Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

Union County Ticket.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.

For Assembly.
I. JOHN F. GLASS.
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HARE R. HERRON.
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON.
V. THOS. J. BIGHAM.

For Clerk of Courts.
WM. A. HERRON.

For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.

For Sheriff.
ABDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.
WM. R. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

Fremont and the War Policy.

We hear it stated that a strong effort is being made to secure the appointment of Gen. FREMONT to the command of the Military District of the Monongahela. We do not hear that there is any specific objection to the present incumbent, who, although unknown to us previously, is represented as a brave and meritorious officer. We are rather surprised, however, that it should not have occurred to the President, who is reported to have said that he has no place for the Pathfinder—that he could not have done a more acceptable service, or furnished a higher gratification to the people of this Department in particular, than by sending to them a man so universally popular, and whose opinions and views of the war are so entirely in accordance with their own.

We cannot, for the life of us, understand why it is there is no place for a man of his military rank, who enjoys so unusual a share of the public confidence, and whose employment has been so often and so loudly demanded by the loyal sentiment of the country. If he was sacrificed to his opinions, because he took a correct view of the situation, and the necessities of the times, a long time before the government and many of its loyal people had awakened to a full consciousness of the nature of the task which we had before us, it seems to us that by an irresistable logic, the ultimate adoption of his early and clear-sighted views of the struggle ought to have been followed at once by his restoration—aside even from the considerations that the execution of any given policy ought always to be entrusted to those only who are persuaded of its wisdom, and pledged to its success.

If it was proper to appoint none but pro-slavery generals, when the Government was experimenting upon the possibility of putting down the rebellion without hurting its authors, it is equally so now to dismiss the men, like HALLECK, who were so stupidly and mischievously blind to the interests and safety of the white man of the free North, and reinstate the rejected apostles of a despised faith, whose wisdom has been so illustriously vindicated by the sad and bitter experience of more than two long years of stolid intolerance and unbelief. If the Government has now made up its mind not only to the confiscation of the rebel's slave, but to the propriety and necessity of arming him for the battle, it seems, of course, that those who have been sacrified for thinking so, and acting accordingly, should be called back to finish the work which was so unseasonably and fatally interrupted. To do a thing by halves, and trust the agency to those whose reputations would be damaged by success, is a weakness which is not tolerable in emergencies like these.

The present aspect of affairs in Pennsylvania is a striking commentary upon the wisdom of those who insisted that we could prosecute this war successfully with white men, and that the employment of the negro would be both disgraceful and unconstitutional. The men who are so liberal of the white man's blood, while they were so tender about the rights and property of the revolting slaveholder, were not the men to go into the trenches themselves. They prevailed, however, with the President, and now, by a great but not perhaps unrighteous retribution, their own fields are devastated, and their dwellings sacked by a ruffian horde, armed and fitted out by the unpaid labor of the slaves, with whose ready bayonets we might have lined our frontier, and hurled the rebellion back upon the cotton States, while our peaceful husbandmen, far removed from the scene of strife, and with their sons and brethren, who have now perished around them, might have reaped their harvest in quietness with none to molest or make them afraid.

The Government had only to say it, and put the right man in command, to make it good, and an army of three hundred thousand negroes might have been at this day relieving us from the conscription, and settling the question with their masters, away down in the planting States, while at least as many brave and gallant hearts that are now cold in death, would have been contributing to feed the war in our workshops, and have been at this day shedding light and comfort over many a widowed heart and through many a now desolated home. Oh! it makes us almost grind our very teeth with vexation and despair, when we look at the means which we possessed for trampling out this hellish insurrection almost in the twinkling of an eye, and then upon the way in which we have spurned the instrument of our salvation and trifled with the life of a great nation, in which the interests of so many unborn millions are involved, as though it were a thing of no account. We are told that when the devils were driven out of those who were possessed, they tore and rent them sore; and surely God Almighty has put a great price upon the deliverance of the black man, by confounding our counsels, and turning all our ordinary wisdom into folly, while that great problem is working itself out in spite of all the efforts of our rulers and generals, and making of their struggles against reason and humanity the very means for its more perfect solution.

