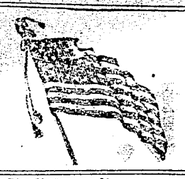
DAILY POST.



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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

A SHREWD CORRESPONDENT.

The Chicago *Times*, the paper which was'nt suppressed by Burnside, has, at Washington a singularly careful and shrewd correspondent. Heretofore his letters have been remarkably correct in nearly all their statements and predictions, but we trust that events may prove him to be much mistaken in his predictions in relation to the rebel Lee, which we copy in another column.

GENERAL HOOKER.

Some innocent persons were under the impression that the sudden resignation of Hooker was caused by the Administration's alarm for the safety of the Capital. Lee'astrategy entirely bewildered Hooker; the latter knew nothing of his wily opponent, and the Administration began to feel its danger. These were thought to be the causes of Hooker's retirement, but such is not the fact. The *Dispatch* of this city, informs us that:

"Since the removal of McClell'an no pains have been spared by the Copperhead leaders and the opposition press to discredit the *abilities* of the men by whom he was succeeded, and their labors have not been without fruit."

This brief sentence we select from a half column of just such twaddle. McClellan was removed because he was "too slow," and what has been accomplished since his removal? Ourat my, the "finest on the planet," was thumped and chased under Pope; it was massacred at Fredericksburg under Burnside, and utterly demoralized under Hooker; and at the present time, the audacious rebels are threatening Baltimore and Washington. These are the reasons why the people now call for the restoration of McClellan, and not because of "copperhead" disparagement of the abilities of Generals who never, as commanding officers, exhibited any ability whatever. Every soldier in the army of the Potomac is longing for his restoration, and those soldiers' letters to their friends at home, keep the feeling in favor of him from dying out. It is not so with any other General in the service.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

It is telegraphed from Washington that the President has signified to the Vallandigham committee who recently waited upon him, that if the committee will agree in writing to support and obey all the laws, and pledge Vallandigham also to do the same, he shall be allowed to return and be set at liberty. Inasmuch as Vallandigham violated no law while in Ohio, we expect to hear of his restoration to his family in a very few days; and his early commencement of the campaign for the Governorship of the State. The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, should challenge their opponents to put forward their candidate, John Brough, and let him and Vallandigham stump the State together. We can readily imagine the havoc which the latter would make of the drivellings of his ponderous and phlegmatic opponent.

As a specimen of Brough's calibre we select the following from a speech made by him last Saturday in Cleveland:

"For two years he had pondered the subject, and had at last been reluctantly convinced that slavery cannot exist in one section of the country, and freedom in the other. But he was now convinced of it. The two are incompatible, and one or the other must be annihilated before there could be any lasting peace. As Othello said of Desdemonia,

"She must die else she'll betray more men."
So with slavery, else it will bring more wars."

In the face of the notorious fact of our country being happy and prosperous since the organization of the Government, up until the accession of Abolitionism to power, Brough tells us that the war must be conducted for the utter destruction of slavery, before we can have a lasting peace. His conception of the contest between the sections is about as shallow as his knowledge of Othello and Deademonia. That estimable lady did not betray any one, but a villain, called Iago, made Othello believe that she did. The poor confiding Moor, after discovering how he had been cheated by the pernicious caitiff, in despair took his own life, and died upon the bosom of his slaughtered wife. Poor Brough, we fear, like Othello, is now the victim of some infernal villainy; and, like the Moor, he may, after being overwhelmingly defeated for Governor of Ohio, in a fit of remorse do away with himself.

PHILADELPHIANS AROUSED.

The plunder of the town of York, in York county, by the rebels, had the effect of arousing the Philadelphians to a sense of their danger. Appeals to patriotism not answering the purpose, the *Inquirer* changed its tactics, and to the result. Said the *Inquirer*:

"If our wealthy citizens, moneyed institutions, great corporations and heavy merchants and manufacturers want any further stimulus to stir the sluggish blood in their veins, to drop their pennywise and pound foolish policy, they have it this morning in the rebel Early's plunder of the town of York. The town of less than seven thousand inhabitants has had levied upon it the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty barrels of flour one hundred and forty thousand pounds of beef, and fifty hogsheads of sugar—in all about a hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. At the same rate the plunder of Philadelphia in this genteel mode would sum up about *fifteen millions*, and the inevitable thieving perhaps, twice as much more. Will this startle our sleepy citizens into activity?"

