DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

REBEL RAIDS INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

The War Department last week was communicative; unusually so; it sent us the pleasing intelligence that we might expect, within a short time, a rebel raid into our Commonwealth, numbering some fifteen thousand desperate, hungry and infuriated cavalry. The War Department simply announced this, and after dividing the State into two military departments, it gracefully assumed its usual torpor.—While our Administration is thus comparatively indifferent in relation to Pennsylvania, it is consoling to know that it is keenly sensitive in relation to itself. The entire cabinet are watchful and energetic in their efforts on behalf of themselves.—This is all right enough; but in the name of all that is wonderful does it require all of the army of the east to prevent Lee's capturing Washington city? A Washington correspondent writes that "it is ridiculous and humiliating" to observe the extensive and formidable preparations that have been going on in this city, and in Alexandria and Georgetown as well, for four weeks past, to resist a Confederate attack on the capital. To judge from the extent of these preparations, and the haste with which they were made, one would suppose that Gen. Lee's whole army was marching on the capital.

And the *National Intelligencer*, also alluding to the same vast preparations, remarked:

"It would, of course, be quite imprudent to state what the authorities have accomplished in the way of preparation for the anticipated raid of Gen. Stuart, but the mention of the fact can do no harm. The boldness of cavalry invasions on both sides is so remarkable of late that it is good discretion to look out for the very worst and prepare for it. There are some who think that an invasion of Upper Maryland and Pennsylvania for horses and forage is what the enemy contemplate; while others believe that he will boldly advance towards Arlington Heights, passing the fortifications, if possible, in the night time and endeavor to make a dash on Georgetown or Washington."

Gen. Hooker's reconnoissance early last week discovered that Lee's forces number about fifty thousand, stretching from Culpepper to Fredericksburg—sufficient probably to maintain himself, but not enough to make an invasion. Our forces are, at the lowest figure, ninety thousand under Hooker, and eighty thousand under Dix and Heintzelman, making an army one hundred and seventy thousand experienced veterans. Instead of the Administration fearing the fall of the capital or the invasion of Pennsylvania, it should place this overwhelming force at the disposal of a commander who would not only prevent rebel invasion, but who would start the enemy back to their entrenchments at Richmond. But this is not to be expected, until some overwhelming disaster overtakes us. All this fearful and lamentable incompetency and trembling imbecility have no terrors for our Abolition radicals, who, fully two years ago, would not wait a moment for shouting on to Richmond. On the contrary, those blinded fanatics seem delighted with "the situation;" they have got their proclamations and their "fighting generals," and the longer the war lasts the greater will be the damage inflicted upon slavery. For these reasons Wendell Phillips desires it to last twenty years at least.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The course of the Republicans of this county in their late Convention is no more pleasing to our German Americans, than is the conduct of the national administration respecting Gen. Sigel. Sigel is acknowledged upon all hands to be a good officer, under whom our German soldiers will fight with desperation; but General Halleck, it appears, does not like him, and consequently the army is deprived of his services. A great many very good judges say that Halleck's dismissal from his position would be a positive good: Sigel coincides in this opinion and hence his proscription by the commander-in-chief. This impression is gaining strength and expression through all of the radical German papers of the country.

In relation to the late County Convention's neglect to notice the German wing of the party, the *Volksblat*, one day last week, remarked:

"That at this time no German was put on the Republican Assembly ticket, is tried to be cleared up (by that press) by saying that no German was begging for the nomination. This may be, but might it not once so happen that the office should seek the man? But let that be, much is not lost by it. The 'Representation of the Germans' as it was up to this time, was a humbug, and to look deeper, it was a recognition of the subordination of the Germans when the wire pullers told them: 'You get one Representative, but nothing else; in the endeavoring of getting other offices, you are not equal with us.' The German was a gradation of nothingness.

"That this gradation is now taken away, is a fact over which we will not complain, but find it rather candid. All that talking of friendship for the Germans' is moonshine. The misfortune is, that the Germans in general are considered as a particular political class, such as the hired girl, who has the privilege to help the cook, but of the victuals which were served on the table, she only gets the offals."

COL. ROBERT ANDERSON, OF THE 9th RESERVES.

From the Washington correspondence of the *Daily Dispatch* we extract the following:

"Last evening there was a glorious old time in the 9th Reserve Regiment, at Upton's Hill, when they received the unexpected news that their old Colonel, R. Anderson, was restored to their command. Had those young fops, who sit here sometimes on business that they don't know anything about, and care less, done their duty at all, he never would have been absent from them."