We say, however, that it is in vain that the calamities of the nation are thus aggravated by an obstinate persistence in the unseemly struggle against the torrent of events which has been bearing us onward like a wave upon its surface. Maugre the counsels of the weak-hearted and short-sighted statesmen—or *politicians*, rather—who have surrounded the President, and been battling throughout with the opinions of his loyal supporters and the march of destiny or Providence; in spite of the ague-fits of those who blanched with terror at the bloodless phantom of emancipation in the District of Columbia—whose very knees smote together at the suggestion of an act of Congress or a proclamation of the Executive which should bid the slave go free, and whose counsels no doubt inspired the recent answer to the people of Missouri—the end will come which has been so long foreshadowed—with much tribulation, if they will have it so; and, whether they will it or not, as surely as the foot-fall of fate itself—and the work will be finished by that ministry which has been so uniformly and religiously eschewed. But when may we hope that the Government will cease to wrestle with Omnipotence, and confess its inability to control the order of human events, by surrendering itself implicitly, and in the spirit of entire self-abandonment, into the hands of those whose counsels would have saved it, if they had been heeded?

In thus declaring ourselves, however, upon a subject so obviously suggested by our text, we would not be understood as intending any reflections upon the officer now in command of this Department. We do not indeed know whether a task like that imposed upon the commander here would suit the tastes or temperament of a man of so much vitality as FREMONT. There is higher work for men like him, and we hope to see him soon in a position where his friends will have an opportunity of learning whether he will come up to their expectations or not. We would not retain any man who fails, but if it was proper to retain MCCLELLAN after repeated short-comings, we cannot see the justice of dismissing one earnest man without even a reasonable trial.

JUST as this page is being made ready for the press, the telegraph begins to bring in the details of the fight on Wednesday, near Gettysburg. As the first intimations which reached us yesterday, of what had taken place on the previous day, were made sombre by the announcement of the fall of General Reynolds and other brave officers, we had the advantage of receiving the dispatch to-day, giving the details of Wednesday's battle in such a frame of mind as precluded all fear of disappointment. We had not been led by over-colored statements of our successes to expect much—hardly anything, indeed, but the explanations, more or less satisfactory or unsatisfactory, as to *how* and *why* the result of the day's fighting was a drawn battle.

How cheering to our readers and ourselves to learn, as we do now, that the result was not a negative, but a gloriously positive one,—that so far from being a *drawn battle*, costing us the lives of many brave officers, without yielding any present or prospective advantage whatever, it has been such a success as promises everything for the coming great day of battle—perhaps already come—which is to decide the fate of Lee and his invading army, if not of the rebel "Confederacy" itself.

If our dispatches to-day may be trusted in one particular—in the statement that Meade has got in the rear of Lee, while Couch is about to attack him in front—we may reasonably hope for far greater and more decisive results than our previous knowledge of the situation could have warranted us to count upon.

We fear, however, that LEE is, after all, in such a position as gives him a good chance to make a tolerably safe retreat, should he be defeated;—for it is not yet stated that any force of ours has got so far west as to have taken the passes of the mountains from Lee, which now enable him to communicate with Richmond, safely and regularly as we have lately heard, and will also cover him in case of a defeat, as he withdraws his forces to cross the Potomac, say, at Williamsport, or some point between that and Hancock. But, as indications now stand, even this advantage may count for but little. If his army shall be shattered by a defeat, how many could he gather up again in the south bank of the Potomac, when we hear that the mountains and hills of Pennsylvania are already full of deserters from his army, and that ten to fifteen thousand prisoners taken on Wednesday, number *but the first fruits of victory!*

Gen. Banks' Position.