This appears to have done the business, according to the following from the *Press*:

"The Philadelphian to-day may not be ashamed to live in the city of his fathers. The spirit we saw manifested yesterday was worthy of ourselves and our cause. The fife and drum drowned the noise of all business, pleasure or society—there was nothing but the marshalling in arms. Every corner seemed to have been extemporized into a recruiting station; the streets were tumulous with fifes, and the stores were closed as on the Sabbath and the holiday. Our places of resort were so many camping grounds, and where children prattled and played a few hours before, stern men marched and countermarched, and learned the first lessons of war."

From Washington

DEVELOPEMENT OF THE PLANS OF LEE.

Details of the March of the Confederate Army from Culpepper to Pennsylvania.

Hooker had Many Opportunities of Preventing and Stopping this March, but Did Not Use Them.

How Gen. Lee Proposes to Isolate Washington and Baltimore.

EFFECTS OF THE ISOLATION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

As the plans of Gen. Lee in his invasion of the North become developed day by day, it is impossible not to admire the military skill and foresight with which all his movements are conducted; and, at the same time, no one can fail to execrate the imbecility and culpability of Hooker in permitting the rebel General to advance thus unmolested and at his leisure, from Culpepper to Warrenton, from Warrenton to Winchester, from Winchester to Williamsport on the Upper Potomac, from the Potomac into Maryland, from Maryland into Pennsylvania, and from Chambersburg towards the Susquehanna river. Every intelligent man must stand amazed at the apathy, or stupidity, or blundering conduct, on the part of Hooker, which has led him, "with the finest army on the planet," to oppose not the slightest obstacle to the progress of Gen. Lee's army during the movements of the latter for the last three weeks, and this, too, when it has been in his power to have stayed the tide of rebel invasion at a dozen different points. By making the proper dispositions of his army between the 9th and 12th of June, he could have prevented the crossing of the Rappahannock by Gen. Lee's army; a movement which was executed about the 13th or 14th inst. Instead of doing this, on the 14th inst. Hooker commenced his retreat from Falmouth towards Washington. Ewell must have started on his expedition up the Shenandoah Valley, to Winchester and Martinsburg, some days previously, probably as early as the 8th or 9th inst., immediately after the cavalry fight at Beallton, near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. For he had captured Winchester on the 15th, and Martinsburg on the 16th. Yet of the fact and the progress of this expedition of Ewell's, Hooker was profoundly ignorant until the 13th inst. Between the 14th and 17th inst. the main body of Gen. Lee's army was steadily moving from Warrenton towards Winchester, passing through Ashby's Gap of the Blue Ridge, and crossing the Shenandoah at Front Royal. During this time Gen. Lee not only held Thoroughfare Gap and the gap at Aldie, in the Bull Run mountains, but he also made such demonstrations towards Bull Run as gave good grounds for the belief that he really intended to move on Washington by way of Centreville.

If, therefore, instead of retreating precipitately to the capital, Gen. Hooker had moved his army, between the 14th and 17th inst., from Falmouth to Centreville, he could have occupied and held the force through Thoroughfare Gap, he could not only have penetrated the mystery of Gen. Lee's movement, but he could also have fallen on the flank of the rebel army while the latter was stretched out in a long line extending from Warrenton to the Shenandoah, and inflicted upon it, while in that exposed condition, an injury that would have destroyed its efficiency altogether. But Hooker did nothing of the kind. He turned up his nose at Centreville, did not even stop at Fairfax, but hugged close the Washington forts.

By the 17th inst. the whole of General Lee's army had passed through Ashby's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and had crossed the Shenandoah on their way to Winchester. Their centre was passing through that place. Their advance had already reached Martinsburg. The rear guards, hitherto posted on the western slope of the Bull Run Mountains, holding Thoroughfare Gap and the Gap at Aldie, were withdrawn, and were posted between the Blue Ridge and the Shenandoah River, holding Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap. Then it was that, for the first time a faint glimmering of the truth seemed to dawn on Hooker's mind. The Confederates had not pursued him in his retreat to Washington. They had not even attacked his outposts at Fairfax. The reconnoissance of Gen. Stahl had failed to discover them either at Centreville, or at Bull Run, or at Drainsville, or at Leesburg, or at any point east of the Kittocktin Mountains. Where then, were they?

