

The Union as it was:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

Democratic State Ticket. AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County. SURVEYOR GENERAL. JAMEN P. BARR, Allegheny County.

THE THING IS WORKING. The Dayton Empire, alluding to the rapid increase of negroes in that part of Ohio, gives us the following: "In one shop in this city, there are fou

negro blacksmiths. In a certain glue fac tory all the hands are negroes.

A white man making one dollar a day, running a stationary engine in a certain carpenter's shop, had to leave to make room for a contraband at eighty cents per

Our Ohio cotemporary dwells upon these facts with spirit and indignation, but before six months roll around it will be come used to them; and, if we are not egre giously mistaken "eighty cents" per day will be quite acceptable to any mechanic whose labor is reduced to competition with that of runaway or contraband negroes. In the Southern counties of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, there are hundreds of these contrabands now receiving the sum of "eighty" cents a day fortheir services. Up as far as Dauphin county, wherein is located the Capital of our State, this runaway labor has crowded out free white, and free negro labor too. In and around Harrisburg, there are several hundred contrabands, some of whom are laboring in the field for twenty-five cents per day. We have heard of one philanthropic Abolitionist, living a short distance from Harrisburg, who had a number of blacks engaged at the liberal sum of ter cents (the Buchanan standard,) per day, and after he could use them no longer, and fearing that they would become a but then to him, he, one fine morning, announced to them that their masters were after them, and in that tender and sympathetic manner, our Abolition pecksniff, after robbing the poor wretches of their

son. Wherever you find a snittling, eadaverous, lean and hungry looking dyspeptic, turning up his pious eyes, lamenting the condition of the slave, you may per centage in proportion to the borrow-er's necessities. The greatest scoundrels are always the greatest professors; and are of men, in the exercise of our duty and constitutional rights, and with the de-sire of upholding instead of weakening the the meanest creatures we have ever seen just powers of our Government, and anx-are professed philanthropists. The hardest lous to unite all men, without regard to masters, the cruelest landlords, and the meanest men on this side of perdition are your canting philanthropists. They are loud in the advocacy of every eutopian scheme of charity which costs nothing, but the cries of widows and orphans in their own hearing, receives no response from their stony and bloodless hearts. Their cold, glassy eyes are full of speculation, but no pity; and, when beggary and poverty sue to them for alms, they inva-

If it were possible to ascertain the facts, it would be found that those who are monsters as we have described. Free the slaves and they mud in this class their at the ats. They will not go to war, nor will they contribute to assist others to go; the widows and orphans of dead patriots they shun as if they were lepers, and their only aim in advocating the war, even with words, is, not to restore their country, but to set free four millions of poor wretches, who, after being free, would

est and most merciless oppressors. OUR PLATFORM.

The plain, open and-patriotic platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, adopted at our late State Convention, is noticed in yesterday's Pittsburgh Gazette, but that and deserve and receive our highest admi paper quotes but three of the resolutions composing it, and upon these it remarks as follows:

associates—who are waging the horrible the Constitution.

11. That we hold sacred, as we do all the country with the best blood of her other parts of that instrument, the follow-

This paragraph is simply one huge, unblushing falsehood, no more nor less; and the knave who penned it lied merely for the Constitution known as the Bill of the love of lying. Our platform evinces Rights.) no "intolerance" except to Northern Abolition and Southern Secession traitors. It denounces both and pledges the Democracy of the State to the support of the dicial process, in States where such process Government until rebellion is entirely is unobstructed, but by Executive order, crushed and the Union restored. The object of the Convention was to save our Government from the open efforts of Southern rebels and the no less dangerous machinations of Northern traitors, who have for years been laboring for a dissolution of the Union.

Not Killed.