The Late Cavalry Fight—Additional Wounded.

Among the soldiers wounded in the renent cavalry fight on the Rappahannock, and subsequently sent to the Lincoln Hospital at Washington, were the following:

James Candis, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

James Rumble, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

P. McCue, Second United States Infantry.

J. McCausland, Co. C, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

William Searl, Co. M, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

H. Clineff, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following are the concluding resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Ohio, which were omitted in Saturday's *Post*:

And we furthermore denounce said arrest, trial and banishment, as a direct insult offered to the sovereignty of the people of Ohio, by whose organic law it is declared, that "no person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same."

16. That Clement L. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Ohio for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a fit man for that nomination; and that the attempt to deprive them of that right by his arrest and banishment was an unmerited imputation upon their intelligence and loyalty, as well as a violation of the Constitution.

17. That we respectfully but most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to restore Clement L. Vallandigham to his home in Ohio; and that a committee of one from each Congressional district of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this Convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President.

18. That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, for his noble letter in relation to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; and the President of the Convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Gov. Seymour.

19. That the establishment of a military government over loyal States, where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the Constitution, and the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

20. That it is the sworn duty of the Governor of the State to protect her citizens in the enjoyment and exercise of all their constitutional rights, and we have beheld with deep humiliation and regret, not only the failure of David Tod, Governor of Ohio, to perform that duty, but what is still worse his *active* participations in the violation of those rights.

21. That we denounce as traitors to the country the Abolition Jacobins who are seeking to bring about civil war in the loyal States, with the view of turning, if possible, the bayonets of the army against the breasts of the fathers, brothers and friends of the soldiers, and subjecting those States to a military surveillance and dominion.

22. That we denounce, as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of their country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democratic party as being in sympathy with our soldiers in the field. It is a base slander upon human nature to assert that Democrats who have hundreds of thousands of brothers and sons in the army, do not sympathise with them—and it is an outrage upon the Democratic party, that has always stood by the country, to assert that it is not the friend of its gallant defenders.

23. That the conduct of Brigadier General Mason, the military commandant at Columbus, and of the officer commanding the provost guard, in preventing all appearance of military restraint upon the proceedings of this Convention, show that they have a just appreciation of the Constitution of their country and the rights of the people—and that they are wise and patriotic officers; and that their conduct on this occasion is in striking contrast with the contrary conduct of the military authorities upon the occasion of the late Democratic meeting at Indianapolis. And we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in Gen. Mason, and the officers and soldiers under his command.

The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for the nominees, three for the Constitution, and three for the Union.

WILLIAM MEDILL, Pres't.
AMOS LAYMAN, Sec'y.

Resolutions Passed at the Beaver County Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution as it came from the hands of its framers and was adopted by the people, is the bond, the only bond of the Union of these States that our Government nay our very national safety, and our very national existence, depends on a strict and faithful adherence to its provisions, and that in war as in peace it is sacredly obligatory on all.

Resolved, That law is the bulwark of liberty; the abrogation of law is the death of liberty; the Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and of the press and the right of the people to assemble, and to petition the government for the redress of grievences. An infringement of the right is a blow at the Constitution, an abrogation of these rights is an overthrow of the Constitution. He who seeks to abridge or destroy these rights is a traitor to law and to liberty. The Democracy of Beaver County will forever demand and insist upon these rights. They will obey the laws themselves and insist upon a like obedience by all men. They will seek redress for grievances through the forms of law and the tribunals of justice. They will demand and insist upon the trial by a jury of men not in the military or naval service who are charged with crime; they will demand and insist upon the right to speak and print their opinions of men in power, and the measures of these men; they will demand and insist upon the judgment of the civil tribunals upon men or newspapers charged with the expression of "disloyalty and also incendiary sentiments.

Resolved, That the military power is and must remain subordinate to the civil power. Military, like civil functionaries, derive all power from the law. So far as they act under the law they must be observed. When they exceed the law their orders and their decrees are entirely void.

Resolved, That the Democratic masses of the North are devoted, with their lives and their fortunes, to the glorious Union of the States under the Constitution made by our fathers; they will sacrifice life and fortune *and all but liberty* to preserve that Union; they will cordially sustain the authorities in all honest and lawful efforts to preserve that Union; but they will not sacrifice their liberties though life and fortune go together. Peacenbly, soberly, loyally they will maintain their liberties, so long as they can thus be maintained, but they will have them at every hazard by some means.