To solve this doubt, Hooker at last sent Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry towards the Blue Ridge Mountains. At Aldie they encountered the rear of Gen. Lee's army, which was then on the point of leaving that post to move to Ashby's Gap. A fight ensued, and the rebels retreated across the Blue Ridge. The reconnoissance determined the fact that Gen. Lee's army was not east of the latter range of mountains.

A General of ordinary military sagacity would have penetrated Gen. Lee's design at once. Gen. Lee would not have taken his whole army over that long route to Martinsburg, if he ever intended coming back to Washington on the south side of the Potomac. Washington, therefore, might safely be left to the protection of Gen. Heintzelman's corps. Hooker had failed to prevent Gen. Lee from crossing the Rappahannock. Gen. Lee's whole army had even crossed the Shenandoah — But there was one thing left that Hooker could do. He could still prevent the Confederate army from crossing the Potomac. From Washington to Williamsport and Falling Waters, by way of Rockville and Frederick City, is only 60 miles—an easy three days' march. Starting on the 18th, Hooker could have had his whole army massed on the left bank of the Potomac, between Williamsport and Shepherdstown by the 20th, certainly by the 22d. And Gen. Lee could never have crossed the Potomac in the face of that force.

But Hooker did no such thing as this. Lee's army arrived at Williamsport on the 22d inst. On the 23d he crossed the Potomac at three fords, without the least opposition, and on the 24th his whole army was in Maryland. The news of to-day is that his columns were moving northward yesterday, towards Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, with the apparent intention of advancing to Harrisburgh. But you may rely upon it, that is not the destination of the rebel army at present. The grand proportions of the plan of the rebel chieftain now begin to develope themselves. Gen. Lee aims to capture Washington; but not only to capture it, but to hold it. Capture it he might have done even days ago, with only Hooker to defend it. But he could never have held it. The whole North would have risen as one man, and rushed to Washington to pluck that glittering prize from his grasp. It is *to secure the possession* of Washington, the capture of which he regards as certain, that Gen. Lee's movements are now directed. There is no national capital in the world so susceptible of ISOLATION as Washington. Gen. Lee is moving into Pennsylvania in order to destroy the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on both sides of Harrisburg; the Northern Central Railroad, leading from Harrisburg to Baltimore; and the Wilmington Railroad, leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—He will do this with his cavalry, or even perhaps by bands of guerrillas, while his main army perhaps will advance no further north than Chambersburg, and no further east than York. But, the destruction of these railroads being once accomplished, where will both Washington and Baltimore be? They will be but ripe pears, which will fall into the hands of the rebel General whenever he advances against them. For what will Hooker's army be, against the superior forces of Gen. Lee, augmented by all the reinforcements, too, that the Confederate government will send to his aid? For, while our railroad communication will be served, those of the rebels will be in full operation; and troops in any desired numbers will be sent from all parts of the South to Richmond, from Richmond to Culpepper, and from Culpeper over the route taken by Gen. Lee.

Such are the fruits of the retention in command of Gen. Hooker. Such are the fruits of the war as managed by Mr. Lincoln with his mittens off.

THE BLOOD OF DOUGLAS.

Alluding the other day to the neglect of the National Administration, and of the ability of our State to repel rebel invasion, we remarked that "the blood of Douglas could protect itself." Every reader with any sense, of course, knew that we alluded to our State; but that muddy-headed thing, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* makes the following comments:

"The blood of Douglas' in the veins of the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*! Why, that beats anything that we ever heard of."

The purpose of the *Gazette* in this is to disparage our valor, for an ulterior purpose. That paper is aware that there have been serious consultations in the Washington Cabinet in regard to our taking an important command in the field—perhaps that of the army of the Potomac, and a pure feeling of envy prompts it to throw obstacles in the way of our promotion. But modest merit will be in demand directly, when true valor and great strategic ability will be required. Until then, like Major Errett, we shall recline upon the magnificent laurels we have already won.

THE RESTORATION.

It is as honorable to Col. Whitely, as it will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. John Beck and Tilly Potter, namely: their restoration and reinstatement to their places, and among their shopmates and companions at the Allegheny Arsenal. It was simply an act of justice on the part of Col. Whitely.

Another charge from the ammunition chest of "Caisson" is on hand, but we cannot let it off till to-morrow.

THE INVADERS OF OUR STATE RETREATING.

