Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

Union County Ticket.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.

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

For Clerk of Courts.
WM. A. HERRON.

For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, Jn.

For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.

For Register.
WM. J. RICHARDSON.

For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.

For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

The Church and the Generals.

An offended reader of the *Presbyterian Banner* has just called our attention to an article in that paper, referring to the appointment of Gen. MEADE, in which we find the following remarks:

It is not one man in a thousand; hardly one in a thousand of regularly educated military men, that is capable of rightly handling an army of a hundred thousand soldiers. It will be an experiment with Gen. Meade, and such experiments are exceedingly expensive. Those with Generals McDowell, Pope, Burnside and Hooker cost us each about 15,000 men, and the loss of many months of precious time. Pope's, also, cost us the invasion of Maryland by the enemy; and Hooker's has lost us nearly our entire acquisitions in Virginia, and an invasion of both Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The army gets tired of such experiments; and well it may. The country also tires of them. A few more such as the last, would cost us the nation's life. But what is to be done? The four Generals named proved to be utterly incapable.

In all this it will be observed that while four *brave and loyal* men are singled out for reproach, two of them never, strictly speaking, at the head of the army at all—both those two betrayed—and all dismissed in a few months, and after what may be considered a *single* trial, there is not one word about the greatest offender of all, who was retained in command for over fifteen long months after repeated reverses, and at a cost not of 15,000 but of at least 150,000 men—who skulked from a contest on the Potomac, in the face of a vastly inferior enemy, while more men were dying in his camps twice over than Manassas itself could have cost us; who then sneaked round to the Peninsula to avoid a battle, and would have surrendered our Capital by stripping it of its defenses, but for the watchfulness of the President; who was disastrously outgeneraled and defeated there, and was on the point of burning all his baggage and equipments, and of capitulating with his whole army at Harrison's Landing, when he was saved by the skill and courage of the slandered POPE; and who, to crown all, repaid so magnanimously this great service by betraying him and his army through the meanest jealousy, and coolly advising that he be left "to get out of his scrape the best way he could." A word now, however, as to each of these Generals who are proved, as it is said, to have been utterly incapable.

MCDOWELL, the first named, was only the Lieutenant of SCOTT, and never in supreme command at all, we think, except at the battle of Bull Run, where he was merely carrying out the orders of his commander. It was the first battle of the war, and our troops were then unused to fire. The world knows now that he was betrayed through the default of PATTERSON, and the best military critics have pronounced his whole conduct on that field as above exception. It has been his misfortune to have been considered by the friends of MCCLELLAN as being in the way of their non-militant hero, and hence the abuse which he has received. His star has been considered an unlucky one. But such is the well matured opinion amongst the best judges at Washington, in Congress as well as in the Cabinet, in regard to his accomplishments and experience as a soldier, that but for the prejudices so industriously and successfully created against him in the army, we have reason to believe that he would have been at the head of it long ago.

Then as to Pope, it was only a portion—and the smaller one—of that army that was assigned to him. His mission was to protect the capital and extricate MCCLELLAN from the perilous predicament in which he had involved himself. He accomplished it, and the young Napoleon was enabled to steal away from Harrison's Landing unmolested while he was holding the whole Rebel army at bay on the Rappahannock. Instead, however, of hurrying round to the assistance of POPE, he loitered by the way, his General FITZ JOHN skulked while POPE was facing every way, like a lion environed by his hunters, with a hundred thousand enemies, and a wall of fire around him. He had no forage for POPE's suffering cavalry unless he could send a mounted escort when he had none, and it was not wanted at all events; he held back Franklin notwithstanding repeated and urgent orders from Halleck, under one miserable pretext after another; and when all his subterfuges had failed, coolly advised the Government to abandon him by letting him "get out of his scrape"—the "scrape" in which he had been involved in his successful effort to extricate the young Napoleon from the trap into which he had fallen on the James River—"the best way he could." A victory by POPE would have torn the laurels from "Little MAC." It was not any more desirable, therefore, than it was after Antietam, according to Major KEYS, that the Rebel army should be destroyed.

