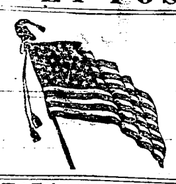
DAILY POST.



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

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16.

☞ **Where there is no law there is no freedom.**

GOV. CURTIN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Governor Curtin published in another column, is like his former productions of a similar character, a stirring and elequent and judicious appeal to the patriotic enthusiasm of our people. It will be responded to by the bounding thousands of the heretofore latent patriots of the State whose services have not yet been required by the exigencies of the war. The Governor remarks: "The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency, and all questions of local interest; all ties, social and political, all impulses of a personal or partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent."

RADICAL LOYALTY.

It is, and has been notorious that while the Conservatives of the country are held to a rigid accountability for their opinions, in relation to public questions effecting their concerns, the Radicals, on the contrary, exercise the largest liberty. Wendell Phillips, under the eye of the President of the United States, announced his contempt for the Union of the States, and he was applauded; Mr. Vallandigham differed from the policy merely of the Administration and he was, in defiance of positive enactments, tried by court martial and banished.

In and about St. Louis, Mo., there is a set of German Radicals, who, ever since the removal of Fremont from that command, have been denouncing the Administration without limitation. Their indignation at length broke forth in a public meeting, at which they modestly appointed a committee to visit Washington, wait upon the President, and demand the instant removal of Gen. Halleck, beside a portion of the Cabinet. The President informed the chairman of the committee that he could not oblige his St. Louis friends; that they did not know what they were criticising; that his Cabinet suited the President himself, for the unexpired term. In a fit of rage and mortification the burly Teuton took his departure, and, upon his arrival in St. Louis, published the result of his mission. In a long article in one of the German papers, the *New Zeit*, commenting upon this, it remarks:

"We must term Mr. Lincoln's remarks, in the conversation with Mr. Taussig, a declaration of war against the people. To be sure, we know already that the President has uttered the most contradictory declarations in the shortest possible space of time, and that he often indorses a man today generously, whom he sends to the devil to-morrow. It may also agree with his character that he should expectorate more *leger* and *cavalierement* in a long conversation with a private individual, especially when he once gets into the way of telling stories or cutting jokes, than he would do after mature consideration. We will and must, therefore, overlook somewhat his inborn weakness of babbling, and the naughty way of disputing, in which he has been educated."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading Republican organ of the West, talks in this way upon the same subject. After classing the President with the "pro-slavery men" of the country, the infatuated Abolitionist proceeds:

"Perhaps the President will come to understand the distinction—perhaps he will not, but one thing is very certain—*his good or bad opinion wil make no difference* with the course of the true friends of the cause in Missouri. They do not hold their opinions contingent upon his. They did not receive their opinions from him. They would, of course, rather have his good will and co-operation than his opposition, but they *work for something higher than his approval*. They esteem their principles above Presidents. If the fact be as stated by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Taussig, that 'the Union men of Missouri, who are in favor of *gradual* emancipation represent his views better than those who are in favor of *immediate* emancipation,' the anti-slavery men of Missouri will certainly *part with the Chief Magistrate* with regret, but they will not tarry in their efforts to make Missouri a free State."

These infuriated fanatics of St. Louis are certainly mad; they must part with the officer who issued a proclamation, giving freedom to all the slaves in America, because he is a "pro-slavery man!" This "out herods Herod." Gen. Fremont appears to be the pet of these Missouri Radicals, who, it appears, have been laboring for an occasion to toss "Old Abe," in order to commence their agitation in favor of the Pathfinder for the succession in the White House. The radical Germans, under Carl Schurz, in 1860, dictated the platform at Chicago, they now calculate upon furnishing the candidate in 1864. We shall see how they will succeed. In the meantime they have, in contemptuous tones, bidden good-bye to our present Executive, who is said not to be indifferent to another four years lease at the White House. He likes "the situation," and his amiable, handsome and accomplished wife thinks she could survive it also. She has improved amazingly since her arrival in Washington; mingling with the elegant and refined society of that attractive metropolis, has rendered her absolutely bewitching. The Poet says that, "she is amply adored when in her husband's eye looks lovely," but the charming simplicity of the lady of the White House, is the song of all the office hunters and hangers on who have succeeded in securing snug places from the Administration. The defection, however, of the German Radicals from the support of the Administration, may materially interfere with Mr. Lincoln's plans for four years more in office; they have said farewell to him, and taken another track in favor of Fremont, but

"If they meet again they will smile indeed,
If not, this parting was well made."