General Knipe Pursuing Them Rapidly

ADDRESS OF GEN. EARLY TO THE CITIZENS OF YORK.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—2 P. M.—I have just came across the river. The rebels in front of our works have disappeared, and General Knipe is now in pursuit with a large force.

The news has not been promulgated here yet, but it may be relied on as correct. Gen. Knipe was reported, when I left, to have passed Mechanicsburg, and was pushing rapidly forward. The rebels are also reported as having left Carlisle.

The capital for the present hour may be regarded safe.

The following address from Gen. Early to the citizens of York was received here this afternoon. I send you an exclusive copy:

YORK, Pa., June 30, 1863.

To the Citizens of York:

I have abstained from burning the railroad building and car shops in your town, because, after examination, I am satisfied the safety of the town would be endangered, and acting in the spirit of humanity which has ever characterized my government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty.

Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would then have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army on our soil; but we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all, you yourselves are groaning.

[Signed,] J. A. EARLY,
Major General C. S. A.

Gen. Pleasonton Advancing.

There is a rumor here this evening that Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry have entered Gettysburg, but I can trace it to no reliable source. It is highly probable that he is approaching this way, but I do not believe that he has advanced as far as stated. To-morrow, however, will tell.

LATER—11 P. M.—We have no news from the advance till a late hour this evening. There was a bloody skirmish four miles beyond Oyster Point, and about 8 miles from the city this afternoon. The loss was severe on both sides, but thus far no details have come to hand. The advantage is said to have been with our troops, but my informant, who is a civilian, and was very badly scared, was in such a hurry to get away that he did not wait to inquire particularly as to who whipped. Our advance, consisting of some four regiments, is drawn up in line of battle tonight expecting a return of the enemy, some of whose cavalry have been seen hovering around. It is reported that there is a force of one thousand rebels between Bridgeport and Carlisle.

Still Later.

The engagement this afternoon took place at a point known as Sporting Hill, about three miles from Oyster Point, and the same distance from the river. The enemy were concealed in the woods, and opened a galling fire on our men. Two New York regiments were deployed as skirmishers to dislodge them, and after a brief but spirited contest they succeeded in driving them out, when the rebels ran. There was considerable artillery firing on our side, to which the rebels replied with some half a dozen shells. We had quite a number wounded, all belonging to New York regiments, but the enemy's loss was far more severe.

I have just received a note from Col. T. A. Scott, in which he states that ample preparation has been made to protect the railroad against any force the rebels are likely to move in that direction. Communication is still open from one end of the road to the other, and will be kept open at every cost.

P. S.—It is reported that we have captured three hundred wagons, including his ammunition train, from Gen. Imboden, at McConnellsburg.—*Evening Chronicle.*

DIED:

On June 28th, at Alexandria, Va., of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. W. B. Kirkwood, of the 63d Reg. Pa. Vols.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Fairview, Indiana Co., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

TOBACCO.—10 kegs 6 Twist Virginia just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, jul13 corner of Market and First Sts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

STATE INVASION.

THE REBELS IN CARLISLE.

Evacuation of York, Penn'a.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND

Rebel Accounts of Gen. Hooker's Removal.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—The rebels are reported falling back towards Chambersburg.

The rebels in Carlisle respected all private property, except shoe and drug stores. The goods they took from the shoe and drug stores they paid for in gold and silver and green backs.

The rebel officers were quartered in the barracks while in Carlisle. They stated before they left that they did intend blowing up the barracks now, as they were going to return shortly; but this morning, about three o'clock, there was a loud explosion heard in the direction of the barracks, and it is supposed they blew it up.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Herald has the following from Columbia, Pa., via Lancaster, June 30:

There is reliable information of the enemy's falling back along the entire line.

The city of York was evacuated last night or early this morning. Gen. Early is reported to have carried off a vast amount of money and stores.

Deserters from the rebel army say the rebels are concentrating for a great battle with Meade, but this is not believed by those in official stations.

It is reported here that a large rebel force is opposite McCall's Ferry. Deserters from York say they heard this spoken of by some of Early's officers. This is the movement against Philadelphia.

It is believed that General Meade has retaken Hanover Junction.

All along the line of the Susquehanna, above and below, pickets are stationed in sufficient force to prevent a crossing.