Next to Gen. Meade, no man in the military service has a harder job than General Banks. The operations of Grant and Rosecrans are more gigantic, but in some respects not as difficult. Gen. Banks, with a small force, is besieging, and has for over five weeks been besieging, a very formidable series of works, defended by a strong garrison; he is in an unhealthy country, with unacclimated troops; he is (in a double sense) far distant from reinforcements; he needs to concentrate all his troops at the main point, and yet there are other places, such as New Orleans and its outposts as far as Brashear City, which he cannot possibly uncover; he has, since the siege was opened, made two general assaults upon the works with his entire besieging force, neither of which was crowned with perfect success; and these attacks were made by troops which had previously undergone long and hard marches, and fought several severe battles; and, farther, bodies of rebels are appearing on his flanks and in his rear, while other bodies are making threatening demonstrations on important points in other sections of his department.

We believe no general operating upon any part of the military field demands reinforcements more imperatively than General Banks. He ought to get them, very soon too, and if he do not, we fear for the consequences. His army is absurdly small for the work that has been cut out for him. We had a very pretty story some weeks ago about a neat exchange of compliments between General Grant and General Banks, which inured to their mutual benefit, but especially to the benefit of the latter. General Banks, it was told, was short of troops, while he had a superfluity of siege guns; General Grant had a redundancy of soldiers and a deficiency of heavy artillery. General Banks, who holds communication with General Grant *via* the right bank of the Mississippi river, proposed to exchange siege guns for soldiers, which Grant was only too happy to agree to. Whereupon a large body of troops immediately took up their line of march from Young's Point to Point Coupee, along the western side of the river, and General Banks made ready to send in some way or other a lot of siege guns up to Vicksburg. The story was rather too pretty for belief; but who would be credited upon an item of good news?

Unfortunately, we now know it was all fiction. We have news from Port Hudson to a week after the late battle, up to which time not a solitary regiment had arrived from anywhere as reinforcements for Gen. Banks.

Not only is this the case, but our army behind Port Hudson is largely composed of *nine months' men*, whose term of service is about expiring, and who will, of course, march from their ground in the rear of the rebel works as soon as it does expire. If the Port Hudson garrison can hold out till that event takes place, it ought then to be able, by a desperate sortie, aided by the co-operating bodies in Banks' rear, to compel the raising of the siege.

The cry of some newspapers is very ridiculous, that the War Department is holding back reinforcements from Gen. Banks, because it does not desire him to win military renown, or because, out of fear of his popularity, it desires him to fail. It is much more likely that it is found difficult to spare troops for Gen. Banks. We think, however, in view of the vast importance of the work in which he is engaged, and the critical position in which he is placed, that men ought to be at least found for him somewhere to fill up the places about to be vacated by the nine-months' men, and thus to enable him to continue the siege. It will be a deplorable disaster to our arms if Gen. Banks has to retreat to New-Orleans before his work is completed at Port Hudson.—*N. Y. Times.*

Major-General Reynolds.

In the first great battle on the soil of Pennsylvania, that State has to mourn the loss of one of the bravest and most distinguished generals that she has given to the army of the Union. Major-General John Fulton Reynolds was mortally wounded yesterday in the battle near Gettysburg, and has since died. He was born in Lancaster in the year 1820. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and was appointed second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. He became First Lieutenant in 1846. In the war with Mexico he served with distinction; was brevetted Captain for Monterey and Major for Buena Vista. Subsequently he rendered good service in California and in the Indian country. When the civil war broke out he was a Captain in the Third Artillery; but in May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in the following August, and within the last year Major General of Volunteers. In September, 1861, he commanded at Cheat Mountain, Va., when the rebels, under General Robert E. Lee, attacked him in strong force and tried to drive him from his position. They were repulsed handsomely several times, and finally retired. In 1862, General Reynolds was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served with gallantry in all the battles of that army in that memorable year. In September, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, he was placed in command of the forces organized for the defence of the State, and to his skill and energy we were greatly indebted for the check given to the enemy. He commanded a division under Burnside, and when General Hooker was placed in command, he was assigned the First Army Corps, which he has commanded ever since. A distinguished career has been brought to a glorious end. The hero, John Fulton Reynolds, has fallen for the cause of the Union upon the soil of his own State. Pennsylvania should render every honor to his memory.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A. T. Stewart's Income Tax.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* gives the following interesting items from New York:

Of all the impositions they ever suffered, our rich men are beginning to find the one known as the income tax the most intolerable, and not to be endured. It is quite a question which horn of the dilemma they most dislike; the figuring up of last year's profits, the paying of the tax thereupon, or the possible publicity of the amount upon which the horrid three per centum is assessed. While the people of moderate means have little trouble to tell how much they had left after paying rent and deducting the blessed six hundred, and have hard work to get at the receipts of 1862 with the correctness suggested by the affidavit of the bottom of the Assessor's blank. As an instance of this blissful ignorance, I may cite the case of A. T Stewart, which is said to be entirely in the dark as to the amount upon which his income tax should be based, that he has credit for telling the Assessor his trouble, and adding that he didn't know whether his income for 1862 was more or less than two millions, but he was willing to pay the tax off of that amount, as being in his opinion nearly enough correct for all practical purposes. So saying, he handed over his check for the neat little sum of sixty thousand dollars! There is little room to doubt whether any other individual in the country will go into the income tax business this year with such a looseness as the Merchant Prince.

The Change of Commanders.

FREDERICK, Md., June 29.—The morning sun brought the intelligence that Major General Hooker had been relieved from the Army of the Potomac, and Major General Meade assigned as his successor. Without criticising the questionable policy of changing commanders in the face of the enemy, it is safe to say that the removal of General Hooker is in accordance with the wishes of many officers. The cause of the removal, as near as I can learn, is this: General Hooker visited Harper's Ferry, removed the troops, and, to fulfil his plan, ordered Gen. French to leave the position with his command and march with the other troops, desiring to use all the available force for the purpose of dealing heavy and effective blows at the enemy. These instructions reaching the ears of Major General Halleck, he instructed General French not to notice any order from General Hooker. Thereupon General Hooker said: "If I am to command the army I mean to command it. The people held me responsible for the success of the movement, and I cannot and will not allow anybody to interfere by instructing my subordinate officers to disobey my commands." In view of the facts, he asked to be relieved. This was accordingly done, and Major General Meade appointed. Curiously enough, one of the first orders issued by Gen. Meade was for the troops at Harper's Ferry to march and join their forces to the Army of the Potomac, and I hear this order has been executed, thus showing that any pretext for removing General Hooker was sought by the powers that be at Washington. Another change was made this morning. Gen. Stahl was relieved from the command of his cavalry division, and ordered to take charge of the cavalry force in the Department of the Susquehanna. His cavalry are to be united to General Pleasanton's, who has been made a Major General.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Horrible Record of Cruelty.

A letter from Gen. Ullman's brigade, 11th inst., encamped near Port Hudson, La., says:

"The three regiments of this command encamped here have succeeded in recruiting in three weeks an average of about three hundred and fifty men each. The last regiment commenced to recruit on a Sunday, and by the following Monday had obtained about four hundred men. They are all healthy young men, and very patriotic also, being quite anxious to meet their former masters, many of whom are in the rebel army. It was a sorrowful sight to examine the backs of these men, some resembling a checker-board. Others had lumps all over their bodies, caused by the lash of the overseers; others are deformed from hard usage. I wish that some of the northern copperheads could be drafted and sent down here, so that they could see for themselves the beauties of the peculiar institution."

A LETTER written in Lancaster, Pa., on the 29th, states that the excitement there on the advance of the rebels towards the Susquehanna, was very great. The venerable ex-public functionary is reported as moving excitedly through the streets with a tin box in his hand, containing very probably the manuscripts of the political memoirs of his own times, which he is said to have been preparing for the last year or two. Mr. Buchanan was visited a few days since by the Mayor of Reading, Pennsylvania, and professed himself firmly devoted to the Union, but as firmly opposed to the method in which the war was carried on, especially the arbitrary arrests, talking somewhat after the style of the man who approved of Maine Law, but disapproved of its enforcement. The rebels are said to have destroyed the mill property of Hon. Thad. Stevens, at Gettysburg, to the value of over $100,000.