A WASH made of a solution of chloroform and india rubber is said to prevent pitting in cases of small-pox.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

The Philadelphia *North American*, a leading organ of the Administration, in its issue of Saturday last, rejoices in the removal of the upstart poppinjay, Hascall, from the command in Indiana, and in the withdrawal of all orders against free discussion. Its reasons seem to be of a purely partisan character, for in alluding to the unanimous nomination of Vallandigham, for Governor, it says:

"Martyrdom has consecrated Joe Smith's name and memory to thousands of followers, and persecution has made his sect numerous and respectable. Repression has been vainly tried in Europe to get rid of dangerous dogmas or parties, and is hardly ever successful. *As a matter of policy*, therefore, the national government has very judiciously acted in its removal of Hascall, and revocation of the orders of himself and Burnside.

* * * * * * *

"Once give it fair swing in a general election: let the people have a free opportunity to scrutinize the true character of the Democratic party, and there could be no fear of the result. For this reason we are not sorry that Vallandigham has been nominated for Governor of Ohio."

This is all the Democracy require; give us free discussion and we will be far more decorous in our rhetoric than abolitionism ever was to its opponents. Open and candid investigation are feared by none except those whose acts and motives will not bear scrutiny. Let us, therefore, have light not darkness; let us have free speech not Bastiles for using it; if we violate any law punish us according to known enactments, not banish us into an enemy's country upon the verdict of a packed court martial.

According to the *North American's* rule of policy, and in order to render its argument complete, it should join in the popular cry for Vallandigham's immediate release. Will it do it?

For the Post.

VALLANDIGHAM.

NUMBER XVIII.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln President of the United States:

SIR: I have no thought of either approving or condemning the course of Mr. Vallandigham, or the language for which he has been sentenced to exile; for *that is not the question*. But I do declare that there is no law in the land that furnishes any sort of apology for such a trial and sentence—there is no law that authorizes any civil offense to be tried by a military commission, and under our constitution there can be none; and that *is* the question. And it seems to me so plain that I cannot suppose that there is an honest man in the land who will affirm that the proceeding is lawful or constitutional.—Suppose Vallandigham *was* guilty of coarse and disrespectful treatment of the administration in his speech; free speech is guaranteed to every man by our constitution and by our most ancient and undisputed customs, and *we have no law to define good manners in the exercise of this right*. I am mistaken if you would not yourself feel very much hampered if there were.

There was a law about free discussion passed under the elder Adams, and in the feverish times caused by the anarchical opinions of the French Jacobins; but it expired with his administration, and *the party that enacted it expired with it forever*, unless it is now revived in the Republican party. The name under which it at law stands condemned in history is *the sedition law*, and it ordained that any one publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing against the government, or Congress, or the president, with intent to *bring them into contempt or disrepute*, or to *excite hatred against them*, or to stir up sedition or resistance of law, should be punished *by the regular courts* by fine and imprisonment. You see how regular and moderate that was, compared with punishment by *martial law* for undue freedom of *speech*; and yet that law was one of the most influential causes of the fall of the party then in power. There are now much greater causes for such an event.—Since that day until now, no party has attempted to interfere with the freedom of the *press* much less of *speech*. That distinction has been reserved to crown the elevation of Abolition fanaticism, and some even of its votaries shrink from the ominous color and odor that it bears.

And what if he did abuse your administration? Washington was our leader in a much more trying and perilous crisis than this, and was very much abused, and conspiracies were formed against him, and the military force of the government was much weakened by these means. Yet he never complained, much less used force to redress such evils: but trusted to the good sense and patriotism of his countrymen, and to his own studied respect for all their received opinions, to bring all things right, and his trust was not misplaced. And William, Prince of Orange—forgive me for so often quoting his example, but this "Father of his Country" was so like our Washington that I cannot help it. William of Orange, in the revolution led by him, not only would not use force against opposing opinions, but warned the other authorities not to do so, because persecution would only increase their force and number.

Among the Israelites, such complaints of government are called, in their history, *the murmurings of the people*, and Moses and Aaron dealt kindly with them. In one instance (Exod. 16) God himself *answered them as prayers* of the people; and it was only when they rose into actual rebellion that they were punished. (Num. 14 and 16.)

And during our Revolution, which was a great crisis in British history, many of the most cherished names of history are found among those who most earnestly, and even rudely, denounced the measures of the administration. And very often, too, they had nearly the whole British nation against them, though it is plain now that their advice was more for the welfare of the country.

Mr. Granville charged against the opposition parrty then, that "the seditious spirit of the colonies owes its birth to factions in this house" (of Commons.) To this Mr. Pitt answered: "A charge is brought against gentlemen here for giving birth to sedition in America. The freedom with which they have spoken their sentiments against this (stamp) act is imputed to them as a crime; but the imputation shall not discourage me. It is a liberty which I hope no gentleman will be afraid to exercise, and by which the gentleman who calumniates it might have profited."