Whether POPE was incapable, as MCCLELLAN unquestionably was, is a question now better understood in the light of the public records. We have heard more than one Major-General who was at Bull Run and fought bravely, say that POPE's campaign would go down in history as the most arduous and brilliant of the war; and that if he had been sustained as he might and ought to have been by MCCLELLAN and his Generals, he would have broken the back of the rebellion on that field. And this, we understand, was the judgment of nearly all the officers who sat in the trial of FITZ JOHN PORTER, and found him guilty, although said to have been previously among his own personal friends.

As to BURNSIDE and HOOKER, nobody denies that they had the qualities of both loyalty and bravery, in both of which the young Napoleon is strongly suspected by many people of having been largely deficient. That they were unsuccessful, like him, is not to be denied; that they had half his opportunities, taking the rebellion as he did, in an unorganized state, with great superiority of forces, and with fifteen months' trial, while they had only three or four, or that either of them cost us one man to his *ten*, no truthful man can pretend. As they failed, however—whether greatly in fault or not, the Government dealt with them as it *ought* to have dealt with McCLELLAN, but *did not*—and we, who have no hero, and no idol, except the man who *wins*—are rejoiced that there is reason to hope, and believe, that we have found the right man at last.

That he is the right man we could have cited the testimony of the most accomplished of all the generals who have been thus libelled for the apparently indirect advantage of McCLELLAN, even before the great victories at Gettysburg, where he has so gloriously vindicated the wisdom of the selection. The officer referred to is said to have remarked, on hearing of his appointment, that he was a head and shoulders taller than either of his predecessors—McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE or HOOKER. And this was no new opinion. He had been often heard to say, for many months before, in his familiar conversations with those who surrounded him, that Gen. GEO. G. MEADE was the rising man in the Army of the Potomac.

We cannot consent that loyal and courageous men, whose sins have been comparatively small, should be singled out for opprobrium, when the big criminals are allowed to escape, and the impression made that every thing has gone wrong only *since* the removal of McCLELLAN—and as a consequence of it. There are some things that are not tolerable in any newspaper, whether religious or profane, and this is one of them, although a shorter homily might have answered, perhaps, for its correction.

P. S. We had written the above when our eye was attracted by another paragraph in the same paper, announcing the re-appointment of McCLELLAN, and declaring that "this brightens our prospects of victory and peace." This turned out to have been a little premature. But will the reverend doctor show us how this baleful luminary, which shed such "a disastrous twilight" upon the former occasion, should have been converted into a bow of promise on its auspicious return? What does he mean by 'victory and peace?' Is it splendid *retreats* and submission to the rebels? We know that this valiant son of Mars is a *peace* man. Mayor WOOD's audience approves it. But is this the kind of *victory* that our reverend prophet foreshadows?

General Grant.

The capture of Vicksburg, unquestionably the most important triumph of the war, and the most difficult to achieve, having given to General GRANT a place amongst the first captains of the age, a brief notice of him cannot but be acceptable to our readers.

ULYSSES S. GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Clairmont co., O., April 27, 1822. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1839, and graduated with honor in 1843, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant. In the Mexican war he was with General TAYLOR in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and also with General SCOTT in every battle from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. During his career in Mexico he rose to the rank of Captain, and was often mentioned with honor by his commanders in their dispatches.

In 1854 he resigned his commission. In 1860 he settled at Galena, Illinois, where, on the breaking out of the present war, he tendered his services to the Government which had educated him, and was appointed Colonel of the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers, a regiment which for various and arduous services and severe losses in battle has hardly been surpassed by those of any other regiment in the service. After serving in that capacity for several months in Missouri, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in May 1861. After rendering valuable services to the cause in Missouri, in bringing order out of chaos, and keeping the rebels at bay in the district of Cairo, in January, 1862, he and Commodore Foote applied for permission to move up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which was granted, and the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson was the result of that masterly movement, and marked the first real progress in the work of crushing the rebellion. The battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, was the next achievement of our hero—then a Major General.