THE New York *Tribune* noticed the report of the restoration of McCLELLAN to command in the following curt and contemptuous manner: "Considerable time and a great deal of space is wasted by the newspapers in contradicting silly reports about the restoration to command of a General recently discharged for incompetency. Even living men, such as Governor Curtin and Simon Cameron, are in print to deny what no sane man ever would think of charging them with in reference to this discharged commander.

THE Buffalo *Express*, publishes the statement of a gentleman of that city who met, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on Sunday last, the rearward son of Henry Clay. The rebel Kentuckian professed to know the exact design of Gen. Lee's present movement, and declared it to be the capture of Washington. Of its success he "had not the shadow of a doubt." Meanwhile a cavalry force, he declared, was already on its way northward, which was to penetrate to Lake Erie, destroying all the communications between the East and the West. This was Olsey's version.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, of Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDING, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching LORD'S DAY—Morning and Evening—at the usual hours. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock p. m. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are respectfully invited jy4:1t

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION!

BATTERY A.

All musters absent, with or without leave, are ordered to report at Camp Brooks, on MONDAY, July 6th, at 8 o'clock a. m., to be mustered in.

By order of J. M. McNAP,
Captain Commanding.

ATTENTION! MEN.—The undersigned are now recruiting an INFANTRY COMPANY, to serve under the Governor's Proclamation of June 25th, for three months, unless sooner discharged.

JAMES P. STEWART,
W. H. MURRAY,
S. S. JOHNSTON,
L. WILCOX, and others.

Bills may be found at the store of W. M. MURRAY, 43 Market street, or W. G. JOHNSTON & CO'S, 57 Wood street. jy2:2t

RECRUITS WANTED, for the 9th Regiment Pa. R. V. C., or any other Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field. Each recruit will receive one hundred dollars bounty. Twenty-nine dollars will be paid in advance as soon as sworn into the United States service.

For other information inquire at No. 76 FIFTH STREET, opposite the Post Office.

L. B. RICHARD,
First Lieut. and Recruiting Officer, 9th Regiment Penna. Reserve Corps. jy1:2:1moed

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge Co. (at Hand street,) are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.

FRANK S. B. SELL, Treasurer.
jy4:2w

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 30 days thereafter, until otherwise notified

By order of the Board,
A. J. McDOWELL, Secretary.
jy2:2t

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 date, at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons holding Coupons of the Bonds of the Company, in Tunnyannville, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

WM. MARSHALL, President.
jy2:1m

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

FRANK S. BISSELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
jy2:td

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 11th inst.

WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1863. jy2:4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE MEDICAL BOARD.—This Board is still in session for the examination of applicants for appointment as Medical Officers for the State troops.

Loyal physicians of the State, recommended for their good habits, are invited to attend.

JAS. KING Surgeon General.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine new packet steamer OHIO-SIB, Capt. M. A. Gee, will leave as above on MONDAY, July 6th, at 10 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
jy4 J. D. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

EGGS—5 bbls. Fresh, by express;
CHEESE—10 boxes cream;
HAY RAKES—300 dozen;
HORSE RAKES—30 complete;
Received and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
jy5 153 Liberty street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of CAMPBELL & MULLIN, in the Metropolitan Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm to close the concerns.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
JOHN K. MULLIN.

In retiring from the above firm, I respectfully recommend our former friends and others to the patronage of my successor.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1863. jy2:1t

ADJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.—The balance of 69 Building Lots, belonging to the estate of Marshall H. Ford, deceased, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Manchester, corner of Island Lane and the New Brighton Road, on

WEDNESDAY, July 8th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Persons having money to invest will now have an opportunity to purchase beautiful lots in a beautiful and healthy location, at reasonable rates.

TERMS—One-half cash, and the balance in one year from the confirmation of the sale.