Many persons that at first were reported to have been killed in the late battles turn out to be still living. Among these is Maior General McCall, who is a prisoner at Richmond. It is understood that he is not wounded. This intelligence will be received with joy throughout this State. General McCall has suffered much with neuralgia body, and fourteen majority of all present. McCall has sunered much with neurages body, and nourteen majority of an present, lately, and was all with it during the heart voted for straight out Democratic resoluties. Four acceptive days of fighting aggregated the malady, and it was probably while suffering from it and from exhaustion while suffering from it and from exhaustion the people.—Milwaukie News. that he was captured.

The radical abolitionists are evidently preparing for an unrelenting warfare upon the President, unless he adopts their infernal schemes for emancipation. Jacthe Senate of the United States, that thickheaded fanatic, Chandler of Michigan, in a fury of rage, while alluding to our late pattles on the Peninsula, let loose as fol-

"He (Chandler) introduced a resolution which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing this great army of the Potomac; and the criminal is either Abnaham Lin-coln or Geo. B. McClellan—there is no third man at all. The criminal should, in his judgment, not only be deprived of his office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The nation has been disgraced by this division of the army of the Potomac, and E. M. Stanton always was op-

The slap at McClellan here is only inended to give emphasis to the onslaught on the President; because it is notorious that the General protested against having his forces taken from him, at the period alluded to. It is hardly probable that he suggested his own humiliation, although he, unlike Fremont, patiently bore with In addition to this Senatorial stab at the President, we have the following from the New York Evening Post, the ablest of the radical abolition papers in the country. Filling up the army from all "classes and ranks " means, of course, the arming

of negroes. Says the Post: "It is now fourteen months since Mr. Seward—so little perception had he of the nature of this war—predicted that it would be ended in sixty days. The Administration appears, by its acts, to have put full faith in his haleyon words. We have had for a year, on the Potomac, the finest army that could be raised in the civilized world —an army no less than two hundred and thirty thousand strong-well equipped, well fed, well supplied with every materia engaged in harvesting, but there are none of the art of warfare; but it has been allowed to be frittered away by idleness, by disease, by battle under adverse circumstances, and by military incompetency in

stances, and by military incompetency in a thousand shapes.

"Mr. Lincoln, then, we repeat, mus: open his eyes without a 'moment's delay to the exigency. Three things are more imperative than all others; First, he must dismiss every leading agent who is imbecile or slothful on the spot; second, he must infuse unity of design and energy of purpose into his entire Cabinet, and not allow the members of it to devise inconsistent policies; and, thirdly, he must recruit his cies; and, thirdly, he must recruit his armies from all classes and ranks as fast as they can be filled up, without fear of the

bretheren in Pennsylvania, held a Convention at their State capital, on the 4th. the causes of it, Southern Secession and Northern Abolition. The following is a condensed account of their proceed-

their former party associations, who agree with us in opinion, and to treat all loyal men who honestly differ from us with becoming respect, do hereby declare our own opinions and those of our constituents as

follows:

Resolved 1. That the Democracy are for the Union.

2. The Abolitionists alone are forcing party issues on the country.
3. Denounces the Abolitionists for criticising the President and the conserva-

tives. 4. Condemns the letter of John Anriably refer them to the overseers of the drew, Governor of Massachusetts, to the

5. Is in favor of meting out merited legal punishment to the plotters of rebellion. it would be found that those who are but opposes confiscation as unconstitu-loudest in their wailings over slavery and tional and likely to irritate the South: in favor of its emancipation, are such and opposes emancipation as unphilanthropic.
6. That, entertaining these views, we cannot too strongly condemn the refusal of our General Assembly to prohibit, by law, the immigration of negroes into this

7. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect for the opinions of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and

unjust.
8. That the unparalleled frauds and find in these heartless fanatics their mean- peculations upon the Government, reveal ed by the investigating committees, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemna-

tion of every honest man and friend of the country, and call for the severest punishment prescribed by the laws.