But it has been as commander of the army of the Mississippi that Gen. GRANT has gathered those laurels which will adorn his brow while living, and render his name illustrious for all coming time. His siege of Vicksburg was as remarkable for patience, perseverance and laborious effort in its first part, as it has been for bold celerity and dash in its later aspects. Nothing can more strikingly set forth what we have just said than the following, which is a chronological record of the siege of Vicksburg from its first inception:

May 12, 1862—Flag Officer Farragut demands the surrender.
June 18—Farragut passes Vicksburg with his fleet.
June 28—United naval attack upon.
July 24—Naval siege raised by Farragut.
Dec. 28—Gen. Sherman defeated.
Jan. 2, 1863—Gen. Sherman withdraws from Vicksburg.
Jan. 24—Gen. McClernand prepares for siege operations.
Feb. 4—Gen. Grant arrives.
Feb. 18—Gen. Grant commences bombardment.
March 21—Admiral Farragut arrives.
March 25—Two gunboats run past.
April 16—Six gunboats run past.
April 17—Fire opened from Peninsula batteries.
April 29—Admiral Porter shells and passes Grand Gulf.
April 30—Gen. Grant lands at Bowlinsburg and moves on Port Gibson.
May 3—Grand Gulf and Port Gibson captured.
May 12—Engagement and victory at Raymond.
May 13—Battle at Mississippi Springs.
May 14—Occupation of Jackson.
May 16—Battle at Baker's Creek.
May 17—Battle of Big Black River Bridge.
May 18—Evacuation of Jackson by Gen. Grant.
May 18—Gen. Grant invests Vicksburg.
May 19—Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs captured.
May 19—Gen. Steele carries the rifle-pits, and Gen. Grant's right and left rest upon the river.
May 22—An unsuccessful assault made by Gen. Grant.
July 4—Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant.

Movements on the Peninsula.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated July 5, says:

The movements upon the Peninsula are considered favorable. Gen. Dix is master of the position, and is progressing with his characteristic sagacity and skill. It may be reserved for the veteran soldier and statesman to take possession of the rebel capital, after all; at least, all that can be accomplished by the power of man, will be performed by Gen. Dix for a consummation so devoutly wished. There has been skirmishing on the Peninsula within the last few days, but no occurrence worthy of note has yet transpired. Our troops are in excellent condition and spirits.

The Richmond papers, of July 4, make some boast of the security of that city and of the numbers of its defenders; but all this is merely for effect. It may keep up the spirits of the populace at home, who are propably kept as systematically as can be in ignorance of the real state of affairs. It may also have been designed to impose on *us*, if we had been favored with no better or more reliable intelligence. But fortunately we are not dependent on the verscious statements of Richmond editors for light on this now interesting subject. We have the superior knowledge and authority of JEFF. DAVIS himself to rely on, having intercepted letters written by him and now in the hands of our Government, which state that there were recently but few rebel troops in North Carolina and Virginia, they having been withdrawn to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON and other Generals of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

We therefore are not unwarranted in rejecting the conclusion about the safety of the rebel capital, which its newspaper authorities would have us come to,—for we have not heard, and they have not told us, where they so suddenly and opportunely, within the interval of a day or two, found the formidable army which, they say, can not only defend Richmond but undertake much more—so much, indeed, as would be too ludicrous for us now to mention.

But they had not heard of Gettysburg, when those boasts were written.

A Solemn and Impressive Scene—How Philadelphia Received the News on Tuesday.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Wednesday morning says:

Independence Square yesterday saw a sight Philadelphia never before witnessed—never may again. The tidings of the progress of the Union arms brought it about. When first promulgated, a large number of the members of the Union League met coincidentally at the League rooms. The throng increased until the place was nearly filled. The people everywhere had left their places of business, and the members instinctively sought the League house for mutual congratulation.

It was proposed that something more than an informal recognition of so bountiful a blessing of victory should be made, and the gentlemen present took steps to make it. Birgfield's band of forty-six instruments was secured, and with this at its head the Union League, headed by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, Goddard and Rev. Dr. Brainerd, moved down Chestnut street to Independence Square, keeping step to the glad strains of national airs.

As the end of the line reached the square all uncovered. The line filed to right and left, when Charles Gibbons ascended the steps of Independence Hall. The concourse of people that now poured into the square were thousands in number. They spread over a surface beyond earshot of the loudest enunciation.

