Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11.

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 County 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. DRAVO.

LEE, like the hunted stag that cannot escape from the place to which it has been driven, turns and stands at bay.

Had the Potomac, when his fugitive army reached its bank, been passable by fording, doubtless he would have preferred to cross, without fighting another battle, and would have sought rest and recovery for its weary and shattered battalions in some of its old fortified positions, either in the Shenandoah Valley, or perhaps even by falling back on Richmond itself.

The swollen river, which rendered crossing impracticable, and the destruction of his bridges, which could not be rebuilt before Gen. MEADE, with an army reinforced so as to outnumber his two to one, would overtake him, made it necessary that he should choose his ground, and prepare for another battle on the north side of the Potomac.

That he has done this with consummate skill, his well-proved ability renders as certain as anything human can be; but skill and ability have in this case a tremendous problem to set about solving—no less than making an army just defeated, and decimated by that defeat, after flying for the space of a week before the pursuing columns of the victor, suddenly turn round upon the pursuer, and, without having received reinforcements, renew the battle with an enemy flushed with recent victory, strengthened with large reinforcements of fresh troops, and supported by reserves whose numbers are daily increased by as many thousands as three or four converging railroads can pour in from the east, north and west—the outflow and the overflow of a mighty people who have been stirred up to put forth new efforts of their reserved strength, by the invasion of their soil.

But if even the stag of the forest, when it turns on its pursuer, is formidable to the strongest huntsman, from its very desperation, so well may we regard a veteran army yet numbering (they say) fifty thousand men, when its desperate fortune makes it stand at bay in (we may suppose) the best position between the late battle-field at Gettysburg and the Potomac river—that is, in a range of country of some forty or fifty miles.

So the lot is cast. We glance thus rapidly and impartially over the ground on both sides, that neither our hopes nor our anxieties may be unduly excited as we await the issue, which this day or the next must probably decide.

We, for our part, while we contemplate our superiority of numbers with satisfaction, derive far more confidence from the conviction that this is but the least part of our superiority—that it is our cause, itself, which gives us our grandest, our most indisputable ground of confidence to await the issue of the impending conflict, believing the God of Battles will cause the light of victory to shine on the banners of those who have first sought the light of truth which makes men free—that truth which proclaims the doctrines of mercy and justice, and asserts the right of every human being to *life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*

Overmuch.

If it is not well to be even "righteous overmuch," what shall we say of carrying the practice of the minor morals to an unseemly excess? If the former makes piety degenerate into pharisaism and hypocrisy, no less certainly does the latter run into toadyism and flunkeyism. But some men have a natural gift for running into these meannesses; and some places, where a true and noble courtesy, and even a genuine generous humanity are said to be greatly deficient, or altogether wanting, produce such men (if they *are* men) with the profusion and rapidity of growth which characterize all fungus and parasite production. We were led to these thoughts by reading the following paragraph in a recent letter from Harrisburg to the N. Y. *Tribune:*

Last evening two rebel officers, one an aid to General Lee, and the other to General Longstreet, arrived here as prisoners. They were taken in charge by the Provost-Marshal, who treated them with the most distinguished consideration, furnishing them with lodgings at a first-class hotel, and introducing them to Union officers as though they were lions. I left the party drinking socially together, and thought of the dirty accommodations of the Libby prison where our officers are compelled to suffer and bear the taunts and jeers of their savage captors. One of the rebel officers was a son of the notorious Gen. Winder, Military Governor of Richmond, whose harsh and cruel treatment of our officers while under his control, is too well known to be more than mentioned.

Inauguration of the Emancipation Policy by Gen. Rosecrans.

Mr. Swinton, the correspondent of the New York Times with Gen. Rosecrans' army, in a letter written from "headquarters, Manchester, Tenn.," June 28, says:

It is rarely that we are able to mark historically the precise point at which great events in the march of progress take their origin.—But I think such a epoch-making event was marked yesterday. While Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff were riding down from Beech Grove along the line to his Staff officers to invite all negroes met on the march to come in to us and we would give them protection. This is an interesting fact as marking the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when commanders would tie up the poor black pariahs who sought refuge within their lines.