Lord Lougborough said—"The rebellious disposition of the Americans has been encouraged by those who avow their cause in England;" and Lord Stormont said—"a great part of the public misfortunes were due to the incautious, and too often violent language held in Parliament;" and this the British historian calls "a contemptible argument, the validity of which can be maintained only by going the extravagant length of affirming that *the most absurd and pernicious measures of Government ought to pass without any harshness of animadversion from those who are best able to expose their weakness or their guilt.*"

And this same sort of spleen was shown by the King himself when the city of London having sent in a very vigorous memorial in favor of the colonies, he said—"It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my colonies."

And surely what patriotic statesmen have urged in favor of conciliating rebels may be applied to party differences. Lord Chatham in opposing punishment by the Boston port bill said: "The mode which has been pursued to bring them back to a sense of duty is so diametrically opposite to every principle of sound policy, as to meet my utmost astonishment. You have involved the innocent and the guilty in one common punishment, and avenge the crime of a few lawless depredators upon the whole body of its inhabitants." "So true is it," adds the historian, "that a nation which would risk everything to secure its own liberty, may not be the less inclined, upon that account, to domineer and tyrannize over others."

Mr. Burke made proposals of peace, and said: "Sovereignty is not in its nature an idea of absolute unity; but is capable of great complexity and infinite modifications, *according to the temper of those who are to be governed, and the circumstances of things*; which being infinitely diversified, *government ought to be adapted to them, and to conform itself to the r nature, instead of vainly endeavoring to force that to a contrary bias.*" He adds: "All confidence in the government on the part of the Americans has been destroyed by the measures pursued during the last ten years, and that must be restored. On the same subject Lord Chatham said: "I wish for a repeal of every oppressive act passed since 1763. I would put America precisely on the footing she stood at that period. If asked why should *we* concede? I will tell you, my lords. Because you have been the aggressors from the beginning, you ought to make the first overture."

Several of your measures, together with recent assaults upon the freedom of speech and of the press, have lost you the confidence and support of the people, and all must be retracted that are needed to restore these.

History tells us that during our revolutionary struggles, there were in England, an "innumerable multitude of political publications, in which the conduct of the administration was arraigned in the bitterest terms of severity:" and yet no press was stopped by the Government. Eminent among these were the famous letters of Junius, and a prosecution of the publisher of them failed, and only *increased the freedom of the press* by further legal protection: and *out of that prosecution grew our constitutinnal provisions in favor of that freedom.* You remember all this. Why then neglect its warnings? There were no military arrests then, no suppression of newspapers, no military trials for such offenses.

Sir, mob law is a mere gust of passion that is admitted to be wrong and transient, and therefore, it is not so great an evil as calculated governmental encroachments upon liberty. *It is better for a mob, than for government to violate law.*

Very respectfully yours,
MORRIS.

Correspondence of the Post.

HARRISBURG, June 11, 1863.

Since the departure of the returning volunteers, Harrisburg has been too dull to afford an item worth inditing. Our neighbors up the Cumberland Valley are having a more lively time of it. About the close of last week, the pleasant little town of Greencastle, situated midway between Chambersburg and Hagerstown, and about four miles north of the Maryland line, was startled by a report that the Confederates, to the number of seventy thousand, were crossing the Potomac near Clear Spring (where Stuart crossed last October) and heading straight for Pennsylvania. By Monday or Tuesday the news had got across to Strasburg, a village in the northern part of Franklin county, near the foot of the Kittatiny mountain and on the great Drove Road leading from Western Pennsylvania to the cattle quarantine grounds near the shadow of the mountain. The frightened drovers immediately put them on the road, and with whoops and yells that would have done credit to the vocal powers of the aboriginal inhabitants of that region in their fierce contests with the Scotch and Irish early settlers, chased them down through Cumberland county, giving neither sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids, till they had put the Susquehanna between them and their imaginary rebel pursuers. A day or two later there was another scare at Chambersburg. The people up the Cumberland Valley have been a little nervous since Stuart paid his memorable visit to Chambersburg last fall, and and carrying off with him about a thousand of the best horses in the State, and it must be owned that the nervousness extends to the State Capital, which is supposed by many not to be beyond reach of the enemy. Fortifications are being erected five or six miles above town, and a slight increase in the uneasy failing that prevails among a portion of our people would doubtless lead to the digging of ditches and the throwing up of embankments that skirt the river just opposite this city. But I do not believe that any such works are needed here.