9. That the patriotism, courage an 9. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies have never been exceeded in the history of the world

ration and gratitude. 10. That while we will, as heretofore discourage all mere factious opposition to the Administration, and will continue to

other parts of that instrument, the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States:

(Here follow all those amendments to

12. That we view with indignation as alarm the illegal and unconstitutiona seizure and imprisonment, for alleged po-litical offenses, of our citizens, without ju-

THE REACTION IN WISCONSIN .- At the commencement of the late session of the Assembly, the Democrats were in a minority by six or eight votes. At the close of the session, a majority of the entire

One Day Later from Richmond. REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

> &c., &c.,

From the Richmond Whig. June 28.

We are without the information we expected to possess and to impart to our readers this morning, of the operations

Courter thus describes den. I free and his same is placed upon lands, horses, moneys at interest, &c. The only tax paid by these stocks is for State purposes. This and ink sketch, as he appeared to me is made higher than on other property, on during a brief interview. He is over six From the Richmond Whig, June 28. readers this morning, of the operations yesterday in front of this city. The authorities exclude all reporters from the lines of the army, and afford no intelligence to the press, though the whole country is almost breathless with anxiety to know what is transpiring—though a battle has been raging nearly all day within bearing.

We only know that the fire was resumed and ink sketch, as he appeared to me during a brief interview. He is over six feet in height, with a frame to match, full but not portly, and straight as an Indian. His carriage is marked with dignity, grace and gentleness, and every motion bespecaks the attitude of a well-bred gentleman. He has a large Websterian head, covered with a growth of thick, white hair, a high, broad, intellectual forehead, florid face, no beard, and a mouth among whose latent smiles you never fail to discover the iron will that surmounts all obstacles.

before day on the other side of the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville, and that by night the enemy had been driven Southward, down the Chickahominy, a distance of three or four miles. The firing, when-ever they stood their ground, was heavy; or they stood their ground, was heavy; but this generally was not for long periods. Their falling back was, for the most part orderly; and they succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. Some great of their dead and wounded. Some great of their dead and wounded. Some great of their dead and wounded wounded when the profit of their dead and wounded wounded when the profit of their dead and wounded wounded when the profit of their dead and wounded wounded when the profit of their dead and wounded when the profit of the profi ix or eight pleces of artillery were wrested latitude, from the mountains of the north from them, and the usual amount of small arms, knapsacks, overcoats, &c., were found strewn along the line of retreat.— stead fitted with the best and stronges. They evidently seek to avoid a general enthat loving mothers, wives and sister. They evidently seek to avoid a general engagement, whether with the hope of reincorcements, or with the view of drawing us on to their strongest position, or from sheer cowardice, it is impossible to say.

Our forces engaged yesterday were divisions under command of Stonewall Jackston, Longstreet, and the two Hills. Our in black—full citizen's dress, with beaver that and frock rearts some in home seven scanty information does not enable us to hats and frock coats; some in home-spun say whether the forces on this side of the drab; some in gray, blue and streaked;

We doubt it any community in the world | shirt-collar and a pair of spurs. ever exhibited more composure under similar circumstances than was exhibited by the people of Richmond yesterday while the battle was progressing near the city, the result of which was to determine whether they were to be slaves or freemen. o excitement was visible anywhere.

after robbing the poor wretches of their labor got clear of them forever.

Here we have a practical illustration of the meanness and the workings of Abolitionism. It is a simple compound of treachery, hypocrisy, meanness and treason. Wherever you find a spittling, ear their State capital, on the 4th, at some of the corners of main streets, and some of the corners of main streets, and who have wealthy parents, and who have not the wounded were brought in, there were form the duties of a true man and as odier. They are pert, insolent and impudent: they would be abolitionists, or be support of the government to cidents, there was nothing to indicate that the "great battle" for the right of self-directly and some of the corners of main streets, and who have wealthy parents, and who have not the wounded were brought in, there were form the duties of a true man and as odier. They are port, insolent and impudent: they would be abolitionists, or be support of the government to cidents, there was nothing to indicate that the "great battle" for the right of self-directly and about the hospitals, when the wounded were brought in, there were diversed to any other the duties of a true man and as odier. They are pert, insolent and impudent: they would be abolitionists, or be support of the given the duties of a true man and as odier. They are pert, insolent and impudent: they would be abolitionary of their bloody and brutal ideas?—