Resolved, That we protest against the illegal and arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of citizens of States where rebellion or invasion does not exist, as subversive of the fundamental principles of American liberty; as tending to universal anarchy and disorder; as inaugurating a reign of terror and despotism forbidden by the very charter by which government here exists; as a public declaration on the part of the federal authorities that the Constitution has ceased to bind them; and as leading necessarily to the disturbance of our peace and to probable collison, involving ruin alike to our country, our institutions, ourselves and even our posterity.

Resolved, That in the letter of Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, to the late public meeting of the Democratic citizens of Albany, condemning the midnight seizure and drum-head trial of Mr. Vallandigham, we recognize the tone and language of a Statesman, and the spirit of a man worthy to be, at the great crisis, and as the Chief Magistrate of a great State.

Resolved, That our sincerest thanks are tendered to our gallant soldiers who have distinguished themselves on the battle field of the nation; and no opinion of ours on the manner in which the war has been conducted, or the purposes for which it is now prosecuted, shall ever prevent the Democracy of Beaver county from awarding them the meed of praise which is their due.

Resolved, That we welcome home the surviving members of the two companies of nine months' volunteers recently returned to our midst from the field of strife, and sympathize with the friends of those who have fallen in defence of the flag of our country,

The resolutions, as given above, were unanimously adopted by a thundering vote of AYE from all quarters of the house.

Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Line.

Amid the doubt and uncertainty concerning the movements of Lee's army, one rumor was that he was going to advance upon the Pennsylvania border, and that the chief point at which he would finally aim was Pittsburgh. Although ignorant of his intention and quite certain that the War Department will take measures to thwart such as even rumor suggests, our people can lose nothing by looking a little into the possibilities of such a Northern movement on his part. This duty is all the more important on account of the developments which led to, and which have followed, General Pleasanton's gallant dash to the south of the Rappahannock.

Two years ago, Mr. Schalk, in his "Summary of the Art of War," pointed out Pittsburgh as the point upon which the rebels would make their final attack, after having assumed the offensive, and where a great battle would be fought. The movement thus made—to follow his diagram—was to be along the course of the Potomac, until he should reach the nearest point to the forks of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, and thence, crossing the single mountain range of these rivers, to Wheeling, Pittsburgh and the Ohio. Let us look first in the opposite direction.

The difficulties which beset a Rebel march towards Philadelphia is very great; we have detailed them again and again. The Susquehanna is a splendid barrier, fordable indeed at Harrisburg, but not elsewhere above for a long distance, and nowhere easily below. The Cumberland Valley and the approaches to Harrisburg are defensible, by throwing a large body of troops across the valley any where from the State Capital to the State line. The narrow valleys between the ridges westward, through Bedford and Somerset counties, are dangerous places for an enemy to attempt to enter, otherwise than with cavalry for a hurried raid. And thus it seems that the geographical problem of the defense of the State line is to be found in the country watered by the Youghiogheny and the forks of the Monongahela. If so, it is evident that the strikingly objective point is Pittsburgh, from its strategic importance, its wealth, its railroads and its relations to the rest of the State. If such be Lee's object, he will attempt it by a combination of movements, viz:—Along the Potomac, through Winchester, by a co-operating force in Western Virginia, and by numerous feints and raids in the valleys alredy mentioned.

Now the obstacles to such obvious strategy are numerous and great, and he will doubtless, deliberate long before trying it.

I. Hooker's army would be in his rear and on his flank, harrassing and even attacking him wherever the forces are near equality, and we have reason to believe that measures have been taken speedily to insure that equality. A great battle before he entered upon this campaign would retard if not entirely put a stop to the movement.

II. The force of United States troops now along the Potomac and South of it, from Washington through Winchester to Western Virginia, is a formidable bar to such a progress. That force has been greatly increased, and Lee knows it.

III. An almost insurmountable obstacle is found in the present want of supplies; the difficulty of obtaining them to march with; the devastation of the country through which he must march, and the destitution of a great army which leaves its base and finds less and less provision the further it goes, and at last a country thoroughly aroused by the principle of self-preservation.