Mr. Gibbons made a brief address. He said that this day the beginning of the end is in view. The rebels are losing their strongholds, the cause of the Union is approaching its final triumph. He drew a picture of what we were as a nation, what we are, and what, in God's providence, we shall be. He spoke briefly and to the point, but was so overwhelmed with cheers that we failed to catch his speech as he uttered it.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd new bared his head, and instinctively—we believe reverently, as by an intuitive impulse—every man present was uncovered. A hush fell upon the densely crowded assemblage as the hand of the reverend doctor was raised, and an invitation given to the multitude to follow him in rendering thanks to Heaven for its many mercies, and for crowning the arms of the country with victory.

Amid more profound silence, we varily believe, than an equal number of people ever kept before, Dr. Brainerd gave praise. He thanked the Almighty for the victories that were now crowning our arms. He had chastened us in His displeasure, and alike in that chastening as now in the blessing upon our work, he recognised the hand of the Omnipotent. He implored the Divine blessing upon the country and its people—that religion, and truth, and justice might take the place of pride, and arrogance, and vain glory, and that this people might recognise in every event of life the ruling of Divine power. He prayed for the President and Cabinet; for the continued success of our arms, and for the restoration of our national unity; for liberty to the oppressed; for freedom to worship God everywhere, and for the coming of that day when His kingdom shall extend over the whole earth.

When at the close of his prayer the Christian minister pronounced the word "Amen!" the whole multitude took up the Greek dissyllable, and as with one mighty voice reechoed it, reverently and solemnly, "Amen!"

While this prayer was offering, the band silently disappeared. As the final word of the supplication was pronounced, a strain of sacred music burst from overhead. The band had ascended to the State House steeple, and there played, with effect that no tongue can adequately describe, the air of Old Hundred, written by Martin Luther two centuries ago.

Spontaneously, a gentleman mounted a post and started the melody, to the words—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The whole multitude caught it up, and the doxology was sung with a majesty that Philadelphia never before heard. Every voice united. The monster oratorios that we have heard, with a vocal chorus of three hundred singers, dwindled into insignificance in comparison to it. Rev. Dr. Goddard then pronounced the benediction, and the vast audience again covered themselves, and slowly dispersed. The whole scene was remarkable. It was a touching illustration of the fact that down deep in every man's heart, no matter what may be the utterances of his lips, or his daily walk and conversation, there is a recognition of the fact that the Lord reigneth.

Important Engagement at Donaldsonville, La.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a letter from Gen. Augur's headquarters, before Port Hudson, gives the following account of one of the most heroic exploits of this war:

By telegraph this day received from Gen. Stone at Donaldsonville, we have the gratifying intelligence of a grand success of the Union arms.

On Saturday, the 27th, the enemy, estimated in force between two and three thousand, came to Donaldsonville and demanded at 5 p. m., the unconditional surrender of the place, which was gallantly refused by the little garrison, numbering less than 200. They made the attack at 12 o'clock at night, and after severe fighting for nearly four hours, 200 of them succeeded in gaining possession of the works; but were ultimately gallantly repulsed by our men, and the *whole* 200 *taken prisoners*—the remainder of the force being put to flight. The number of killed and wounded was more than the entire number of our garrison, which will give some idea of the bloody nature of this contest.

Among the prisoners were found more than three times the number of commissioned officers on their side than could be found in our whole garrison.

Just as our army had succeeded in repulsing the enemy and holding possession of the works, the gunboat Princess Royal a captured prize in running the blockade—came to the scene of action, and shelled the retreating enemy, literally covering the earth, as far as the eye could see, with the dead and wounded.

Gen. Stone distinctly mentions this as one of the most gallant acts ever performed in the whole history of this war; and recommends every officer in it as entitled to immediate promotion. Even the sick in the hospitals left their beds on this occasion, and, shouldering their muskets, rushed to the ramparts, inflicting death around them. Our losses were only two men killed and four wounded.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS TO BE REMEMBERED.—A correspondent, giving an account of the reception of our troops at Westminster, Md., says:

Little Miss Fanny and Anna Troxell, the whole day long of the 24, remained in front of their father's house, and with their own hands supplied with cool fresh water all troops that passed that way.