I shall never forget the moment when, on a glorious balmy morning of June, marching through the lovely glades and groves of Tennessee, our column, bearing the resplendent ordnance of freedom at its head, was thrilled with that electric utterance of our good and great commander.

The rebels under Morgan, have invaded Indiana, in the hope of finding copperhead recruits to help them to do mischief, will probably soon find that part of the country too hot for them. Besides the State militia, which is already in motion from all quarters, under the energetic direction of Governor Morton, we find that all the troops in the State of Michigan have been called for by the authorities, and are already on the way to meet Morgan and his horde, whom the western men fully expect to "gobble up" in a day or two.

The Baltimore *American* says that every available man is going to the front to reinforce General MEADE, and add him in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army.

The Demands and Lessons of the War.

Perhaps one of the best and ablest Fourth of July Orations delivered this year, was that by Dr. O. W. HOLMES, before the authorities of Boston. We give the following excellent passages:

CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE.

The struggle in which we are engaged was inevitable; it might have come a little sooner, or a little later, but it must have come. The disease of the nation was organic and not functional, and the rough chirurgery of war was its only remedy.

In opposition to this view, there are many languid thinkers who lapse into a forlorn belief that if this or that man had never lived, or if this or that other man had not ceased to live, the country might have gone on in peace and prosperity until its felicity merged in the glories of millennium. If Mr. Calhoun had never proclaimed his heresies; if Mr. Garrison had never published his paper; if Mr. Phillips, the Cassandra in masculine shape of our long prosperous Ilium, had never uttered his melodious prophecies; if the silver tones of Mr. Clay had still sounded in the Senate Chamber to smooth the billows of contention; if the Olympian brow of Daniel Webster had been lifted from the dust to fix its awful frown on the darkening scrowl of rebellion, we might have been spared this dread season of convulsion. All this is but simple Martha's faith, without the reason she could have given: "If Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died."

They little know the tidal movements of national thought and feeling, who believe that they depend for existence on a few swimmers who ride their waves. It is not Leviathan that leads the ocean from continent to continent, but the ocean which bears his mighty bulk as it waits its own bubbles. It may be true of all the harrowing manifestations of human progress, how much more must it be true of those broad movements in the intellectual and spiritual domain which interest all mankind?

The antagonism of the two sections of the Union was not the work of this or that enthusiast or fanatic. It was the consequence of a movement in mass of two different forms of civilization in different directions, and the men to whom it was attributed were only those who represented it most completely, or who talked longest and loudest about it. Long before the accents of those famous statesmen referred to ever resounded in the halls of the Capitol; long before the Liberator opened its batteries, the controversy now working itself out by trial of battle, was foreseen and predicted. Washington warned his countrymen of the danger of sectional divisions, well knowing the line of cleavage that ran through the seemingly solid fabric. Jefferson foreshadowed the judgment to fall upon the land for its sin against a just God. Andrew Jackson announced a quarter of a century beforehand that the next pretext of revolution would be slavery. De Tocqueville recognized, with that penetrating insight which analyzed our institutions and conditions so keenly, that the Union was to be endangered by Slavery, not through its interests, but through the change of character it was bringing about in the people of the two sections; the same fatal change which George Mason, more than half a century before, had declared to be the most pernicious effect of the system, adding the solemn warning now fearfully justifying itself in the sight of his descendants, that "by an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities." The Virginian romancer pictured the far-off scenes of the conflict which he saw approaching as the prophets of Israel painted the coming woes of Jerusalem; and the strong iconoclast of Boston announced the very year when the curtin should rise on the yet unopened drama.

THE FULLNESS OF TIME—SECESSION.

At last in the fullness of time, the fruits of sin ripened into a sudden harvest of crime. Violence stalked into the Senate chamber, theft and perjury wound their way into the Cabinet, and, finally openly organized conspiracy, with force and arms, made burglarious entrance into a chief stronghold of the Union. That the principle which underlay these acts of fraud and violence should be irrevocably recorded with every needed sanction, it pleased God to select a chief ruler of the false government to be its Messiah to the listening world. As with Pharaoh, the Lord hardened his heart, while He opened his mouth as of old He opened that of the unwise animal ridden by cursing Balaam. Then spoke Mr. "Vice President" Stephens those memorable words which fixed forever the theory of the new social order. He first lifted a degraded barbarism to the dignity of a philosophic system. He proclaimed the gospel of eternal tyranny as the new revelation which Providence had reserved for the western Palestine. Hear, O heavens! and give ear O earth! The cornerstone of the new-born dispensation is the recognized inequality of races; not that the strong may protect the weak, as men protect women and children, but that the strong may claim the authority of Nature and of God to buy, to sell, to scourge, to hunt, to cheat out of the reward of his labor, to keep in perpetual ignorance, to blast with hereditary curses throughout all time, the bronzed foundling of the new world, upon whose darkness has dawned the star of the occidental Bethlehem!