Finally, the question assumes this form, "Can *we* not hold what he must surmount stupendous obstacles to capture?" It seems absurd to ask it; the answer is instinctively in the affirmative. From these considerations we conclude that General Lee will hardly reach Pittsburgh, and that the State line can suffer only from "secret, black and midnight" raids, if even from them, during the coming summer. Another brief Bull Run campaign, under better auspices for us, there may be; another attempt to advance up "the valley," to end, we trust and believe, in greater and more decisive discomfiture than the former ones. And, if Lee does not advance, he can hardly stand still, he must either gain some partial success, or be very soon driven out of Virginia. Such reasoning and such hopes, however, should not cause us in any degree to relax, but rather to increase our vigilance and energy.—We are not to content ourselves with thwarting the plans of the Rebel General, but we must, by a bolder and better counterplan bear down upon him. He must be met and driven back, and the summer campaign of 1863 must be not only advantageous negatively to us, but positively disastrous to the enemy; it may be, if we are fully roused to the issue.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Arrival of Col. Wyndham.

The following is from a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, June 12th:

Col. Percy Wyndham arrived at Willard's last night. He was shot through the leg yesterday, and rode forty miles afterward, never leaving his command until this morning. He led the left wing and captured Brandy Station and the hill on which Gen. Stuart's headquarters were located, and then got orders to fall back, which he did in good order, the enemy not attempting to follow. He will be fit for duty in a short time, his wound not being serious. He considers the enemy much demoralized by the attack upon them, and has no idea that they will attempt any advance, at present, northward. Their horses are mostly superior to ours, and much complaint is made that the Quartermaster's Department are furnishing such jaded hacks as many of our men are mounted upon.

BICARBONATE OF SODA PILLS ☞ from the Laboratory of Professor Brockedon, London. Correct ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, produced from whatever cause, and removes the effects of DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS more speedily and effectually than any other preparation.
For sale by SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
jul4 corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
The Best and Cheapest Article in Use.
It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It preserves from rust.
It produces a jet black polish.
It requires very little labor.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
jul4 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Through Rebel Authority.

SKIRMISH NEAR MIDDLETOWN.

CANNONADING HEARD UP THE YAZOO RIVER.

From the Rappahannock, &c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond papers of the 11th:

JACKSON, June 9.

Our scouts report that the enemy's pickets around Vicksburg are ten miles deep. Every means of approach is closely guarded.

The greatest courage and care is required to reach Vicksburg.

Grant communicates with the fleet by signals. They are seen night and day, betokening movements it is thought.

The firing of the enemy's monitors have been heard at intervals of two seconds all night and continue this morning.

There is no news from Port Hudson.

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Tenn., 9th, says all is quiet.

A dispatch from General Lee, dated Culpepper, June 9th, claims that Stuart drove the federals back on that day, after a hand to hand fight all day. Gen. F. Lee is reported severely wounded. Col. Williams, of North Carolina cavalry, Col. Hampton, a brother of Wade Hampton, and Capt. Farley, of Stuart's staff, were killed on the 9th. A loss of prisoners is also admitted.

The rebel loss at Brandy station is variously stated. The information at the Provost Marshal's office at Culpepper on the morning of the 8th says about 200 in prisoners, killed and wounded, but some put the figures higher and some lower. The Federals gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters, near Brandy Station, and also Brandy Station, and destroyed some stores there.

MURFREESBORO, June 13.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th says:

JACKSON, Miss., June 9.

Our pickets reports the enemy's pickets ten miles deep, and every means of approach to Vicksburg closed, and requiring great courage and care to reach the city.

Grant has been communicating with the Federal fleet, betokening movements on his part or renewal of an assault in the rear.

The enemy's mortars were heard at intervals of two seconds all last night and continned this morning.

There is nothing from Port Hudson.

An officer captured by Grant, and who subsequently made his escape, arrived this morning, and reports the Yankee army much depressed by learning that Johnston is massing a heavy force and by the fact that certain death awaits them. Their officers say certain defeat or annihilation.

Captain Thompson of Rosecrans' staff, under a flag of truce, delivered the effects of the two spies hung at Franklin, to Lt Col. Webb, of the 51st Alabama regiment, this evening. One of the party on receiving the flag remarked to Capt Thompson: "So you have hurg two of our spies." He then added that one of them, Orton, was a particular friend of his, and Inspector of Constructions on General Wheeler's staff. He did not know Peters—he also admitted that the execution was just and in accordance with military law.

CAIRO, June 12.—The steamer St. Cloud, from Vicksburg on Monday morning, arrived here to-day.

Heavy cannonading up the Yazoo river was heard when the boat left, but its cause was not ascertained.