They are pert, insolent and impudent: they would be abolitionary of the part of the self-directly and a solider. They are pert, insolent and impudent: they would be abolitionary of the part of the duties of a true be sure that he will, for gain, not only oppress the negro but the white man; and if he has money to loan, he will raise him per centage in proportion to the borrow-er's necessities. The greatest scoundrals dark. The people of Richmond acted well yesterday, and should, as we doubt not they will, maintain their philosophical

> Rebel News from the Southwest From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of the 3d alt., we obtain the following highly inesting summary of Southern news:

The Defences of the State. We learn with no little degree of satis faction from the Mississippian that Gen. Van Dorn has superceeded Gen. Lovell in command of the forces at Vicksburg. The stationed at his place. Under these two chieffains we doubt not the defence of the State will be made thorough and complete. The experience, energy, zeal, and activity of Gen. Ruggles, combined with a profound sagacity, fit him peculiarly for active duty in the field. Having been among the first to secede from the old army, and the content of the Confederacy be less not to be seen the condition of the content of the Confederacy be less not to be seed the condition of the Confederacy be less not to leave the third the content of the Confederacy be less not to leave of absence of the English officers, have expired, and consequently their return — Phil. Domirer. hen, we feel somewhat reassured that our

people may rely upon their security from any formidable movement of the enemy upon this portion of the State.

Seven of the parties engaged in stealing the engine and train in Northern Georgia, a few weeks since, were hnng at Atlanta on the 18th ult. Twenty-eight Union men, citizens of

sippi.
The Richmond papers state that two The Richmond papers state that two Confederate partisan rangers were recently hanged by the Federals in Northwestern Virginia. They counsel retailistion.

Virginia. They counsel retaliation.
The Federal flag ship Hartford, together with a number of mortar and gunboats, passed Bayou Sara on the morning of the Iney evince an intolerance of the Anti-Slavery feeling of their Northern fellow-citizens, verging on the Satanic, while they cannot hide their traitorous sympathies for those men—their former political associates—who are waging the saturation, and will continue to give our earnest support to all proper passed Bayou Sara on the morning of the will make all the allowances that the necessities of the case require of good citibut brought Gen. Prentise and other than brought Gen. that brought Gen. Prentiss and other Yan-kee prisoners up the Alabama river, a tew days ago, actually refused to let the pris-oners cut at the first table, to the exclusion passengers—there not being room -whereupon Prentiss became in-

to death! When he succeeds, one ration of corn and bacon will be saved to the

dignant and threatened to starve himself

Refugees and Prisoners. Monday last, says the Abingdon Virgin-ian, of the 18th ult., a cavalcade of twenty seizure and imprisonment, for alleged political offenses, of our citizens, without judicial process, in States where such process is unobstructed, but by Executive order, by telegraph or otherwise, and call upon all who uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to unite with us in denouncing and repelling such flagrant violation of the State and Federal Constitutions and tyrannical infraction of the rights and

while Col. Fitch was on his way up White river, with two fregiments for the nelief of Curtis, preceded by two gunboats, he was brought to a halt by a Confederate battery at St. Charles. One shot from the battery boat, and another entered the magazine, causing an explosion, which shivered the boat to atoms, killing and wounding all but twelve out of one hundred and seventy five men on board.

"A signal flag from one of the boats was mistaken by the troops manning the battery for a flag of trace. A force was in consequence successfully landed from the transports, who took the battery in the

ABOLITION WAR ON THE Interesting Southern News. rear, capturing it, together with some forty prisoners. The battery consisted of some prisoners. The battery consisted of some sight guns, manned by seventy men. We hope soon to be able to announce that Generals Hindman and Roane have given Colonel Fitch such a drubbing as they recently administered to Curtis.