It is hoped that Longstreet's pontoon train accompanies his troops to McCall's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 30, 1863.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was repaired last night, the bridge over Pine Run restored and the train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption. The telegraph was repaired in halfan hour after the rebels disappeared, and in a few hours a bridge and track was laid and rails replaced.

The rebel cavalry which yesterday attacked a company of the First Delaware, at Westminister, and drove them towards Baltimore, was doubtless the advance guard of Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, leading the way across the country, through Baltimore county, to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburg.

Signal pickets twenty miles out announced the movement, in the neighborhood of Westminster, of a large cavalry force; undoubtedly Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, which crossed the Potomac on Sunday. It is hoped they are intercepted by Pleasonton's cavalry, which was sent

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Richmond Enquirer contains the following:

JACKSON, June 26.

A special to the Mississippian, dated Grenada, June 24th, announced the arrival of eighty-three prisoners taken by Chalmers.

Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy.

EICHMOND, LA., June 17.

The firing at Vicksburg continues far heavier than any before heard.

Col. Lyons, commanding the cavalry outside of Port Hudson, attacked Grierson in the rear of Banks' army yesterday, capturing fifty prisoners, and fifty-seven wagons and teams, and putting the remainder of the Yankees to flight.

Dates from Asyka, via Mobile, says that heavy firing was heard at Port Hudson on the night of the 23d.

The Herald contains the following, dated Maryland Heights, June 28th: We were visited here yesterday by Gen. Hooker, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Warren. The object of the visit was to inquire into the propriety of evacuating the Heights. He sent for Col. Reynolds, our able general, and asked him what his object was in holding the Heights. Col. R. replied he had often asked the same question, and never got a satisfactory answer.

Gen. Hooker then issued an order that the place should be evacuated by seven o'clock the next morning; that such goods as could not be taken away should be destroyed, and the stores removed. Immediately after he informed Gen. Halleck of what he had done, whereupon he received a dispatch countermanding the order, and saying that the fortifications had cost too much to be given up, unless under the most urgent necessities. He considered Harper's Ferry to be the key to the present and future operations of the Army of the Potomac.

General Hooker's comment upon this was natural enough: "What is the use in holding on to the key after the door is smashed." While on his way back from here he received an order from Washington removing him from command, and placing Gen. Meade in his stead.

DRUG NOTICE.—I AM STILL SELLING Barnett's Preparations—Cocoaine, Hallaton, Pho. Imel, Tooth Wash, and Flavoring Extracts at old prices. Goods such as BOERHAVE'S BITTERS, at something like half their former prices. SIMON JOHNSTON, jn23 corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

SOAPS—Cleaver's musk scented Brown Windsor, Low's old Brown Windsor, Glenn's Brown Windsor, Low Son & Benbow's Honey soap, Benbow & Son's Honey soap, Low Son & Benbow's Glycerine soap, J. C. Hull's Son Honey soap, Low Son & Benbow's Chinese musk soap, Brockwell's skin soap, (very fine) Cleaver's Honey soaps, (3 sizes,) Yardley & Statham's Glycerine soap, Hull's Lavender and Palm soaps, Kenn's soap, (very rare and superior) With an assortment of fine Castile, Palm, &c. &c, at fair prices, for sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, jn23 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

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.

Groceries.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Groceries wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices. J. DUNLEVY, y22:daw No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

ELSINGBURG GRAPE. WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES at this valuable Grape at $2 50 per dozen; $12 50 per 100. J. KNOX, jn23 20 Fifth street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY BANK. PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	471,903 97
U. S. and Pa. Bonds & Certificates	456 700 00
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	250 000 00
Due by other Banks	189,950 39
Notes and Checks of other Banks, and United States Treasury Notes	944,307 91
Specie	133,25 93
Circulation	768,597 00
Due to other Banks	26,071 88
Due to Depositors	621,819 99

The above Statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed unto before me this day.
jy2 W H WHITNEY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH. Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1863.

MEANS	
Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of indebtedness	1,590,792 41
U. S. Bonds, 6 and 7 3-10 per cent	591,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	52,457 41
Stocks and Miscellanies	8,595 25
Due by other Banks	362,401 39
Bank Notes, Checks & Treas. Notes	148,819 96
Specie	273,720 19
Total	3,034,486 62
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	195,805 98
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	16,755 50
Due to other Banks	13,955 83
Circulation	34,711 00
Deposits	1,630,258 31
Total	3,034,486 62

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of July, 1863, before me, S. SMITH, jy2 Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF CITIZENS' BANK Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1863.

