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifteen Cents on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.
WM. BORKSURG, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 1st 1863. jy1:2t

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 1st, 1863.
NOTICE.—The new Postal Laws go into effect on WEDNESDAY, July 1st. Under these Laws and Regulations, no postage on letters or quarterly postage of newspapers can be charged, as all such matter must be paid before delivery. Some will be assigned to persons on up a payment of the rent thereof quarterly in advance, and no box will be assigned to any one unless the quarterly rent is promptly paid at the commencement of the quarter. The rate of postage on drop letters will be two cents each, not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, and an additional rate of two cents will be charged for each half ounce or fraction thereof of additional weight, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps. If any matter on which by law postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing of it shall reach its destination without prepayment, double the postage rate will be charged and collected at the office of delivery. If postage is partly prepaid, the unpaid portion will be charged at double rates. Letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight for the States and Territories of the United States, where the rate has hitherto been ten cents, will now pass through the mail at the uniform rate for domestic postage of three cents per half ounce.

The Registration fee for registering letters will hereafter be twenty cents, payable in money, in addition to which the regular postage must be paid by affixing the necessary amount of postage stamps. Letters to and from Postmasters cannot hereafter be franked, nor can Postmasters receive any description of printed matter free.
H. F. VON ROSENSTIEL, Postmaster.
jy1

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

New applicants for the Provisional Certificate will meet for examination as follows:
Allegheny and the Boroughs north of the rivers at the Second Ward School House, Allegheny, on Thursday, July 2d.
Pittsburgh and the Boroughs south of the rivers at the Second Ward School House, Pittsburgh, Tuesday, 7th.
Teachers and applicants will meet for examination as follows:
East Birmingham at the School House on Monday, July 6th.
Birmingham, Thursday, 9th.
Lawrenceville, Friday, 10th.
South Pittsburgh, Monday, 13th.
Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh and Chartiers township, in Temperanceville, Tuesday, 14th
Sharpsburg, Wednesday, 15th.
Teachers will please come provided with a stamped envelope, bearing their address and enclosing their last year's certificate, and also be provided with a *five cent postage stamp*
EXAMINATIONS to begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.
A. T. DUCHESNE,
Co. Sup't.

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, May 29th, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Subscribers to the Stock of the Western Transportation Company that an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) PER SHARE has been levied upon the stock subscribed, payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, on or before the 15th day of June, 1863, and a like amount every thirty days thereafter, until otherwise notified
By order of the Board
A. J. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1863.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS of the Bonds of this road, due July 1st, 1863, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons holding Coupons of the road due January 1st, 1863, will please present them for payment.
R. C. ORR, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co. are hereby notified that an Election will be held for President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at the office of the Company, in Temperanceville, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.
WM. MARSHALL, President.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge Co., (Wood street,) are hereby notified that an Election for President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at two Toll Houses, at the North end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, July 6th.
FRANK S. McNULL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY.
This first class Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
MILLER & WEST, Proprietors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

MEANS.	
Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	$1,590,791 41
United States Bonds, 6s and 7 30s	591,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	58,441 41
Stocks and Miscellaneous	9,565 37
Due by other Banks	58,401 19
Bank Notes, Checks & Tres'y Notes	148,519 96
Specie	272,790 18
	$3,131,451 12
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	19,595 94
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Ac't	16,756 50
Due to other Banks	11,955 83
Circulation	341,711 00
Deposits	1,630,932 31
	$3,164,456 63

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of July, 1863.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

Loans and Discounts	$1,161,144 13
Real Estate	50,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin	311,097 10
United States Legal Tender Notes	514,900 00
United States Bonds, 7 3-10 per cts	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds, 6 per cent	25,000 00
U. S. Certificates, 6 per cent	12,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	215,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	13,237 30
Due by other Banks	135,966 58
	$3,605,445 10
Capital Stock	225,000 00
Circulation	1,174,430 00
Deposits	626,844 72
Due to other Banks	74,490 74
Contingent Fund and Earnings	305,453 38
	$3,905,418 10

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of July, 1863.
G. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$600,000 00
Circulation	1,[illegible] 00
Due Depositors	376,[illegible] 10
Due other Banks	50,[illegible] 25
Loans and Discounts	517,952 14
Coin	265,255 47
Notes and Checks of other Banks	2,[illegible] 44
Due by other Banks	10,[illegible] 84
Communwealth of Penn'a Loan	50,000 00
U. S. Government Loan & Treasury Notes	1,074,000 00