The officers say it was believed in the camps that a battle in our rear was highly probable, but no one believed that Johnston was able to raise the siege.

In the fight at Milliken's Bend, on Saturday, the rebels were 1,800 strong, while our force was less than 1,000, including 600 negroes.

The rebels at first drove our forces nearly surrounding them.

The fight was conducted with desperation by our forces, and the rebels held at bay until a gunboat came to our assistance.

Eye witness report our loss in killed at 134, including 100 of the colored troops, and about the same number wounded.

The list of the killed is very large in consequence of many of the wounded being killed under the cry of no quarters.

The rebels left 100 dead on the field, and took away several wagon loads of their wounded.

The negroes fought better than their white officers, many of them it is said skulked.

About the time the battle was over a column of rebels made their appearance.

At Young's Point all citizens and transient visitors had been put under arrest, but no attack had been made when our informant left.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Latest information from the Rappahannock is up to noon to day.

A letter sent by Stuart, in response to one from Gen. Pleasanton, asking for a flag of truce in order to bury our dead and provide for the wounded, says in effect that the dead have been buried and that the wounded will be cared for.

The prisoners have been sent to Richmond, but no registry of their names has been kept in camp, he, therefore, declined the flag of truce for such purposes.

Yesterday morning one of our balloons was fired at by the rebels near Banks' Ford. No harm was done, but a sudden descent was the consequence.

The mail privileges to the Army of the Potomac have been greatly abused by unprincipled speculators. Two days ago Gen. Patrick seized five or six large bags of obscene books, gift packages, and other articles of a similar character, which it was claimed by senders that the postoffice department was obliged to forward by mail. There was a roll of sole leather weighing probably forty pounds, for a private in one of the batteries, with a cent stamp only upon it. Such practices will be prevented and punished in the future.

The execution of private Woods, of the 19th Indiana regiment, for desertion was fixed for to-day, but was postponed, owing to his regiment being in motion.

Commodore Edward Donalson has been detached from the receiving ship Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the U. S steamer Keystone State.

Lieut. G. R. Gray has been ordered to command the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 87th Pennsylvania infantry, with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some four hundred rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon near Middletown, Va. The 13th skirmished with the rebels for a short time, and drew them into an ambuscade of the 87th infantry and artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven, including a captain and two lieutenants, taken prisoners. There were no casualties on our side.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Evening Post says: The enemy have made a demonstration at Culpepper. Though it is certain they are in heavy force. Their designs will probaly be disclosed in a day or two.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:
President—THOS. M. HOWE.
Managers—Wilson McCandless, John Bissell, John H. Ehoenberger, Jas. R. Speer, J. K. Moorhead, Francis G. Bailey
N. DIKE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
And the following Statement of Accounts was presented to the meeting by the Treasurer, and ordered to be published:
STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Allegheny Cemetery, on the 1st of June, 1863, as presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporators, at their Annual Meeting.

DR.

Cemetery Grounds	$ 88,685 56
Stock and Tools	1,538 64
Improvements, permanent	25,276 73
Do. temporary	1,005 58
Interest	11,150 74
Expense	54,838 07
Bills Receivable	8,378 50
Labor	71,365 73
Bonds and Mortgages	24,552 70
Cash	5,493 37
Mausoleum	7,021 10
New Office	533 76
New Lodge	535 00
Accounts Receivable	4,584 26
	$305,089 74

DR.

Cemetery Lots	$259,800 77
Interments, &c	41,804 40
Shrubbery	2,257 22
Repair Fund	1,025 00
Accounts Payable	202 35
	$305,089 74

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STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.
DRUGS!
DRUGS!
DRUGS!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALL!
DYES!
DYES!
DYES!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
OILS!
OILS!
OILS!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
Soda, Cream Tartar, Eng Mustard, &c.
French, English, and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles, Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, and all Druggist articles, Strictly pure articles. Low prices.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only. jul8:dly.c

NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENED AT THE STORE OF
HUGUS & HACKE,
DRESS GOODS
OF THE NEWEST STYLES.
SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
Points With Capes,
TWO CASES FAST COLORED PRINTS,
in pieces from 7 to 12 yards, selling at 15 worth 20cts.,
NEW DELAINES AT 25cts.
FRENCH LAWNS AT 25cts.
BEAUTIFUL OR GAUDY.
jul3