After two years of war have consolidated the opinion of the Slave States, we read in the Richmond *Examiner*: "The establishment of the Confederacy is verily a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. For 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' we have deliberately substituted 'Slavery, Subordination, and Government.'"

With the hereditary character of the Southern people moving in one direction, and the awakened conscience of the North stirring in the other, the open conflict of opinion was inevitable, and equally inevitable its appearance in the field of national politics. For what is meant by self-government is that a man shall make his convictions of what is right and expedient regulate the community so far as his fractional share of the Government extends. If one has come to the conclusion, be it right or wrong, that any particular institution or statute is a violation of the sovereign law of God, it is to be expected that he will choose to be represented by those who share his belief, and who will in their wider sphere do all they legitimately can to get rid of the wrong in which they find themselves and their constituents involved. To prevent opinion from organizing itself under political forms, may be very desirable, but it is not according to the theory or practice of self-government. And if at last organized opinions become arrayed in hostile shape against each other, we shall find that a just war is only the last inevitable link in a chain of closely connected impulses of which the original source is in Him who gave to tender and humble and uncorrupted souls the sense of right and wrong, which, after passing through various forms, has found its final expression in the use of material force. Behind the bayonet is the lawgiver's statute, behind the statute the thinker's argument, behind the argument is the tender conscientiousness of woman—woman, the wife, the mother—who looks upon the face of God himself reflected in the unsullied soul of infancy. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies." The simplest course for the malcontent is to find fault with the order of Nature, and the Being who established it.

THE NORTH AND THE WAR.

We cannot, then, we cannot be circling inward to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of national destruction. If our borders are invaded, it is only as the spur that is driven into the courser's flank to rouse his slumbering mettle. If our property is taxed it is only to teach us that liberty is worth paying for as well as fighting for. We are pouring out the most generous blood of our youth and manhood; alas! this is always the price that must be paid for the redemption of a people. What have we to complain of, whose granaries are choking with plenty, whose streets are gay with shining robes and glittering equipages, whose industry is abundant enough to reap all its overflowing harvest, yet sure of employment and of its just reward, the soil of whose mighty valleys is an inexhaustible mine of fertility, whose mountains cover up such stores of heat and power, imprisoned in their coal measures, as would warm all the inhabitants and work all the machinery of our planet for unnumbered ages, whose rocks pour out rivers of oil, whose streams run yellow over beds of golden sand—what have we to complain of?