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, 1863.
P. SMITH, Notary Public.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	$1,036,757 00
Due to other Banks	76,103 99
Due to Depositors	335,625 83
	$1,437,986 82
ASSETS.	
U. S Loans and Discounts	$1,325,505 20
Due by other Banks	84,615 82
Specie in Vaults	61,444 16
Treasury Notes and Notes and Checks on other Banks	116,521 04
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	400,000 00
	$1,985,300 25

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1863.
JOHN W. ENSANY, Notary Public.

IRON CITY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	450,000 00
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	200,000 00
Due by other Banks	189,850 49
Notes and Checks of other Banks and United States Treasury Notes	244,327 93
Specie	132,501 93
Circulation	768,577 00
Due to other Banks	28,073 81
Due to Depositors	621,819 99

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. AGOFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed unto before me this day.
[illegible] WHITNEY, Notary Public.

ALLEGHENY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	797,870 94
Due by other Banks	93,884 05
U. S. Bonds	300,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	5,[illegible] 00
U. S. Bonds deposited under Act [illegible]	412,318 00
Specie	133,323 10
Circulation	718,191 00
Due to other Banks	28,[illegible] 41
Due to Depositors	3,[illegible] 91

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn unto before me this day.
[illegible], Notary Public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—BOARDING—Two young men wish to obtain boarding within two miles of the city, on the line of one of the Passenger Railways. Address BOX 1,123, Pittsburgh P. O. jy1:2t

NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us H. S. McKEE, in the manufacture of Flint Glassware. The style of the firm, in future, will be McKEE & BROTHER.
FRED'K. McKEE,
H. S. McKEE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1863. jy1:1d

LOST.—On Tuesday night, about 8½ o'clock, about the Fort Wayne Depot, or between there and the Allegheny Arsenal, a LADIES POCKET BOOK, containing some $30 to $40 in money, and papers of no value except to the owner. If the finder will leave the Pocket Book and Papers at the office of the PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE, he can retain as much of the money as he chooses, and no questions asked. jy1:1t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff and County greeting.
Whereas a petition was presented in open Court, on to-day, the 29th day of June 1863, setting forth that on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1859, Garry Seitzhouser and Sarry Seitzhouser (the petitioner) executed to James M. Prior a certain indenture of mortgage, which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county in vol. 73, pg. 432, &c. securing the payment of seven hundred dollars, which said mortgage was, on the 10th day of April, 1853, assigned to Adam A. Prior; that payment was made of all the money or amount due thereon more than two years prior to the presentation of said petition; that the said Adam A. Prior, the legal holder of the said mortgage, has removed from the state of Pennsylvania without entering satisfaction upon the Record of the same, and that the petitioner (Garry Seitzhouser,) is the owner of the premises mortgaged as aforesaid.
Now we command you, the said Sheriff, to serve a notice, stating the facts as set forth in said petition, upon the legal representative, if to be found in the county; and in default thereof, upon the legal representatives of the said Adam A. Prior, if to be found in the said county, then give public notice in one newspaper printed within the said county, once a week for four weeks successively, prior to the next term of Court, requiring the said Adam A. Prior, or his legal representatives, to appear at said term of Court and answer to said petition, or show cause, if any he has, why he should not. And have you then and there the names of those persons by whom you shall so make known to him or them, and this writ.
Witness: The Hon. JAMES P. KENNEDY, President of our said Court, at Pittsburgh, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1863.
HENRY HATON, Prothonotary.
To Hiram A. Prior—Take notice of above.
HARRY WOODS, Sheriff.
jy2:6t&2w

AN ORDINANCE to salve to the Collection of Licenses on Vehicles, &c.
SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to delinquent some Full Officer Constable, or other person, and authorize and empower him to seek out all persons who have failed to comply with the provisions of the ordinance in relation to Licenses on Vehicles in the City of Pittsburgh, ordained and enacted April 16, 1860, and recorded April 24, 1860, in Ordinance Book vol 2 page 153, and report the same to him, for which service the said officer shall receive the same fees allowed to each case, to be taxed and collected as part of the costs upon conviction as aforesaid.
SEC. 2. That no Fees shall be allowed except in those cases where notice has been given to the delinquents by the person appointed under this ordinance.
SEC. 3. That that portion of the sixth section of the ordinance aforesaid, which makes it the duty of the Chief of Police to make said report, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, and the same are hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1863.
JAMES McCULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: R. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOHN M. KILLEN,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy1:2t