Loans and Discounts	$457,656 29
Coin	16,293 32
Notes and Checks of other Banks	85,908 16
U. S. Legal Tender Note	31,000 00
U. S. Bonds, 7 3-10 per cent	51,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds	200,000 00
U. S. 5 per cent, 1 year certificates	818,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	143,953 02
Capital Stock	500,000 00
Circulation	907,100 00
Depositors	582,886 56
Due to Banks and Bankers	7,724 61

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of July, 1863.
H. E. DAVIS, N. P.
jy2

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, Monday Morning, July 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$600,000 00
Circulation	1,266 892 00
Due Depositors	376,019 56
Due other Banks	50,622 25
Loans and Discounts	517,362 14
Coin	265,355 47
Notes and Checks of other Banks	106,613 46
Due by other Banks	366,157 54
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	50,000 00
United States Government Loan and Treasury Notes	1,024 000

The above Statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN SCOTT, JR. Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day of July 1863. S. SMITH,
jy2 Notary Public.

ALLEGHENY BANK. PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	797,570 34
Due by other Banks	43,836 95
1 year Certificates	155,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	25 999 69
U. S. Bonds & Legal Tender Notes	423,212 00
Specie	133,373 60
Circulation	746,191 00
Due to other Banks	26,310 45
Due to Depositors	389,297 95

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J W COOK, Cashier
Sworn unto before me this day, July 1, 1863,
jy2 S. SMITH Notary Public

LONDON AND INTERIOR Royal Mail Company's CELEBRATED REMEDIES BLOOD POWDER AND BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding $7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company $2,000 for the receipts and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

London and Interior Royal Mail Company's CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McCARR, Pittsburgh Drug House.
ju3:d1yc Corner Fourth and Market streets

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

Great Reduction in Prices -AT THE- NEW CARPET STORE -OF- M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO., 71 & 73 FIFTH STREET, Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.

WE NOW HAVE RECEIVED OUR new stock, just purchased at a great reduction from prices of last spring, comprising a most extensive and complete assortment of every description of goods in our line, which we offer for sale at a very small advance on cost.

We propose to sell this stock at from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than the same goods are now selling for in New York and Philadelphia. jul7

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

BECKHAM & LONG, Agents for the Buck eye, Quaker, Russel Iron, and Cayuga Chief sr. Mower and Reaper, Farmer's Cayuga Chief, jr. Mowers. Wheeled Revolving Horse Hay Rakes. Buckeye Mower & Reaper, Russells Horse Power Separators my 20, No 127 Liberty St.

GRAVEL ROOFING. LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO, Roofing materials are the same as the Warren's, Mr. Olden was in the employ of Warren & Co for eight years. All of our roofs give satisfaction. ☞ Office, corner Fifth and Wood streets, second story. ja30

STRAYED HORSES. TWO HORSES, A BAY BETWEEN five and six years old, with white fore feet and a white stripe down his face, and a ROAN MARE about seven years old, strayed to the premises of the undersigned early on Sunday morning. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. BERNARD SHORT, jn23:3t Monongahela Borough.

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

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—A. LEIDER Commercial Broker in Leaf and manufactured Tobacco and Segars, 124 Water street, (corner of Pine,) New York. Tobacco and Segars carefully selected for exportation. Dealers and Tobacconists will find it to their interest to call or communicate by letter. The best brands, in any quantity, at lower prices than any other house. my22:3md

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 1st, 1863.

NOTICE—THE NEW POSTAL LAWS go into effect on WEDNESDAY, July 1st. Under these Laws and Regulations no postages of letters or quarterly postages of newspapers can be charged, as all mail matter must be paid before delivery. Boxes will be assigned to persons only upon the payment of the rent thereof quarterly in advance, and no box will be assigned to any one unless the quarterly rent is promptly paid at the commencement of the quarter. The rate of postage on drop letters will be two cents each, not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, and an additional rate of two cents will be charged for each half ounce or fraction thereof of additional weight, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps. If any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without prepayment, double the prepaid rates will be charged and collected at the office of delivery. If postage is partly prepaid the unpaid postage will be charged at double rates. Letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight for the States and Territories of the United States where the rate has hitherto been ten cents will now pass through the mails at the uniform rate for domestic postage of three cents per half ounce.