A Picturesque Army.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier thus describes Gen. Price and his

Courier thus describes Gen. Price and his lief taxes, while the whole burden of the

will that surmounts all obstacles.

The army of Gen. Price is made up of the extray of Gen. Tree is made up of the extremes. It is a heterogeneous mixture of all human compounds, and represents in its various elements every condition of Western life. There are the old will any one say that is fair? Then let the issue be made immediately, and let no one vote for the candidate opposed to the remedying of this wrong.

Yours, &c., west to the pampas of Mexico. Every man has come from his home stead fitted with the best and stronger say whether the forces on this side of the Chickahominy were engaged yesterday.

The casualties are not believed to be heavy, though quite a number of wounded have been brought to this city. To-day (Saturday) will probably witness a general and decisive battle. We have no fear of the Waire who used to work making but his list. Major, who used to wear nothing but

> A Kick at "Young" Secesh. A correspondent of the Grennda Appeal pitches into General Heauregard to pelling newspaper correspondents. He

It is believed by some that Gen. Beau-Men, women, and children, except those who were ministering to the wounded solutions, were engaged in their daily pursuits, most waspish officer in the army, or by or promenaded the streets as usual. No some one of the swarm of gandy butterflies levity was observed, but each countenance who bask in the smlight of his presencebetokened a calm reliance on the favor of God, the justice of our cause, and the valor whose merits have not been duty appreciations of the European powers employed armies from all classes and ranks as fast as they can be filled up, without fear of the mean and miserable brawlers."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO.

The Democracy of Ohio, like their bretheren in Pennsylvania, held a Conyention at their State capital, on the 4th, anxious to hear the latest reports from the state capital, on the 4th, anxious to hear the latest reports from the sum of our cause, and the valor of our troops. This stoical equantinity is a characteristic of the Richamond people, when independent writers of the day. The table prejuded by the independent writers of the day. The characters to whom I all the are the bane of the army. There is hardly a general officer in the service who who is not surrounded by a multitude of volunteer aids, with whip and spur, (the latest style of riding,) who follow in the train of their chiefs like a comet, and who souther can safely undergo the heat of our troops. The target the day the independent writers of the day. The table prejuded by strangers in their colonies under the equator, but on this head Gen. Hunter is hardly a general officer in the service who who is not surrounded by a multitude of voluntee hour's ride of the city. There was one other variation from the general aspect of the streets which deserves a passing notice. It was the absence from the sidewalks of the tinselled 'officers' and absences from think they are required to exercise their

Statement of a Refugee from Rich-Washington, June 6, -Dr. D. G. Oli

cer, formerly of Grant county, Wis., re-cently of Holly Springs, Miss., who was impressed into the rebel service at the urgeon in the rebel army, reached here day. He had persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the rebecommand of the forces at Vicksburg. The department, as we understand it, assigned to his immediate command, embraces all with wounded to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the existing and Alabama is assigned to Gen. Ruggles, now stationed at his place. Under these two chieffains we doubt not the defence of the counters be the presentatives of the family, to be held in London about the middle of the present month, on business of vital importance to themselves as claim-

population of the South, between the we believe, lost an hour from duty since the war commenced. He is deservedly popular with his command, whose confidence he has to an unlimited extent.

Underthis new disposition of our forces, the way find commenced that was the commenced that we have the commence get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy. Dr. Oliver has been in Rich mond for the last two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully two hundred and fifty thousand. They admit a loss of twenty-five thousand in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what is termed half rations, by which is meant only the substantials, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of

bacon, rice, and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores, that Marion county, Alabama, have been arrested and taken to Columbus, Missis sippi.

Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the Federal forces cutting off communicoffee, of whisky is pretty well exhausted. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out three hundred thousand additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops should be promptly furnished the rebel game would be promptly ended. They exhausted their resources for soldiers, and would be enabled to control during the control of the c would be enabled to contend against a

fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that the call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, but that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up.

Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserve, but by retreats in the

is not with reserve, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle, regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out and tire down the troops under McClellan. It is seldom that the same regiments have been allowed to engage twice in the same battle.

The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Righmand except. The genuine article, prepared by the original inventor, J. M. Lindsey, for sale, wholesale and retail, by SIMON JOHNSTON, je39 Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts. their available troops at Richmond, except so much of Beauregard's army as stopped tion of the State and Federal Constitutions and tyrannical infraction of the rights and liberties of American citizens; and that the people of this State cannot safely, and will not, submit to have the freedom of the press, the two essential bulwarks of civil liberty, put down by unwarranted and despotic exertion of hower.

of the guards, took seventeen prisoners, and the guards and sent the balance scampering through at Charleston, and about thirty-five thousand of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land. They admit that the recent movement of General while Col. Fitch was on his way up White the recent movement of General McClellan was a masterly stroke of policy, and that his present nosition is infinitely / THE SPRINGS AT HOME.

Taxing of Bank

Steamers for Charleston, S.C.

New York, July 8.—Advices from Nas-Sau to the 28th ult state that the steamers Herald and Mentor, Bahama, Tumbal, Emilie and Leopold, were in port for

these taxes.

Will any one say that is fair? Then le wote for the came and medying of this wrong.

FARMER. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun,

WASHINGTON, July 6. rming the Negroes at the South-Plaus of the Abolitionists. The Debate in the House-Employment of

Segroes a Necessity. Yesterday in the House was what some t the abolitionists term the greatest day ever seen in Congress. To use a favorite phrase of the Tribune, it was a "field day." Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, aided by Sedgwick and Given, of New York, made seed to be to be scattered, postage free, as a great lectioneering document. Stevens said that he should long since have introduced a bill for arming the negroes, but the govnment was not up to such a neasure. and then the scheme would have been denounced by the Democracy and by the old whigs, (who were now democrats,) and by the border State men, as an "abolition measure." He was for arming the ne. groes as the army advanced-for setting free the slaves, and for dividing the heri age in lands of the rebels among the sol

To save the lives of our kindred o the North, he would put the negroes in the fore front of the battle, which means that he would make the slain negroes th epanlements or breastworks f oldiery. Mr. Sedgwick read a statemer Mr. Mallory stated that the Secretary of War had publicly stated to him that he not only had not authorized the arming of negro regiments, but he had arrested a person for essaying it. Mr. Stevens ex pressed surprise at the written discla of the Secretary to that effect, as he had understood him differentyl in several conversations. He thought that there was some disingeniousness in the matter. He took issue with the administration on the point, and said that the rebellion could never be suppressed except upon his programme.

Mr. Stevens was not alone a year ago in

saving the same thing without the condi tion that he now annexes. eginning of the war, and since the battle eginning of the war, and since the battle Bull Run has been acting as Assistant Princes and English Officers. It is perfectly understood that the rea

ons for the departure of the French Government, but was compelled to do so on Tuesday last. He was detailed in tirely personal, and do not relate to the have expired, and consequently their turn. - Phil. Inquirer.

Fourth of July in Boston.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of our na tional independence was observed with the usual honors and patriotic observances. G. T. Curtis delivered a very long and quite a conservative oration in the Academy of Music. Patriotic speeches were also made at a civic dinner in Faneuil Hall; a regatta on Charles river also took place. Balloon ascensions, with magnificent fire-works, were let off in the evening This constituted the general programme of the day. The weather was Everything passed off quietly and plea

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Further Fereign Items.

REBEL STEAMER WRECKED

de., de., de.