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H. S. McKEE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1863. jy1:1d

LOST.—On Tuesday night, about 8½ o'clock, about the Fort Wayne Depot, or between there and the Allegheny Arsenal, a LADIES POCKET BOOK, containing some $30 to $40 in money, and papers of no value except to the owner. If the finder will leave the Pocket Book and Papers at the office of the PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE, he can retain as much of the money as he chooses, and no questions asked. jy1:1t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff and County greeting.
Whereas a petition was presented in open Court, on to-day, the 29th day of June 1863, setting forth that on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1859, Garry Seitzhouser and Sarry Seitzhouser (the petitioner) executed to James M. Prior a certain indenture of mortgage, which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county in vol. 73, pg. 432, &c. securing the payment of seven hundred dollars, which said mortgage was, on the 10th day of April, 1853, assigned to Adam A. Prior; that payment was made of all the money or amount due thereon more than two years prior to the presentation of said petition; that the said Adam A. Prior, the legal holder of the said mortgage, has removed from the state of Pennsylvania without entering satisfaction upon the Record of the same, and that the petitioner (Garry Seitzhouser,) is the owner of the premises mortgaged as aforesaid.
Now we command you, the said Sheriff, to serve a notice, stating the facts as set forth in said petition, upon the legal representative, if to be found in the county; and in default thereof, upon the legal representatives of the said Adam A. Prior, if to be found in the said county, then give public notice in one newspaper printed within the said county, once a week for four weeks successively, prior to the next term of Court, requiring the said Adam A. Prior, or his legal representatives, to appear at said term of Court and answer to said petition, or show cause, if any he has, why he should not. And have you then and there the names of those persons by whom you shall so make known to him or them, and this writ.
Witness: The Hon. JAMES P. KENNEDY, President of our said Court, at Pittsburgh, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1863.
HENRY HATON, Prothonotary.
To Hiram A. Prior—Take notice of above.
HARRY WOODS, Sheriff.
jy2:6t&2w

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Grading, Paving and setting with Curbs one Foot in street, from Climer street to Taylor street.
SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the recording Regulator be and he is hereby directed to advertise for the Grading, Paving and setting with Curbs one Foot street, from Climer street to Taylor street, and to let the same in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance concerning streets passed August 31, 1857.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1863.
JAMES McCULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOHN M. KILLEN,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy1:2t

FOURTH OF JULY.....1863.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

FLAGS!

From 5 inches to 50 feet.

REGIMENTAL FLAGS!
BUNTING FLAGS!
SILK FLAGS!
MUSLIN FLAGS!
All small Flags on sticks.

We challenge quality and price with Eastern manufacture.

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY at
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE P. O.
jy27

ANALYSIS.—

SILICA	49.50.		
ALUMINA	31.10.		
PER. OX. IRON	8.10.		
LIME	.01.		
MAGNESIA	.01.		
WATER	16.40.		
	100		

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of the SEMPLE CLAY, mined near St. Louis, Mo., I invite the attention of Glass and Steel Manufacturers to the Analysis given above as reported by Prof. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, which, together with the best of actual experience by manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, determines it to be the purest and most valuable Clay now known, whether Foreign or American. Pots made from it have stood in the Glass Furnace from 9½ to 9 months.
The Analysis is of the Clay as taken from the mine, without any washing or preparation whatever. It possesses great adhesiveness and plasticity, qualities, which are not shown by the analysis, and which admit of the admixture of a large proportion of sand, or burned clay.
I am now prepared to fill orders for the above Clay, to be shipped from St. Louis or delivered here.
ALEX. GORDON,
No. 121 SECOND STREET,
jy2:2m PITTSBURGH, Pa.

SEMPLE CLAY. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1863.
NOTICE.—The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received, sickness, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863 from the War Department, which provide that provision is made for their reinstatement, such officers are required to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their application to the Provost Marshal General, as therein provided.