The Registration fee for registering letters will hereafter be twenty five cents, payable in money, in addition to which the regular postage must be paid by affixing the necessary amount of postage stamps. Letters to and from Postmasters cannot hereafter be franked, nor can Postmasters receive any description of printed matter free.
jy2 S. F. VON BONNHORST, Postmaster.

C. A. VAN KIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES & CHANDELIERS, Patent Improved Excelsoir & Patent Paragon COAL OIL BURNERS, HAND LAMPS, COLUMNS, &c. Salesrooms, 517 Arch St. Philadelphia. Manufactory, Frankford, Philadelphia. ☞ All goods warranted. jy2:1y

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT—A three story Brick Dwelling, of hall, two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, bath room, and five chambers, situate on Second street. Immediate possession. S. CUTHBERT & SONS, juy2 51 Market street.

BACON SIDES—12,000 lbs Bacon Sides in store and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, jy2 corner Market and Isstreets.

BUTTER, 2 BARRELS ROLL BUTter, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, jy2 cor Market and 1st Sts.

EGGS—7 barrels fresh Eggs in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, jy2 Corner Market and First sts

FLOUR—200 bbls Amity Mills Extra Family Flour for sale by JAS. A. FETZER jy2 corner of Market and First street.

LOST.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 29TH, BETWEEN Penn street and the Cathedral on Grant street, a Large Envelope with the name of John O'Connor on it. It contained an order for a Cork Leg and a discharge from service, and also a lot of other valuable papers, being of no use to any one but the owner, a liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same at this office or Squire McBride's office, Fifth street. jy2:1t

PURE OLD PALM SOAP, PURE OLD PALM SOAP, PURE OLD PALM SOAP, PURE OLD PALM SOAP. I am in receipt of a large lot of Pure Old Palm Soap, equal to any toilet soap now in use. Its constant use is a sure prevention of chapped hands, face, &c. Those wishing a good soap at the price of an ordinary article should use the PURE OLD PALM SOAP, PURE OLD PALM SOAP, PURE OLD PALM SOAP. JOSEPH FLEMING, JOSEPH FLEMING, Corner of the Diamond and Market streets. Corner of the Diamond and Market streets. jy1

MILITARY MEN, AND OTHERS, should call and supply themselves with SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, PAPER COLLARS, THE NEW STEEL COLLARS, SMOKING CAPS, SOLDIER'S DRESSING CASES, And all descriptions of FURNISHING GOODS, AT MACRUM & GLYDE. No. 78 Market Street, ju30 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY HUGUS & HACKE, Cor. Market & Fif.h.

DRESS GOODS, Of the newest styles. Sacques, Circulars and Lace Mantillas, POINTS WITH CAPES, TWO CASES OF Fast Colored Prints, Selling at 15, worth 20 c's. IF YOU WANT New Delaines, French Lawns at per yard, ☞ 25 Cents, ☜ CALL ON Hugus & Hacke.

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, 63 Market street, jn13 three doors below Fourth.

CRESSON SPRINGS.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESort, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,200 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 Comac, 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 other springs, such as Blue Lick, Bedford and Saratoga Waters.

Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plunge and douch baths erected, and Hot 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, jul:d1m Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

MILITARY NOTICES.

☞ TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—AN IRISH CAVALRY 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 street.
R. L. ALLEN,
and ADJUTANT ZENAS FISH, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, will be in attendance. jul3:tf

☞ 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.

BORDER GUARDS, NO. 76 SMITHFIELD STREET. YOU OF THE GUARDS AND THOSE who wish to attach themselves to an organization for State Protection; either as Cavalry or Infantry, will meet me at my office, 76 Smithfield street, on MONDAY, 29th, inst., where you can enter with good and reliable men, in the three months' service under the call of the Executive of Pennsylvania—the arch of the Union.

Those entering the Cavalry service will furnish their own horses, but the value of each horse will be paid the owner by the State or United States Government.

All equipments, aside from the horse, will be furnished by the State authorities or that of the United States, of which Pennsylvania is the key and the iron interest of Pittsburgh the iron bar of protection.

Come, my brave boys, for Home Protection! Without a Pennsylvania Guard, just now, we all go up.

Patriotism and the love for those in our front ought to be sufficient inducements.
jn28:1w J. W. CRAFT.

BAN