Charleston, and the steamer Minna, for England. Also five steamers, names un-

The rebel steamer Cecile was totally wrecked on Abaco. Part of her cargo was saved, including six brass guns, marked Vienna. The rebel steamers Nashville and Kate sailed on the 21st ult. for New Inlet, N. C., but were chased back, the former getting into Gun Bay, Abaco, and the latter

into Elenthira.

The steamer Overto was still under seizare by the British war steamer Greyhound, with a prize crew on board. The ship Karsage, from Havana for New York, is ashore at Biminis, and had bilged. The crew had arrived at Nassau. St. Johns, July 8,-The following is the

Рипареленіа, July 8.—In consequence

St. Johns, July 8.—The steamer Damascus from Glasgow, with dates to the 28th ult., passed Cape Race on Monday afternoon

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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS Par and Current Funds Received or Deposit.

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ERS are individually responsible to depositors to the whole extent of their private means:

James Marshall, John Scott William Young,
Jacob Painter,
William Carr,
S. B. Robison,
Thomas Scott,
Joseph Love,
D. A. Stewart,
D. R. Galway,
W. W. M'Gregor,
Knox. William Walker william Walker. Samuel George, Thomas Mellon, Robert Bell, John McDevitt, John Floyd, Hay Walker, James A. Knox.

JAMES MARSHALL, Presiden
R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

NEW PIANG FORTES JUST RE CEIVING a very large new stock of Piano Fortes, selected personally, from the celebrated manufactories of Chickering & Sons, Boston, Hallett, Davie & Co., Boston, and Hassiton Bros., JOHN H. MELLOR, Si Wood street BECKHAM & LONG, NO. 127 LIB-ERTY street, Agents for the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Iron Harvester, Carusa Chief, Jr., Wood's Mower, Buckeye Grain Drill, Russell's Improved Horse Powers and Separators. jo24

DURLINGTON HERRING REYMER & BROS. Nos. 125 and 128 Wood street. my2 DEARLS-3 TONS TO ARRIVE, AND HENRY II. COLLINS. CIDER-99 HARRELS CHOICE CIDER just received on consignment and for
for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS,
jest Nos. 196 and 128 Wood street,

DOSTON PAPER HANGINGS—
Biarrolot offer pricel received and for an interest and for an interest and for an interest and int Dir Apple for the be

JAS. A. FETZER. Corner Market & First street

First Edition. Second Edition LATEST NEWS DY TELEGRAPH. THE FERY LATEST TELEGRAPH

DISPATCHES TO NAVY DEPARTMENT CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON

NEXT MONDAY. INDIANA RESPONDING TO THE PRESIDENT'S CALL.

Fortress Monroe Items M'CLELLAN ADVANCNIC

NO FIGHTING GOING ON de., de.,

The Navy Department has received dispatches dated United States Steamship Brooklyn, off Vicksburg, June 22d, con-taining the following from Capt. Craven

to Commondore Farmout: Sir: In obedience to your order of the 18th, I left Baton Rouge on my way up the river at 1 P. M. of that day. On the 14th, at 9 P. M., I sent the marine guard and a party of seamen, in all about one hundred men, under charge of Lieutenant Lowry, on shore, at Bayon Sara, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph appa-ratus and wires, and with orders to inform

would not exceed the limitation of London convention.

The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of necessary means.

At about 11 o clock this morning Lieut. necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Recomplished his work, except second in the second second in the second sec

curing the telegraph apparatus which had been removed but a few minutes before he landed. About two miles of wire was of the interruption of the telegraph wires between the Capitol and the principal office at Washington, we have not received any congressional report.

The Mayor and chief magistrate informed Lowry that but two or three days previous to our arrival the town had been vis-ited by a band of guerrillas and that they had committed many outrages against law and order, and that he had arrested a Lieutenant who commanded the party but he was rescued by his men and borne off to the woods. He represented these guer-rillas as lawless set, of whom the inhabitants, the country and the small towns had greater dread than of the visit of our navy

greater dread than of the visit of our navy or even our army, and hoped we would not hold him responsible for acts of cut throat bands. Before leaving the shore, Lowry, with the flag of our Union at the head of his party, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, marched through several of the principal streets. We passed Natchez about ten thirty on the morning of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th the Richmond oined us and about nine thirty we passed

Rodney.