A GENTLEMAN conversant with military affairs, states as the result of a recent examination of the records, that since the commencement of this war we have lost thirty seven Generals by death, twenty-six of whom were killed in battle or died by reason of casualties; and in addition, sixty-one Generals have been wounded and recovered.

THE Springfield *Republican* states that Solomon Sturgis, the wealthiest man in Chicago, passed through that city on Thursday on his way to the Hartford Asylum, a raving maniac, in charge of three keepers. During the first year of the war he made a million dollars.

MILITARY NOTICES.

RECRUITS WANTED, for the 9th Regiment Pa. R. V. C., or any other Pennsylvania Regiments 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.
jel9.1mod

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD (ALLEGHENY,) NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE meets THIS (Friday) EVENING. Every member of this Council is requested to attend, as business of special importance will be before the meeting. jy10:1t

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 34.—1. Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is as follows:

"SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a General Order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest Military post for trial by Court martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft."

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the Enrollment Act, by any person who may be drafted, in order to receive exemption from service, has been fixed by the Secretary of War at *three hundred dollars*.

II. The *Commissioner of Internal Revenue* in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of this sum the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it *duplicate officials*. One copy of this three receipt shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty; and when so delivered to the Board the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, (Form 34, Regulations of Provost Marshal General's Bureau,) stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars.

III. The Provost Marshal shall make out, within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service shall have been granted by the Board during the week previous. (Form 41.) All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the Board by persons claiming exemption on account of having paid the required sum of money, shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

U. S. LOAN AGENCY.—I am authorized to continue to receive subscriptions for the 5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds, until the 1st of August next. All agents who have been acting will please continue until the above date.

JOSHUA HANNA, Loan Agent,
At Hanna, Hart & Co.'s,
Corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
jy9:1w

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 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 12th day of June, 1863, and a like amount every thirty days thereafter, until otherwise notified

By order of the Board.

A. J. McDOWELL, Secretary.
jel8:3m

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 this road due January 1st, 1863, will please present them for payment.

R. C. ORR, Treasurer.
jel7:2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 29th, 1863.

SIR: Give notice that subscriptions to the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, will be received for Five-Twenty Bills everywhere, and for the coming of that day when His kingdom shall extend over the whole earth.

When at the close of his prayer the Christian minister pronounced the word "Amen!" the whole multitude took up the Greek dissyllable, and as with one mighty voice reechoed it, reverently and solemnly, "Amen!"

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JULY LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

One 7 octave, rosewood case, round corners, with mouldings, carved music desk, iron frame, made by Kuhn, Baltimore $160 00
One 6¾ octave, rosewood case, round front corners, with carved tablet, made by Stodart, New York 160 00
One 6¾ octave, mahogany, fluted corners, made by Travers & Ramsey, N. Y. 140 00
One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners, iron frame, made by Chickering 140 00
One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners, made by Gilbert, Boston 135 00
One 6 octave, mahogany, square corners, made by Wilkins & Newhall 130 00
One 6 octave, mahogany, square corners, made by L. Gilbert, Boston 120 00
One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners, made by Grovesteen & Tinley, N. Y. 130 00
One 6 octave, mahogany, square corners, made by Chickering 120 00
One 6 octave German Piano 75 00
One 6 octave German Piano 60 00

For sale by CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

A large and splendid stock of New Pianos, from seven different manufactories, to arrive during the next ten days. jy10MWF

200 BXS. W. R. CHEESE;
200 bxs. common dairy do;
60 " prime Orwell & Hamburg, in store;
Also, 100 " choice Cream, to arrive;
40 bbls. Apples, sun-dried, prime;
For sale at low prices, by
WEBB & WILKINSON,
317 Liberty street.
jy9

SUBSTITUTES WANTED,
Call at
No. 73 Grant Street.
C. C. TAYLOR, Claim Agent.
jy9:1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have revoked the Power of Attorney executed by me to Isaac L. Hewitt, of West Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, dated on the 15th day of October, 1860, and all persons are hereby notified not to deal with the said Hewitt on my account, or as my agent.

GEO. W. TIFT.
Buffalo, July 7th, 1863. jy9:3t

TO DRAFTED MEN.
If you claim exemption from the draft, call at my office. Remember the place.
WM. T. DUNN, No. 103 Fifth street,
jy9:1w Third door below Cathedral.