The Gubernatorial question is exciting very considerable interest in this quarter of the State at present. A question that everybody asks, and which very few pretend to be able to answer, is "who will be the Democratic candidate for Governor." Many prefer one man and many prefer another, but *all* agree as to the character of the candidate who ought to be put in nomination, and all express a perfect willingness to sacrifice their own individual feeling, and preference for the good of the country. With such a healthy state of feelings, it will not be hard for the Convention to select the right kind of a man. They have the whole Democratic party of the State to choose for, and so that they choose *wisely*, no one will permit his own personal likes to lead him to dissent from their action. That is the feeling, and it foreshadows a crowning triumph next October.

The opinion prevails with many of our friends, that the contest between two or three of the leading candidates will be so warm and so evenly balanced, that it will be necessary finally to concentrate on one of the less prominent aspirants, or on a new man altogether. Your townsman, General Cass, is very highly spoken of by the few persons in this section of the state who know him well. If his acquaintance were more widely extended, he would be very formidable candidate, and even as matters stand, his chances are by no means to be despised.

I do not see that the movement in favor of General Franklin is making much headway, but a prominent member of the Republican party, who returned from a visit to Philadelphia some days ago, predicted to me that the General would be our candidate.

Some are looking to Judge Woodward as a suitable compromise candidate.—Others name Judge Lewis. But whether either of these distinguished gentlemen stands any chance or not, is more than I can tell. The leading politicians have already engaged their rooms at the principal hotels, and in three or four days they will begin to occupy them, and the ball will open in earnest. If ths Convention commits no blunder, our success is certain.

SUSQUEHANNA.

BI-CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS from the Laboratory of Professor Brocke- don, London. Correct ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, produced from whatever cause, and removes the effects of DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS more speedily and affectually 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.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

100,000 Men Wanted for Six Months.

Pennsylvania to Furnish 50,000.

GOV. CURTIN'S PROCLAMATION.

Military Matters in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President of the United States has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States; Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia from the States following, namely:

From the State of Maryland 10,000, from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000, from the State of Ohio 30,000, from the State of West Virginia 10,000, to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for a period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery and cavalry in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which will designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following Proclamation has just been issued:

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, a Proclamation. The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State for fifty thousand men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty, and are mindful of the history and traditions of their revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country—who hate treason and its their homes and firesides; and invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue, in this hour of imminent peril.

The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency; and all questions of local interest, all tier, social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character, sink, by comparison, into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us.

That is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command, is apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free commonwealth. *I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves in military organizations*, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth fer the protection of the State, and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this Fifteenth day of June, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Specials from Indianapolis say that the detachment sent to Rush county have returned. General Mansfield arrested a number of suspicious persons, and required them to give bonds for their future good behavior. A company of troops left for Fulton County on Saturday night, where the enrolling commissoner's papers were seized and destroyed by a mob. Seventeen citizens of Johnson county, found gathered together in the woods, armed with rifles and revolvers, were arrested and brought into Indianapolis.

One hundred and sixty East Tennessee conscripts, recruited from among the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton for the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, left Indianapolis on Saturday to join the regiment at Lexington, Ky.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The steamer Hiawatha, from below, brings dates to the 10th inst. The situation at Vicksburg was unchanged, except that our lines were daily more contracted. Late rains had improved the condition of the army.

About 6,000 of General Kirby Smith's force are reported to have come up the Washeta river, and to be making demonstrations on the Louisiana side of the river.

Our troops at Millikin's Bend have been reinforced.

Gen. Johnston is still receiving reinforcements from the East, and is preparing to move forward.

GENT'S 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.
COTION 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.

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, Pittsburgh, June 15th, 1863.

☞ AN EXAMINATION of applicants for admission to the High School will commence THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 9 a. m. Scholars of the Ward, and all other schools, are entitled to appear, provided they are residents of this city.
jul6td JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

☞ **HAMPTON'S BATTERY—TEN** Men Wanted to enlist in Hampton's Battery; also recruits for any Pennsylvania Battery or Regiment in the Field.
Apply to LIEUT. A. N. HARBOURS,
jel6-tf Girard House.

☞ **GOOD RIFLE SHOTS WILL BE** accepted in a small Company. Each member must have a long range rifle and understand the use of it well.
Apply at 16 Hand street.
To J. F. DUNCAN
jel6-1t or J. V. KERR.

☞ **NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED** meeting of the Citizens of the Sixth and Seventh Wards and Minersville will be held THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, at Alderman Butler's office, Wylie street, to make arrangements to supply the men working on the Minersville Fortifications with water. Punctual attendance is requested.