Have we degenerated from our English fathers, so that we cannot do and bear for our national salvation what they have done and borne, over and over again, for their form of government? Could England, in her wars with Napoleon, bear an income tax of ten per cent., and must we faint under the burden of an income tax of three per cent.? Was she content to negotiate a loan at fifty-three for the hundred, and that paid in depreciated paper, and can we talk about financial ruin with our national stocks ranging from one to eight or nine above par, and the "five-twenty" war loan eagerly taken by our own people to the amount of nearly two hundred millions, without any check to the flow of the current pressing inward against the doors of the Treasury? Except in those portions of the country which are the immediate seats of war, or liable to be made so, and which, having the greatest interest not to become border States of hostile nations, can best afford to suffer now, the state of prosperity and comfort is such as to astonish those who visit us from other countries. What are war taxes to a nation which, as we are assured on good authority, has more men worth a million now, than it had worth ten thousand dollars at the close of the Revolution—whose whole property is a hundred times, and whose commerce, inland and foreign, is five hundred times what it was then? But we need not study Mr. Stillot's pamphlet and Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, to show us what we know well enough—that so far from having occasion to tremble in fear of our impending ruin, we must rather blush for our material prosperity. For the multitudes who are unfortunate enough to be taxed for a million or more, of course we must feel deeply, at the same time suggesting that the more largely they report their incomes to the tax-gatherer, the more consolation they will find in the feeling that they have served their country. But—let us say it plainly—it will not hurt our people to be taught that there are other things to be cared for besides money making and money spending; that the time has come when manhood must assert itself by brave deeds and noble thoughts; when womanhood must assume its most sacred office, "to warn, to comfort," and, if need be, "to command" those whose services their country calls for. This Northern section of the land has become a great variety-shop, of which the Atlantic cities are the long extended counter. We have grown rich for what? To put gilt bands on coachmen's hats? To sweep the foul-sidewalks with the heaviest silks that the toiling artisans of France can send us? To look through plate-glass windows, and pity the brown soldiers,—or sneer at the black ones?—to reduce the speed of trotting horses a second or two below its old maximum? To color meerschaums? To flaunt in laces, and sparkle in diamonds? To dredge our maidens' hair with gold-dust?—to float through life the passive shuttlecocks of fashion, from the avenues to the beaches, and back again from the beaches to the avenues? Was it for this that the broad domain of the Western hemisphere was kept so long unvisited by civilization?—for this, that Time the father of empires unbound the virgin zone of this youngest of his daughters, and gave her, beautiful in the long veil of her forests, to the rude embrace of the adventurous Colonist? All this is what we see around us, now—now, while we are actually fighting this great battle, and supporting this great load of indebtedness. Wait till the diamonds go back to the Jews of Amsterdam; till the plate-glass window bears the fatal announcement, "For Sale," or "To Let;" till the voice of our Miriam is obeyed, as she sings:

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyonn looms!"
Till the gold-dust is combed from the golden locks, and hoarded to buy bread; till the fast-driving youth smokes his clay pipe on the platform of the horse car; till the music grinders cease because none will pay them; till there are no peaches in the windows at twenty-four dollars a dozen, and no heaps of bananas and pine apples selling at the street corners; till the ten-flounced dress has but three flounces, and it is felony to drink champaign; wait till these changes show themselves, the signs of deeper wants, the preludes of exhaustion and bankruptcy; then let us talk of the Mosleistom; but till then, let us not be cowards with our purses, while brave men are emptying their hearts upon the earth for us; let us not whine over our imaginary ruin, while the reversed current of circling events is carrying us further and further, every hour, beyond the influence of the great falling which was born of our wealth, and of the deadly sin which was our fatal inheritance!

CAUSELESS FEARS.

There are those who profess to fear that our Government is becoming a mere irresponsible tyranny. If there are any who really believe that our present Chief Magistrate intends to found a dynasty for himself and family,—that a *coup d' etat* is in preparation by which he is to become ABRAHAM THE FIRST, DEI GRATIA,—they cannot have duly pondered his letter of June 12th, in which he unbosoms himself with the simplicity of a rustic lover called upon by an anxious parent to explain his intentions. The force of his argument is not at all injured by the homeliness of his illustrations. The American people are not much afraid that their liberties will be usurped. An army of legislators is not very likely to throw away its political privileges, and the idea of a despotism resting on an open ballot-box, is like that of Bunker Hill Monument built on the waves of Boston Harbor. We know pretty nearly how much sincerity there is in the fears so clamorously expressed, and how far they are found in company with uncompromising hostility to the armed enemies of the nation. We have learned to put a true value on the services of the watch-dog who bays the moon but does not bite the thief!

THE MAN THAT HINDERS AND THE MAN THAT HELPS.

The men who are so busy holy-stoning the quarter-deck, while all hands are wanted to keep the ship afloat, can no doubt show spots upon it that would be very unsightly in fair weather. No thoroughly loyal man, however, need suffer from any arbitrary exercise of power, such as emergencies always give rise to. If any half-loyal man forgets his code of half-decencies and half-duties so far as to become obnoxious to the peremptory justice which takes the place of slower forms in all centers of conflagration, there is no sympathy for him among the soldiers who are risking their lives for us; perhaps there is even more satisfaction than when an avowed traitor is caught and punished. For of all men who are loathed by generous natures, such as fill the ranks of the armies of the Union, none are so thoroughly loathed as the man who contrive to keep just within the limits of the law, while their whole conduct provokes others to break it; whose patriotism consists in stopping an inch short of treason, and whose political morality has for its safeguard a just respect for the jailor and the hangman! The simple cure for all possible injustice a citizen is like to suffer at the hands of a government which in its need and haste must of course commit many errors, is to take care to do nothing that will directly or indirectly help the enemy or hinder the Government in carrying on the war. When the clamor against usurpation and tyranny comes from citizens who can claim this negative merit, it may be listened to. When it comes from those who have done what they could to serve their country, it will receive the attention it deserves.