STORAGE—For Crude and Refined Petroleum. An excellent cellar, very cool, capacity 1,000 barrels.
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water street.
jy9:2t

TO LET—A Cottage with five rooms, close to the Railroad Station, at Sewickleyville. Possession given immediately.
Apply on the premises.
J. L. GARNAGHAN.
jy9:1t

LARD OIL.—150 bbls. No. 1;
25 do do 2;
On hand and for sale by
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
69 and 70 Water street.
jy9

AUCTION NOTICE.
Important and peremptory weekly trade sales of
HATS,
IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.,
Commencing THURSDAY, July 16th, and ending December 17th, 1863.
JAMES H. PRENTICE
Will sell by Auction, at his Warehouse, corner Raymond and Willoughby streets, Brooklyn, L. I., on every Thursday during the season, the entire production of his manufactory, commencing on THURSDAY, July 16th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, when he will offer a full lice of
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
Of every description, in lots to suit purchasers. In calling the attention of the trade to the above announcement, the undersigned begs to state that in the sales for this season the same principles that have characterized the sales of the past will be strictly observed. They will not only embrace his entire production, but those of other manufacturers of well-known reputation, thus securing to each seller a varied and complete assortment of styles adapted to the season.
Orders will be received from those not able to attend, and will be filled satisfactorily.
The Hats will be prepared for inspection by Catalogue on the morning of the sale.
The entire offerings will be sold without reserve.
JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer.
Consignments of Hats, Bonnet Trimmings, and Straw Goods, are solicited, and will be sold on favorable terms. jy7:1y20

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL!
DIXON'S
AROMATIC BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE,
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, FLUX, CHOLERA MORBUS AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.
The immense sales testify to the merits of this remedy.
The numerous daily reports of astonishing cures attest its value.
It has advantages over any other remedy, at once curing the disease, and imparting tone and strength to the system.
It is safe and harmless to the infant, and powerful in the adult man.
To the soldier, especially, it is invaluable, being appropriately termed by them, in many certificates,
"The Soldiers' Friend."
Mothers find it superior to any soothing syrup for children teething, freed from the injurious effects of NARCOTICS, gives rest to the sufferer by removing the disease.
Sold by respectable dealers everywhere.
PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
WM. F. DAVIDSON,
CINCINNATI, O.
Jel3:1y4

ANALYSIS.—

SILICA	49.80
ALUMINA	31.40
PER CENT. IRON	3.20
LIME	.01
MAGNESIA	.30
WATER	16.40
	100

SEMPLE CLAY. St. LOUIS, MO.

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. 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 6¾ 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 shell 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,
jel:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.
This popular summer resort will be opened for the accommodation of visitors on the 10th OF JUNE NEXT, and will be kept open until 1st of October.
The Hotel will be under the charge of experienced managers, and every arrangement has been made to give entire satisfaction to guests.
The Bedford Railroad will be completed in a few days to Mount Dallas Station, six and one half miles west of Bedford, and from that point passengers will be conveyed to the Springs in first class hacks and stages.
Ample arrangements have been made to supply dealers and individuals with Bedford Water, in standard casks, at the following rates, at the Springs:
For half barrel, (mahogany,) 30 gallons ..... $3 00.
" barrel, (oak,) 40 gallons ..... 3 00.
" half barrel, (oak,) 30 gallons ..... 2 00.
All orders addressed to M. L. ANDERSON, Bedford, promptly filled, and water sent to any part of the country. It is desirable that particular directions should be given for marking barrels.
Persons wishing room, or any information concerning the Springs, will please address, "THE PROPRIETORS OF BEDFORD SPRINGS."
my10:6w

DURIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,
(2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's Jewelry Store,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS, of every size and style, plain or colored, from the popular Carte de Visite to Cabinet and Life Size.
Mr. DURIANCE would particularly call the attention of the ARMY AND NAVY to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.
PRICES MODERATE, and satisfaction guaranteed. my9:1yEOWTh