A plan of the lots may be seen at the office of Dr. THOS. J. GALLAHER, 143 Smithfield street, and at the residence of Mrs. R. FORD, McClure sp.
jy2:td

LOST.—On Tuesday night, about 8½ o'clock, about the Fort Wayne Depot, or between there and the Allegheny Arsenal, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing some $20 to $30 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. jy1:2t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Recording Registrar, in the Market Building, until JULY 3rd, 1863, for the Grading, Paving and Setting with Curbstone Pens, Gutters, Crosswalks, etc., of Fifth street, from Cherry alley to Grant street, and Grant street from Fifth to Sixth avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Recording Registrar, in the Market Building, until the day of letting.

ISAAC MORLEY,
jy2:td Recording Registrar.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of DR. DAKE & CHURCH are requested to call upon JAMES H. McCLELLAND, Jr., at my old Office on Penn street, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm and to receipt bills for me.

J. F. DAKE.
jy1, 1863. jy2:1m

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 & BROTHERS.

FERDY. McKEE,
WM. S. McKEE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1863. jy1:1m

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
OCEAN MAY, N. J.

This first class House will be open for the reception of guests on June 27th.

J. F. CARR, Proprietor.
jy2:6m

AND NOW, JULY 1ST, 1863, it is ordered that the Jury, directed to attend the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on Monday, July 6th, 1863, be discharged.

BY THE COURT.
Attest: WM. A. HERRON, Clerk. jy2:td

LIQUID RENNET.—Blair & Wyeth's Liquid Rennet, for making in a few minutes a delicious dessert, just received and for sale at GEO. A. KELLY'S ORIENTAL DRUG STORE, cor. Ohio and Federal streets. jy2

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—Capes, Haversacks, Pillows, Cushions, Bed Pans, Urinals, Bottles, Mats, (for Papers,) and a great variety of other articles in the line, at the India Rubber Depot, 25 and 33 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NO. 230 BEDFORD STREET FOR SALE.—A well built two-story dwelling house and lot of ground for sale; a hall, six rooms, cistern and cellar, water fixtures, two front porches—one at each floor, large yard. Price $2 00. Apply to

A. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.
jy2:2t

DWELLING HOUSES FOR RENT.—Three-story brick dwelling of hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, cellar, bath room and 5 chambers, situate on Second street. Immediate possession.

A. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.
jy2:2t

RETURN BOOKS AND BLANKS, for Coal Oil and Whisky Distillers, and Brewers printed and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
jy2:2t 57 Wood street.

DRAWBACK BLANKS, for the recovery of overpaid Excise Duties on Oil, designed and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
jy2:2t 57 Wood street.

MOLASSES.—200 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses in store and for sale by

ERAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty st.
jy10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE relative to the Collection of License 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 from and after the passage hereof the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Collection of License on Vehicles in the City of Pittsburgh," ordained and enacted April 28, 1860, and record 4 April 24, 1860, in Ordinance Book vol. 2, page 158, and repeal the same to him, for which service the said officer shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as part of the costs upon conviction as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That no fee 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, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1861.

JAMES McAULEY,
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. jy2:2t

AN ORDINANCE supplementary to the ordinance heretofore passed relating to the Compromise of Railroad Bonds

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the issue of Bonds to be exchanged for Bonds issued in payment of subscriptions to Railroad Companies," passed the 27th day of October, A. D. 1862, be so amended as to authorize the issue of Bonds, as therein directed, having not less than twenty nor more than fifty years to run, with or without coupons, and, when necessary, in sums of less than one thousand dollars each, for the coupons, or arrears of interest due on the Bonds for which they shall be given in exchange or payment; which Bonds, and the interest thereon at four per cent. per annum, may be made payable in either of the cities of New-York or Philadelphia, at the option of the creditor; and all such Bonds which may be issued, and which have been so issued, are hereby declared valid.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1863.

JAMES McAULEY,
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

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Pa., May 29, 1863.

NOTICE.—The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1862, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to serve promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State to which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal General of the State.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1862, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance at such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Grading, Paving and setting with Curbstone Pens street, from Clymer 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 Curbstone Pens street, from Clymer street to Taylor street, and to let the same in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance concerning contracts, passed August 11, 1857.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1863.

JAMES McAULEY,
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

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

FOR THE TROOPS.