Doubtless there may prove to be wrongs which demand righting, but the pretense of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a figment which its contrivers laugh over among themselves. Do the citizens of Harrisburg, or of Philadelphia, quarrel to-day about the strict legality of an executive act meant in good faith for their protection against the invader? We are all citizens of Harrisburg, all citizens of Philadelphia, in this hour of their peril, and with the enemy at work in our own harbors we begin to understand the difference between a good and bad citizen; the man that helps and the man that hinders; the man who, while the pirate is in sight, complains that our anchor is dragging in his mud, and the man who violates the proprieties like our brave Portland brothers, when they jumped on board the first steamer they could reach, cut her cable, and bore down on the Corsair, with a habeas corpus act that lodged twenty buccaneers in Fort Preble before sunset!

NINE months ago, in his speech to the Mississippi Legislature, Jeff. Davis declared that *"the Confederacy must stand or fall by the defense of the river."* It has not been able to defend the river;—therefore, it falls.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, of Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDING, corner of Funk 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. Your presence is respectfully invited. jy11:1t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOOK OUT FOR HAMBLIN'S TROUPE, at MASONIC HALL, TUESDAY NIGHT. Admission, 25 cents. jy10:2t

NOTICE.
DEPUT Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh Pa., July 7, 1863.
Merchants who have on file from this office for the delivery of Picks Shovels, Spades, Lumber and Axes will please present their accounts as soon as practicable.
O. ELY, Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.
jy8:4t

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

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. BLACKBURN, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1863. jy1:6t

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Pittsburgh, May 20th, 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.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12th, 1863.
jy2:3t

SIR: Give notice that subscriptions will be received for Five-Twenty bonds at par, during July, and no longer, unless the time be again extended by direction of the Secretary. Very respectfully,
E. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.
To C. W. RATCHLER, Dep. Comptr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy6:1w

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 this road due January 1st, 1863, will present them for payment.
E. C. ORR, Treasurer.
jy1:2w

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, July 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Allegheny Insurance Co have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2 50) per share out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after Monday, the 13th inst.
D. M. SIMES, Secretary.
jy7:3t

DELMONICO.—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.
W M MANSELL, President.
jy7:2w

DIVIDEND.—The stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge Co. (at Sand 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 A. BOLLMAN, Treasurer.
jy4:2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A good second hand Cylinder Boiler, about 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. Inquire of
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
jy11 339 Liberty street.

WANTED—A few good CARPENTERS, to whom the best wages will be given.
J. M. & C. MAXWELL & Co.,
jy11:1w Jackson street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.—300 shares of the Stock of the Columbia Oil Company. Inquire of
H. B. SELLERS, 115 Fifth st.
jy10:2t

TWO COFFER STILLS FOR SALE.
A. BALLOU,
jy11:3t 146 Water street.

HAVING TAKEN OUT THE PROPER LICENSES, I am now prepared to furnish any number of
SUBSTITUTES TO DRAFTED MEN.
M. K. HOLAN,
jy11:1t Fourth st., 1st door above Smithfield.

GAZETTE ROUTE FOR SALE—The best route on the EVENING GAZETTE will be sold low, the reason for carrier being ill, and unable to attend to it. It embraces the whole of the Fifth and Sixth Wards. Inquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE, between 3 and 6 o'clock p. m., or at the News depot, 710 Penn street, between 6 and 9 p. m.
G. W. REYNOLDS, Carrier.
jy11:1t

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in the township, one-half mile from Millbank station, on the 4th day of July, a GREY MARE, 10 or 12 years old, about 16 hands high; has collar marks, &c. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.
COURRAD TAUBT.
jy11:2t

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The fine new steamer ROWLAND, Capt. Jas. Rhodes or, will leave as above THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 4 p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.
jy11

STARCH.—500 boxes Madison starch in store and for sale low by the make in quantities, by the agents.
SCHOMAKER & LANG.