ANOTHER RAID AFTER BOOTS AND SHOES &c. at
BORLAND'S 98 MARKET ST.
But as I have received a very large stock of
MEN'S, WOMENS',
MISSES, CHILDRENS,
BOYS AND YOUTHS.
I am prepared to furnish all who favor me with a call. Remember at
BORLAND'S,
CHEAP CASH STORE.
jul3 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH.
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
At Reduced Prices,
At Reduced Prices,
At Reduced Prices,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

SUPERIOR TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES.
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and shoulder Braces,
—ALSO—
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
At the Lowest Price,
At the Lowest Price,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
jul1

LADIES,
LADIES,
LADIES,
LADIES,
MISSES AND CHILDRENS'
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M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION.
jul1

CRESSON SPRINGS.
THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June, 1863, and will be kept open until the first of October.
The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors Booth, Garrett, and Camac, of Philadelphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the iron or chalybeate class, and others containing saline or aperient salts. Pure mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from Saratoga Waters.
Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plunge and douch baths erected, and Shower and Cold Baths can at all times be obtained.
The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character.
There is at Cresson Springs, a Telegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and intermediate points.
Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For further information, apply to
GEO. W. MULLEN,
jul1:dlm Cresson Springs, Cambria Co. Pa.

FOR WALL PAPERS, BORDERS &c. The leading Depot is at the old stand.—Hither come and buy.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

$60 AN ACRE—VALUABLE FARM of 70 acres for sale, situate 8 miles from the city, and one mile beyond Perrysville, farm house of four rooms, attic and cellar, well of water and good spring, new barn and stable 70 by 60 feet, two orchards of choice fruit, large garden, grape vines, small fruits, etc., enclosed with a good fence; about eleven acres of timber of the best quality, remainder of the land in excellent state of cultivation. A six foot vein of coal under the whole farm. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jul5 51 Market street.

CORN—300 bushels prime yellow shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
jul5 corner Market and 1st street.

POTATOES—100 barrels Potatos in store and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jul5 Corner Market and First street

NEW GOODS
M. MENTZER,
94 MARKET STREET,
IS NOW OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
New Spring Dress Goods;
New Spring Shawls;
New Silks, all colors;
New Foulard Silks;
New Chintzes, and a full assortment of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH.
jul3,d3w

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, for supplying the paper used by the State for the year commencing July 1st, 1863. Said paper to be Book Paper, measuring 25 by 40 inches, and to weigh, respectively, 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. Also, Double Flat Cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. Bids will be received for each kind separately.
Bids can be handed in up to WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., and must state specifically the price per pound of paper.
Samples of paper required will be sent to any parties upon application to the undersigned, and can also be seen on the day of letting.
L. H. FUNK,
Superintendent Public Printing.
jul12d:3t 75 Market St. Harrisburg.

OFFICE OF THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTE, Pittsburgh, June 11th, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Trustees of this Institution, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent (exclusive of United States duty) on all the earnings of the six months ending, June, 1st, payable on demand. Will bear interest from 1st, inst., if not drawn.
D. E. McKINLEY, Treas.,
jul2,3t

PITTSBURGH BATTERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to recruit a company of
Field Artillery
for present STATE DEFENSE, and to continue in service DURING THE WAR.
An opportunity is now offered to the
RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,
and all those desiring to serve their country, in this most attractive branch of the military service.
The Government Bounty of $100 will be paid to each enlisted man, and full Pay, Outfit, Subsistence, Clothing, &c., will be allowed from the date of enrollment.
Arrangements have also been made for furnishing subsistence and quarters immediately, if desired.
☞ *Remember, Conscripted men are allowed no Bounty*, and all advantages of the service are in favor of the volunteer.
☞ Apply at Wilkins Hall, third floor, Pittsburgh.
JOHN P. GLASS, Commanding.
jul3-tf

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
NO. 31 FIFTH STREET.
Have just received a large and superior assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDRENS,
BALMORALS, BUTTON BOOTS,
EUGENIE, CONGRESS AND
LACE GAITERS,
PATENT LEATHER, KID,
AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
MOROCCO AND KID BOOTS, &c. &c.,
Which they are selling at very low prices.
jul1

WE HAVE TWO COLORS OF
FRUIT CAN WAX,
FRUIT CAN WAX,
RED AND BLACK,
RED AND BLACK,
25 and 15cts., a pound at
A. J. RANKIN & CO., Druggists,
jul3 63 Market street, three doors below Fourth.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, &c.
At greatly reduced prices, by the piece or at retail.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS &c.
ORIENTAL & HONEY COMB QUILTS
At great bargains.
HOOP SKIRTS
Of all the best makes.
MOURNING AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
jul3 74 and 76 MARKET STREET.