☞ **COMPANY C, 15TH REGIMENT** P. M. M.—You are hereby ordered to meet at the Armory No. 54 Federal street, Allegheny, this day at 2 o'clock p m fully equipped with one day's rations, ready to march into camp.
By order J. PETRIE,
jel6-1t Orderly Serg't.

☞ **TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—AN IRISH** REGIMENT TO BE FORMED!—The roll of this Regiment will be opened from this day until the ranks are filled with recruits for the defense of our city and homes. All able-bodied Irishman and others who wish to join this Regiment, are requested to enroll their names. The officers to be elected when the Regiment is completed, at No. 6, Wood steeet.
R. L. ALLEN,
ADJUTANT ZENAS FISH, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, will be in attendance.
jule.tf

☞ **BROOKS INFANTRY.**—Recruits will be received for this Company, under the President's Proclamation for SIX MONTHS' MEN. All the bounties paid. Apply to
jul6:2td Capt. N. H. JEFFRIES,
No. 76 Fifth Street.

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 VOLUNTEER,

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, 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

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. Shoenberger, Jas. K. 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 at 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
Bill's Receivable	8,378 50
Labor	71,505 73
Bonds and Mortgages	24,552 70
Cash	5,493 37
New Office	7,021 10
New Lodge	725 00
Accounts Receivable	533 00
	4,581 26
	$305,089 74

CR.

Cemetery Lots	$259,800 77
Interments, &c	41,504 40
Shrubbery	2,257 22
Repair Fund	1,025 00
Accounts Payable	202 35
	$305,089 74

jel4-3t

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! CHEMICALS!
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.
jul3,dly.e

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 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.

HAY RAKES, (wheeled, revolving, and hand,) Hay Forks, &c., for sale by
my30 BECKHAM & LONG,
No. 127 Liberty street

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

M. O'HARA.....WM. L. M'GINN

O'HARA & M'GINN,
Attorneys at Law,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
OFFICE 89 GRANT STREET,
Opposite the Court House, Pittsburgh.

☞ Particular attention given to the settlement of Estates, sale and transfer of Real Estate, Examination of Titles, Soldiers claims, collections in any part of the west.

Prompt remittances, and full correspondence in regard to all business entrusted to our care.
j.16-tf

STATEMENT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, for six months ending May 30th, 1863:

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, Dec. 1st, 1862		$695,386 76
Amount received from Depositors during last six months	$328,429 26	
Amount paid to Depositors during last six months	107,852 49	
		220,546 77
Amount of Contingent Fund, Dec. 1st, 1862	$0,833 09	
Amount of interest and Exchange for last six months	19,641 18	
		40,474 27
		$955,407 80

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages and Loans	$378,598 40	
Real Estate	40,788 18	
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	76,975 63	
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificate of Indebtedness	247,403,64	
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881	50,043 75	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	75,000 00	
Bills Receivable	22,794 91	
Cash on hand and in Banks	64,853 26	
		956 407 80

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1st 1863.

CHAS. A. COLTON Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, June 12th 1863.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurers Report for the last six months, ending May 30th 1863, and that they have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stocks, Bills of Exchange, U. S. Securities and Cash on hand, and find the same to be correct and to correspond with the said report.

ISAAC WHITTER,
J. G. BACKOFFN,
C. YEAGER.
Pittsburgh, June 12th 1863. jul6,2td&1tw.

PITTSBURGH CLOAK & MANTILLA STORE,
No. 73 Market Street,
IS DAILY ADDING TO THEIR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Ladies Garments; New Styles and designs in Silk Barege and Mozambique, Mantillas, Circulars and Sacques. Also, in Lace Burnouses, Mantillas, Circulas and Sacques. Call and examine for yourselves, we have yet introduced and just the garment for this warm weather, which we would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies.
M. J. SPENCE.
jul6

500 PIECES
SEWED ARMY BROGANS
—AT—
M'CLELLAND'S
AUCTION HOUSE,
55 Fifth Street.
jul6

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,d2w

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 26 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,
jul23:3t Superintendent Public Printing,
75 Market St. Harrisburg.

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,
jul13 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.

TOBACCO—
10 kegs 6 Twist Virginia just received and for sale by
jul2 JAS. A. FETZER,
corner of Market and First St.

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 TEAM IN COLLECTION OF HORSES AND PONIES, and the LARGEST GROUPE 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 Hippodrome are blended with the wonders of the Gymnase, 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
Mondav Evening, June 15th
at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼ 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.
ap8,3md

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. R. MERTZ
KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Government securities. Collections promptly attended to. apl1

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.,
mh5:6md Wood street, corner of Third.

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,

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.
ju6

$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 springs, 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.

SUPERIOR TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces.
—ALSO