FOUNDRY FLOUR.—30 barrels low grade Flour, suitable for foundry purposes. For sale cheap, by
SCHOMAKER & LANG.

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF for sale by
G. J. TOWNSEND,
jy11 No. 18 Fourth street, near Liberty.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—49 bbls. Livingston's Steam Mill, now landing from steamer Oil City, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy11

LARD OIL—8 bbls. Refined now landing and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy11

EGGS—5 bbls. Fresh, by express;
CHEESE—10 boxes Cream;
HAY RAKES—200 dozen;
HORSE RAKES—30 complete;
Received and for sale by
H. SIDDLE,
jy8 193 Liberty street.

200 BBS. W. B. CHEESE;
200 bxs. common dairy do;
60 " prime Cream & Hamburg, in store;
Also, 100 " do do Cream, to arrive;
60 bbls. Apples, sun-dried, prime;
For sale at low prices, by
WEBB & WILKINSON,
jy8 237 Liberty street.

STORAGE—For Crude and Refined Petroleum. An excellent cellar, very cool, capacity 2,000 barrels.
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
jy8:6t 68 and 70 Water street.

TO LET—A Cottage with five rooms, close to the Railroad station, at Sewickleyville. Possession given immediately.
Apply on the premises.
J. L. CARNAGHAN.
jy8:3t

GREASE—20 bbls. prime grease on hand and for sale by
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
jy8 68 and 70 Water street.

GREASE—40 bbls. in store and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Another large lot of the best, cheapest and most elegant
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Are offered in this market, at prices from 50 cents upwards, have been received at
HUNT'S,
Masonic Hall, Fifth Street,
jy11

JUST ARRIVED
AT
98 Market Street,
A very large assortment of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, GAITERS, BALMORALS, and SLIPPERS. Also, MENS', BOYS' and YOUTHS' CALF BOOTS, BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS, which will be sold at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city. Call and be convinced. Remember, at
BORLANDS',
98 MARKET STREET,
jy11 2D DOOR FROM FIFTH.

ELIZABETH FEMALE SEMINARY,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
[CHARTERED IN 1857.]
REV. B. M. KERR, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. M. A. KERR, Associate Principal.
Miss SARAH S. INGLIS, Teacher of Instrumental Music and Ornamental Branches.
The next session will commence TUESDAY, September 1st, 1863.
TERMS—Per Session, 5 mos., (20 weeks,) one-half in advance:
Boarding.....$50 00
DAY SCHOLARS:
Preparatory Class.....$ 8 00
Junior Class.....10 00
Senior Class.....12 00
For further particulars send for circular.
Address the Principal, or
DR. JOHN H. SHAFFER,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
jy11:3t&od

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large Lot in Sharpsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railway, five miles from Pittsburgh, on which there is a good dwelling house of 10 rooms; also several other houses, all built of brick. A well of good water in the yard, plenty of good fruit, and convenient to Churches and School Houses.
For particulars address or call on
O. P. GILLIAM,
Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pa.
jy10:6t&2t

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 3,000 Horse-power, 4,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 2,000 tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse power, 2,000 tons.
ANGLIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 2,000 tons.
The magnificent steamship ADRIATIC will sail from Liverpool, via Galway, to New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New York, payable in gold or the currency:
First Cabin.....$175 00 Steerage.....$35 00
Second Cabin.....$ 140 00
For passage apply at the office of the Agents,
CABEL & WEALE, 23 Broadway.
WILLIAM JONES, Managers.
or, D. O'NEILL,
jy10:1yrs Exchange Chronicle Building, No. 79 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SKINNAWAY'S PIANOS
received the *FIRST CLASS PREMIUM MEDAL*, at the World's Fair, London, 1862.
Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving.
Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at
H. KLEBER & BRO'S,
aug2 No. 69 Fifth street.