GENTS,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Sewed and made on Plumer Last.
Call and examine at
DIFFENBACHER'S,
jul12 15 Fifth street.

CARPETS
AND OIL CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,
Between the Post Office, and Dispatch Building.
We have just returned from the East, where we have purchased within the last few days, a very large stock of
CARPETS, &c,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
All of which we now offer for sale, at a very small advance on cost.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
jul6

AMUSEMENTS.
GARDNER & HEMMING'S
AMERICAN CIRCUS
—AND—
Grecian Arena,
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED and Equipped will exhibit in
PITTSBURGH,
On the Red Lion Lot,
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,
June 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, presenting the BEST TRAIN'D COLLECTION OF HORSES AND PONIES, and the LARGEST TROUPE OF TALENTED PERFORMERS IN AMERICA, the whole under the immediate direction of the
PEOPLE'S OWN CLOWN,
Dan. Gardner.
The public will please remember that this company presents an entertainment entirely different from those that have shown before in Pittsburgh.
It is the aim of the management to present a
Refined and Elegant
Equestrian Entertainment
in which the feats of the Hippodreme are blende with the wonders of the Gymnazo, interspersed with harmless wit by the clowns, in which no taint of vulgarity will be found. The entire entertainment remarkable for
VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
The initial entertainment will be given on
Monday Evening, June 15th
at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, and on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, there will
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
each day, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7½ o'clock. The entertainment will commence at 2½ and 8 o'clock.
Admission ..... 25 cents.
Reserved seats (superbly carpeted) .. 50 "
Gentlemanly ushers in attendance and SEATS FOR EVERYBODY. For further particulars see small bills and pictorials.
Will also exhibit at
Johnstown, Wednesday, June 10th.
Ligonier Thursday, June, 11th.
McKeesport, Saturday, June, 13th.
The Grand Procession will take place on Monday morning. my30:3td

BANKING HOUSES.
IRA B M'VAY & CO.,
Late of, the firm W. H. Williams & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 75 FOURTH STREET,
Next door to the Mechanics Bank.
DEALERS IN
GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE and all classes of Government Securities.
ap6.3md

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. R. MERTZ
KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 115 Wood St., Second doo above Fifth Street,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to.
ap11

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters Certificates.
7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,
and all other government securities, bought by
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh5:3md Wood street, corner of Third.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for building two houses, fifteen miles East of Pittsburgh, on the line of the Penna. Rail Road. Apply on the premises, to
jul1:d3t J. McGINNIS.

WOMEN'S HIGH HEELED CONgress gaiters for 90cts
AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE.
Men's fine boots, for $2,25.
At Concert Hall Shoe Store.
Misses shoes for 15cts.
At Concert Hall Shoe Store.
☞ Call and examine these goods for yourselves.
62 Fifth Street,
jul0

GENTS FINE LINEN SHIRTS,
FOR ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF,
GAUZE, SILK, MERINO AND COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS;
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS
TRAVELING SHIRTS;
JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS;
LINEN, STEEL AND ENAMELED
SHIRT COLLARS;
TIES, SCARFS, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, &c.
COTTON AND MERINO HOSIERY:
GLOVES
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUMMER FURNISHING GOODS:
At the most moderate prices, at
MACRUM & GLYDE.
No. 78 Market Street,
jul0 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

HOOP POLES, 20 000 SLACK HOOP Poles for sales by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jul12 corner Market & First Street

BACON SIDES—12,000 lbs Bacon Sidrs in store and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
jul12 corner Market street.

TOBACCO—10 kegs 6 Twist Virginia just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jul12 corner of Market and First St.

NORMAL ACADAMY OF MUSIC, GENESEO, N. Y. C. Bassini, President, T. R. Perkins, Principal, John Zundel, Teacher of organ, piano, and harmony. The fifth annual session of this institution, commences on Thursday, July, 23, 1863, and continues eight weeks. Thorough instruction given in vocal culture, harmony, piano, and organ. The attention of choristers and singing school teachers, is earnestly directed to the singing school teacher's class, (see circular.) For circulars or further information, apply to T. R. Perkins, care of F. J. Huntington, New York City. jul8:d3w

J. DUNLEVY,
Grocer,
NO. 4 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my22:lydaw