We arrived at our present anchorage on the 18th, at eleven thirty in the mornlested, and I saw no change in the aspect of things since our last trip, excepting at Grand Gulf. The town there was in ruins having been riddled by shot and then de having been ridden by shot and men de-stroyed by fire. On a small hill just to the right of the town was a small earthwork, which had only been recently thrown up, and was capable of receiving three or four small field-pieces. It, as well as the town, was entirely deserted.

On the 20th inst., Commander Porter arrived here with ten of his mortar boats. Yesterday the Miami arrived with another, and this afternoon four others were towed up. Commander Porter informed me that the flotilla was fired upon at Ellis Cliffs, and that it is the intention of the rebels to mount a troublesome battery at that place, and also at Quitman's Landing, as he learned at a farm house when coming up. The boats which arrived this morning were fired at from Ellis Cliffs, and one, the Emily Paush, was hit two or three times, one shot having temporarily disabled one of her boilers. Yesterday morning I sent the Oneida and Winona to look after these places. To-morrow I shall send the Kaabden to convey the two boats as far as Baton Rouge, or until she meets you there.
At Vicksburg the rebels appear to be quite busy in extending and fortifying their

works, and it is said they have some ten thousand troops quartered in and about the town.

The Washington Star says: On Friday last a division of McDowell's corps took up the line of march for Warrenton, Va., the point where it now holds. We presume this movement is preparatory a prompt and proper concentration of Gen.
Pope's army. Yesterday afternoon a submarine battery was towed to the Navy
Yard by a tug from Philadelphia. As it
lies in the water it resembles in shape a
sturgeon, and is about thirty foot shape a

sturgeon, and is about thirty feet long and six feet in diameter. WASHINGTON, July 8.—It is the curren belief Congress will adjourn sine die by next Monday, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures, and other matters to be disposed without much controversy.

The Committee on Ways and Means will have dispensed of the bills originating have dispensed of the bills originating thereon by the reporting of the remaining one making additional appropriations small in amount for certain civil expense. The Tariff bill with Senate amendments will be returned to the House to-morrow.

The confiscation bill is pending in joint Committee of Conference.

The soldiers' pension and the naval appropriation bills are yet to be definitely acted upon, unless more important questions intervene, the session can conveniently be closed by the time indicated.

CINCINNATI, July 8 .- Gov. Morton's cal CINCINNATI, July 5.— GOV. MOFION'S CAL for eleven additional regiments and six batteries of artillery, although only pub-lished yesterday morning, was responded to in a most hearly and confident manner by prominent and influential representa-tives from over thirty counties. Gov. Morton and Hon. P. W. Thompon addressed a large meeting at Indiana

olis last night.

The organization of new Ohio regiments will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved within the last few days. Over eight hundred privates on furloughs have reported at Camp Chase, and more coming in every day.

Fortress Monroe Items. FORTRESS MONROE, July 6. - The officer in charge of the sick and wounded at Sav-age's Station states that all were removed

revious to the rebels advancing on that McClellan has advanced about 7 miles up the James River since the 4th. No fighting within the last two days.

Besides the gunboat Teazer captured from the rebels another small gunboat was captured. They encountered our gunboats about 12 mites above Harrison's Landing

Landing.
The Knickerbooker left this evening with 500 sick and wounded for Washington.
FORTRESS MONROE; July 8.—A flag of truce returned to day from a cruise up York river. At Cumberland was found minety of our wounded soldiers. They

were brought a few miles away, when the rebels compelled us to return them to the hospital where at found them. All quiet lames river.