JULY LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
One 7 octave, rosewood case, round corners, with moulding, carved music desk, iron frame, made by Hanks, Baltimore.....$125 00
One 6½ octave, rosewood case, round front corners, with carved tablet, made by Stodart, New York.....140 00
One 6½ octave, mahogany, fluted corners, made by Traver & Ramsey, N. Y.....140 00
One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners, iron frame, made by Chickering.....125 00
One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners, made by Gilbert, Boston.....120 00
One 6 octave, mahogany, square corners, made by Wilkins & Newhall.....120 00
One 6 octave, mahogany, square corners, made by Gilbert, Boston.....120 00
One 6 octave, rosewood, square corners, made by Gronsdon & Lilly, N. Y.....120 00
One 6 octave, mahogany, square corners, made by Chickering.....120 00
One 6 octave German Piano.....75 00
One 6 octave German Piano.....50 00
For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
jy8 81 Wood street.

A DJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, at No. 43, June Term, 1863, I will expose to public Sale or Outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1863, the following Real Estate, the property of James M. Foster, late of Fitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, to wit:
All those two certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, being lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Hon. Wm. Porter's plan of lots in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, Pittsburgh, each having a front on Tunnelhill street of twenty-six feet (26 ft.) and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred and twenty-nine feet and nine inches, (129 ft. 9 in.) to Vine street.
Also, All those other certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, being lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in the Hon. Wm. Porter's plan of lots, each having a front on Vine street of twenty feet, (20 ft.) and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred and twenty feet, (120 ft.) to an alley twenty-five feet wide.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from date of sale.
S. D. W. GILL,
jy10:3t&w3t Attorney for Administratrix.

U. S. FLAGS.
LARGE FLAGS,
Suitable for
Houses, Poles, Fortifications, &c.,
MADE OF THE BEST BUNTING.
ALSO,
SILK AND SMALL FLAGS,
FOR COMPANIES,
AT THE PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE P. O.
jy9

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT UP THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—Mr. Benson Thompson having made arrangements to run a regular line of Freight Boats on the Allegheny River, between Kittanning and Gray's Ferry, in connection with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, goods destined to those points will be received until further notice at the A. V. R. R. Depot, on Fifth street, and forwarded with regularity and despatch at customary rates.
F. WRIGHT,
Superintendent A. V. R. R.
Pittsburgh, July 8th, 1863. jy9:1w

LARD OIL.—150 bbls. No. 1;
25 do do No. 2;
On hand and for sale by
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
jy9 68 and 70 Water street.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
To close out our
SUMMER STOCK.
To avoid carrying over any portion of our SUMMER STOCK, we have determined to
Reduce Prices to Suit a Point
As will make it an object with purchasers to BUY.
Our stock is now quite full, fresh purchases having been lately added. We are also in daily receipt of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS
By Express, so that customers may rely on finding almost everything they need in our line.
Merchants and Dealers who buy for Cash
Will find our prices as low as in any Eastern house.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jy11 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

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, AND HEADDRESS, 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

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.
jy10
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 Lawn Wool.
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS!
jy8

COUNTRY STORKEEPERS AND RETAIL DEALERS, of the city and neighboring towns, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of
TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, HOSIERY & GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, BRUSHES, LACE GOODS, HEAD-DRESSES & MITS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, HAIR AND SUN UMBRELLAS, BUTTONS, WHEELING, 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 submit a call from all buyers, assured that with our facilities of Position we can give them bargains in the quality and prices of our goods.
D. S. MACRUM, R. G. GLYDE.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
75 MARKET STREET,
Between Fourth and the Diamond.
jy7
WE ARE SELLING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Notions, &c.,
Macrum & Glyde,
75 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
jy6
McCOLLISTER & BARR,
102 WOOD STREET, four doors from Fifth,
Are closing out their large and very choice stock of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
At the very lowest cash prices. Call and see for yourselves.
jy10
POTATOES.—75 barrels Prime Rose for sale by
JOHN D. MARTIN,
jy10 81D.

DRY GOODS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET,
Jobbers and Retailers of
TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES, GENTS' SHIRTS,
RIBBONS, RUCHES, COLLARS, TIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, TAPES,
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.
mr7:3m&6m

NEW GOODS!
REDUCED PRICES!
FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP
DRY GOODS
Just received at
LANE, FABOY & CO.'S,
188 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
jy11:3w

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