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER DRY GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
For the purpose of closing out the balance of our
SUMMER STOCK,
we have decided to make a still further reduction in the prices of our
Dress Goods, Lawns, Berages, Organdies, AND SHAWLS,
AT
A. BATES'.
21 FIFTH STREET.
jy8

JULY 6TH.....1863.
BARGAINS
AT
77 and 79 Market Street.
SUMMER GOODS
Closing out at
COST AND LESS THAN COST.
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, MITTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE VESTS, BELTS, HEADNETS, FANS, RIBBONS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, CAMBRIC AND SWISS TRIMMINGS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
Our WHOLESALE ROOMS are well assorted with STAPLE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, which we are selling cheap to cash buyers.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
jy7

REDUCED PRICES!
J. M. BURCHFIELD
is selling his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
SILK SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
Grenadine and Lama Wool.
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS!
jy6

BARKER & CO.,
59 MARKET STREET.
READ THIS.
In consequence of having to close our store for several days, and to avoid the great loss which would result from another closing, we have determined to close out our immense stock at once. All goods will be marked at prices to ensure their immediate sale.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
We have ever offered
WILL BE SOLD THIS WEEK.
jel6

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND RETAIL DEALERS, of the city and neighboring towns, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY & GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, BUCHES, LACE GOODS, READ-MADE SHIRTS & SHIRT BOSOMS, CORSETS, HAIR AND SUN UMBRELLAS, BUTTONS, THREADS, PINS,
And the various small articles in our line of business.
In our Wholesale Department, on the second and third floors, will be found extensive assortments of the articles enumerated above. We therefore solicit a call from all buyers, assured that with our facilities we can give them bargains in the quality and prices of our goods.
D. S. MACRUM..... E. G. GLYDE.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 MARKET STREET,
Between Fourth and the Diamond. jel0

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET,
Jobbers and Retailers of
TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES, CORSET SKIRTS,
RIBBONS, BUCHES, COLLARS, TIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, YARNS,
And a full assortment of
SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS.
The low prices at which our stock was purchased enables us to offer great inducements to CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS and PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again.
jel3:3m

WE ARE SELLING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Notions, &c.
Macrum & Clyde,
78 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
jel3

SUPERIOR HOOP SKIRTS!
Coburn's & Chapman's Premium and Imperial Corset.
Do do do Quaker Skirts;
Do do do Extra Gem Spring;
Large, Whole and extra long, for large sized and tall Ladies. The Crinoline Drapery or French Skirt.
A full line of Bradley's Skirts always on hand.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

THE NEW COLORS,
IN BONNET RIBBONS,
Elegant goods of English manufacture, bought expressly for retail trade.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jel3 No. 17 F. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!
REDUCED PRICES!
FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP
DRY GOODS
Just received at
LANE, M'ABOY & CO.'S,
160 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
jel1:3m

FINE FANS!
SILK AND LINEN FANS,
In choice colors and styles, TRIMMED PALM and SHAKER FANS, at lowest prices.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jel3 No. 17 Fifth street.

SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large and choice assortment of SILK AND GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS, at lowest possible prices, to wholesale and retail buyers, at
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jel3 No. 17 Fifth street.

AUCTION SALES.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—On SATURDAY MORNING, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street,
10 boxes Gillies' standard Coffee;
5 do Chemical Olive Soap;
5 do Scrubbing Soap;
3 do Indigo;
8 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
3 do Dried Apples;
5 do Oat and Dry Smoking Tobacco;
6 casks Otard Brandy, 4 years old;
6 do Wild Cherry Brandy;
6 do Gin Schnapps;
10 boxes Imported cigars;
jy10 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

FURNITURE, FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, &c.—On THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, July 10th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, a stock of Household Furniture, &c., comprising three-ply Carpets, fine Bedsteads, Feather Bed, Chairs, Settees, Table, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Preserving Cans, Glass Jars, Kitchen Utensils, Stove, Cot Bed, Delf Ware, Show Cases, Counters, Grocery Stand, Trunks, Quilting Frame, &c. Also, one superior Family Sewing Machine.
jy10 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—On SATURDAY EVENING, July 11th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, one superior Gold Hunting Case Lever Watch, Joseph Johnson make. Also, one Silver and one Composition case Watches.
jy10 DAVIS &