All the MILITARY BOOKS, at HUNT'S.
SOLDIERS' NEW PORTABLE WRITING DESK, CHECKER BOARD, &c., at HUNT'S.
SOLDIERS' NEW PORTABLE WRITING DESK AND WORK BOX, at HUNT'S.
SOLDIERS' DRESSING CASES, at HUNT'S.
STATIONERY FOR OFFICERS, at HUNT'S.
The authentic account of Gen. CORCORAN'S CAPTIVITY, only 25 cents.
Gen. MCCLELLAN'S FEMALE SPY.
PAULDEN OF THE POTOMAC, only 25 cents.
THE SUFFERINGS OF A YOUNG LADY OF PENNSYLVANIA IN SECESSIA, only 15 cents.
Miss BROWLOW, THE HEROINE OF TENNESSEE, only 15 cents.
FREMONT'S MILITARY NOVELS.
MARS OR SERGEANT OF WAR.
DIME BOOKS.
SONG BOOKS.
ARMY, DRUM AND FIFE BOOKS;
And other MUSIC BOOKS, at half price, to close them out, at

JOHN P. HUNT'S,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
22D DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
96 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 6th, at noon, for furnishing to the United States:

1,000 SIX PLATES,
1,000 SIX CUPS,
1,000 KNIVES,
1,000 FORKS,
1,000 SPOONS,
Suitable for use in camp.

The above amounts may be increased to double or treble the quantity, the successful bidders will be expected to contract for such additional quantity as may be required.

Samples must accompany the bids.

J. BIGELOW FOSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
jy2:6t 22d District of Pa.

DOCTOR A. H. STEVENS, ELECTRICAN PHYSICIAN, is curing all CHRONIC DISEASES, both of Ladies and Gentlemen, by a new method in the use of Electricity alone, without any Medicine, or even any Pain.

BOARD may be had, with Treatment, by Patients from abroad, at reasonable rates, in the Doctor's Family.

Letters applying for directions or further information will be promptly answered. Office and residence, at 1436 SOUTH FREE SQUARE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being a central as well as delightful part of the city.

☞ Cut this out for future reference.
jy2:1moed

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, $5 00.

O. C. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,
Mc'S Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B. No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratis. jy2:1y

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 30th, 1863.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of Councils, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, July 3d, 1863, at 8 o'clock p. m., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales.

Bidders will state how much per cent. of the gross revenue arising from said Scales they will pay to the city for the use of the same.

JOHN MCGARGO, Controller.
jy2:2t

WAGONS AND CARTS FOR SALE.—I will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEEL-BARROWS AND STONE TRUCKS, all made of the best materials and warranted. Also, the Economy Wheeler HAY RAKE. Lake Scrubb STEEL TEETH FOR HAY RAKES. Factory and office on Marion Avenue, in front of the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

A. COVENAY.
jy2:6m

INDIA RUBBER TUBING, pure and free from cloth, in all sizes, for sale at 55 and 57 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2d, 1863.

500 CAVALRY HORSES.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., the 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1863, for furnishing and delivery at Pittsburgh, Pa., of FIVE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES, as follows:

Two Hundred and Fifty to be delivered on or before the 15th day of July, 1863; and Two Hundred and Fifty to be delivered on or before the 31st day of July, 1863.

These horses must be from five and one-half to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, well broken to the saddle, *good form*, and perfectly sound in every respect. *Mares are excluded.*

Bids must be marked "Proposals for Five Hundred Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Inspection.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and unless they conform to the specification set forth in the publication, will be rejected.

Guarantee.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by *two responsible persons*, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bond equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing contract.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

O. CROSS,
jy2:2d Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

ANALYSIS.—

SILICA	49.50.
ALUMINA	31.60.
PER OX. IRON	8.30.
LIME	.01.
MAGNESIA	.01.
WATER	10.60.
	100

SAMPLE ST. LOUIS, MO. CLAY.

Having accepted the Agency for the sale of the SIMPLE 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. G. Booth, of Philadelphia, which, together with the test 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 6½ 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 chill 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,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL!

DIXON'S

AROMATIC BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE,

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR