DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

Last evening we received from Cairo, from our friend Pollard, the following brief dispatch, corroborating the glorious announcement of the fall of Vicksburg:

CAIRO, ILL., July 7th, 1863.

JAMES P. BARB, EDITOR POST:—Vicksburg surrendered July 4th at ten o'clock, A. M.

CAPT. DAN. POLLARD.

THE WAR NEWS.

Every succeeding account of the late fights at Gettysburg, shows our triumph to be more complete than could have been anticipated. The rebel army appears to be entirely demoralized, and scattered promiscuously in every direction. They are utterly routed, and very few of them are likely to escape across the Potomac.

In addition to the rebel disaster in the East, we have the equally gratifying intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg. That stronghold, at length gave way to cautious approaches of the patient and skilful Grant, and upon the Fourth surrendered with 24,000 men to the Union forces. The end of the rebellion is certainly within the reach of the sight of the naked eye.

OUR GREAT VICTORY.

To the expeditious movements of the gallant and modest Gen. Meade, are the people indebted for our late transcendent achievements at Gettysburg; to the Administration we feel indebted for his opportunities, but that is all the obligation we feel like acknowledging to them. The time, indeed, had arrived for a change of commanders; Hooker was cowed; his defeat at Chancellorsville had utterly unmanned him; he was crouching around watching Lee's movements, but was unable to comprehend them. He was bewildered; and, at the last moment, the Administration found it out. Immediately Meade was summoned to take Hooker's place, and suddenly he commenced operations to meet the invader. Had Meade remained where he was until a cabinet meeting had been called—aided by the astute counsel of "Old Brains"—to form a plan of campaign, we would not to-day be rejoicing in the glorious and overwhelming victory which his genius and celerity achieved. He had been in the army since its organization, was an intimate friend of McClellan, and was perfectly aware of the disastrous consequences of the Peninsula campaign, caused by the bungling interference of the powers at Washington. Remembering these disasters, General Meade did not wait for a Cabinet plan of campaign; on the contrary he immediately started in search of Lee and found him, and like McClellan, whipped him too, before the Administration was aware of his having commenced to move. This was all the result of Meade's rapidity, in moving off from the neighborhood of Washington. Even "Old Abe," himself, appeared to be electrified, when he received Meade's dispatch announcing a victory; it was so sudden and complete that he was lost in amazement; and in a fit of sudden piety he penned a congratulatory dispatch to his countrymen, exclaiming, "not my will but Thine, O Lord, be done!" We can well imagine the fervency and sincerity with which our President penned his acknowledgments for the victory announced by Meade. He and his Cabinet had been trembling for fear, ever since the battle of Chancellorsville, and all of a sudden the spell was dissipated by the glorious news of our unlooked for victory. No wonder the President, for once, gave us a line of piety, instead of a half column of stale jokes and stories.

But, grand and overwhelming as our victory over Lee unquestionably is, it does not receive the hearty and unqualified praises of the radical press. We have been endeavoring to satisfactorily account for this lack of abolition enthusiasm over a grand Union victory, and can do so only because of its having been accomplished without the aid of "American citizens of African descent." Goodness gracious! had there been a single regiment, or company of colored soldiers at Gettysburg, how vocal the very air would now be with praises of their achievements? How descriptive the abolition army correspondents would have become: painting the fiery eye, the rigid muscles and fixed determination of the heroic African. But the battle of the campaign, having been fought by white men, it has nothing in it to arouse the enthusiasm of our genuine copperheaded, and icy hearted abolitionist. It is a mere ordinary circumstance, and necessarily produces no great sensation among those who can see nothing in our great struggle for national unity, but negro valor and negro emancipation.

THE DRAFT.

By an advertisement in yesterday's *Dispatch*, over the name of the Provost Marshal, we learn that to-day the draft begins in this county for 2,700 men to serve three years. We were under the impression that this mode of raising troops would not be resorted to; but it appears that preparations have been quietly progressing, and our people must therefore prepare to face the music.

ADVICE TO LOYAL LEAGUERS.

We direct the attention of the Loyal Leaguers of our neighborhood to the following order lately issued by the present commandant of the Department of Ohio:

General Order No. 5. Against Secret Societies.

HEADQ'S DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 30, 1863.

The peace of Indiana has lately been disturbed by violence, murder, and other acts contrary to law, and having their origin in certain secret political societies, clubs or leagues. The common safety now demands that all such associations should be discontinued, no matter to what political party they may belong. They are a constant source of dread and mistrust—they divide and provoke hostility between neighbors, weaken the dignity and power of courts of justice, expose the country to martial law, and discourage the people from enlisting in defense of the Nation.

No matter how honestor worthy may have been the reason for such societies in the beginning, their very secrecy and the oaths they impose do enable wicked men to use them unto unlawful ends and pervert them into public nuisances.

All good objects can be accomplished openly, and none but enemies of their country ever need disguises.

It is perfectly plain that such secret organizations are both dangerous and beyond the ordinary grasp of the law; they are, therefore declared to be hostile, and will be put down by all the military power of the district if need be.

I invoke against such secret societies the good influence and active aid of all men who are friendly to the Union—to discontinue and peaceably break up such organizations within the limits of this district; and call upon the members thereof speedily to withdraw from their dark meetings, and openly show that their intentions and acts are such as may well become the true and loyal citizens of a country whose freedom and integrity they will maintain against all enemies whatever, and before the eyes of all the world.

O. B. WILCOX,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Official: ROBT. A. HUTCHINS, Capt. and A. A. G.

This is a capital rebuke to the noisy patriots of the Loyal Leagues of Pennsylvania, as well as to those for whom it was intended. But will they take Gen. Wilcox's advice and disband. Not they.—They have purposes to accomplish which the General has no conception of, and these purposes are purely of a partisan character. Loyal professions and partisan practices are their characteristics everywhere. Here in this city some of these leagues are the most desperate and damaged old political hacks, loafers and office beggars that ever disgusted any community. Poltroons, who prate of courage, and miserable sneaks who change their politics to suit occasions; these wretched pretenders to patriotism endeavor to hide their partisan schemes and devices, by a clamorous and fussy denunciation of the rebellion. By this cheap stay at home valor they expect to climb into office, and then good bye to the Union Leagues. But the trouble among the Leaguers here is that there are too many of them. Like the old know-nothings they have too many captains, and hence the certainty of the early explosion of their organization. It will survive for a season and then like the know-nothings it will become extinct. When that period arrives we will see its leaders rushing into whatever political organization which exhibits the greatest vitality.

NEWS DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Accounts of Lee's Invasion.

Confirmation of Dix's Movement on Richmond.

The New York *Evening Post* received Richmond papers to the 2d of July, and culled from them the following interesting items:

Lee's Irruption into Pennsylvania.

The Richmond *Whig* of July 1st exults over Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, for the reasons set forth in the following passages:

"General Lee has manœuvred Hooker army out of Virginia and changed the theatre of hostilities from our own soil to that of the enemy, or the equivocal ground of Maryland. This is a great relief, for it has been the chief misfortune of the war, so far as Virginia is concerned, that from the onset she has had to bear the destroying presence of both armies.—Hooker is compelled to keep between Lee and Washington, which enables the latter to subsist his army very readily from the country about and beyond him. To this end, and as agents of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, Jenkins and Imboden are invaluable. Not only are the immediate wants of the army supplied, but large droves of horses, cattle and sheep are sent to our rear, for pasture in the Valley of Virginia. This is a very agreeable turn of affairs, and leads us to hope that before our troops return, some indemnity may be obtained for the immense spoilations suffered by our people throughout the whole period of Yankee occupation."

The last news from Pennsylvania, however, will probably lead the *Whig* to a different conclusion. The "turn of affairs" is not so "agreeable" to the rebels as they hoped it would be.

"What General Lee's plan is we do not know, and would not hint at it if we knew. It is enough for us to know who formed it, and who is executing it, to feel the assurance that it is wisely designed and will be skilfully carried out. The policy of invasion was not forced upon him by the exigencies of his situation, by the pressure of public opinion, nor by orders from superior authority. It was deliberately chosen by himself. He knew what he had to encounter and what he had to rely on.

"He comprehended the spirit, resources and character of the enemy, and he appreciated the fidelity and heroism of his own troops, and the skill and intrepidity of his own lieutenants. Weighing everything, he determined to take the step, and *the Executive sanctioned his determination.* It was a moment liable to grave contingencies and perils, and that could only have been justified by the reasonable prospect of securing great advantages. We believe, therefore, that grand eventualities are embraced in the plan, and we entertain the most sanguine hope that they will be accomplished, because we repose so implicit a confidence in the great strategist who designed and the great soldier who directs, the movement.

The *Whig* says that Jeff. Davis sanctioned Lee's invasion. This assertion contradicts the dispatches of Davis, said to have been intercepted by our forces in Pennsylvania. The "great strategist" and the "great soldier" has not only been outmanœuvred but outfought.

Dix's Movement Upon Richmond.

The latest Richmond papers confirm the reports of Gen. Dix's movement upon Richmond. The *Sentinel*, of the 2d inst., says:

"From what we have been able to gather it appears certain that the enemy is advancing hitherward, if not rapidly, still cautiously. Our last advices from the neighborhood of Tunstall's state that the Yankees had advanced up the Cross Roads, on the Williamsburg road, five or six miles this side of Tunstall's and but a short distance beyond Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy. It is reliably stated by a person who saw Keye's and Gorden's divisions on the march, that the two corps comprise jointly about ten thousand men. We learn from the same source that *Dix is pushing on reinforcements by water, and dittary corps.* Our scouts, belonging to Singler's cavalry, made a reconnoissance to the rear of the enemy, passing around and beyond Tunstall's, and succeeded in capturing two prisoners, a lieutenant and a private, both of whom, however, were unable, from intoxication, to give any intelligence or reliable reports of movements. These prisoners have not yet been brought in, but they are expected here to-morrow."

Pennsylvania Reserves.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

At six P. M., while the battle was at its heighth, the First and Fifth brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, recently wedded to the corps, and under command of General Crawford, and respectively commanded by Colonels McCandless and Frick, were ordered to drive the enemy from Rock Hill. This so-called hill, in magnitude a small mountain, and the base was mainly the scene of battle thus described. It is covered with woods, interspersed by huge rocks, which grow in size and rigidness as one nears the crest. Its summit commands an extended view of the battlefield of the country for miles around. It was a good point of observation, and commanding an effective position for artillery. To the hill, up the hill, and on top of the hill the column pressed its way. It was a host of struggle, of death to many. The Bucktails, of bravest memory in many great battles, went ahead as skirmishers. The enemy was compelled to retreat before our advance. Our gallant Pennsylvanians would not be driven back. Gen. Crawford took in his own hands the colors of the First Reserve regiment, whose color-bearer had been shot down, and carried it till the crest was reached. The men followed fearlessly that flag, Gen. Crawford calling out to them, "Don't let the Bucktails beat you."

Ascending the Summits.

As the summit was nearly reached, Col. Taylor, of the Bucktails, was shot and fell at the head of his regiment. Undismayed by the death of their gallant leader, the Bucktails moved forward and reformed. On the hill top they captured three hundred prisoners. In a few moments Hazlett's battery was on the crest, hurling grape and canister among the retreating enemy, who now flew down the hill in the wildest confusion.

The Pennsylvania Reserves

have always fought well. They fought today more than well. Defending the State of their nativity not only inspired the men with extra courage, but many lived in Gettysburg and about here, and with them it was a fight in reality for their hearths and firesides. Over the heads of their helpless wives and children were passing murderous shells of the rebel invaders.—At any moment these shells might fall into their midst, carrying horror and death in their track. Is it to be wondered at that they climbed in the manner they did the rugged ascent of Rock Hill—that they showed no fear of the rebels—that they drove the enemy from the hill and kept them at bay. And they did keep them at bay, and, by the aid of two of our batteries planted on the summit of the hill, are still doing so.

FIELD OF BATTLE,
NEAR GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 5, 7 P. M.

Last night the rebel force attacked Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, who were operating on their right flank. The firing of artillery at a gradually increased distance was heard till a late hour, and this morning word has been brought in of the complete repulse of the rebels.

A portion of Gen. Wright's division, of the Sixth corps, is not at the front of our left, and slight skirmishing is in progress. It is evident, however, that the rebel force engaged is the rear of Longstreet's retiring column. The orders are not to bring on an engagement.

The army has been for several days without its usual supplies. This morning the trains are coming up from Westminster, and the turnpike from that point is nearly filled with the wagons of the different corps.

Crowds of refugees are blocking the highway, returning to their homes in the vicinity of the late terrible contest.

Everything is indicative of the fact that the victory of Friday was complete, and that Lee is disgusted with his second advent into the North.

The only annoyance experienced yesterday was from a few sharpshooters, who posted themselves in the woods opposite our centre, and inhumanly fired upon our fatigue parties who were bringing in the rebel wounded. In consequence of this barbarous proceeding many of the mangled rebels are still lying upon the ground where they fell two days ago, suffering from hunger and thirst and severe exposure.

As it always happens after a great battle, the weather yesterday and to-day is vastly changed from that of Friday. The sky is overcast with heavy, dark, low hanging clouds, and at intervals the rain pours down in torrents. The fresh fields on which the battle was fought have become so softened that the task of transporting the wounded in ambulances is one of no little difficulty.

General Meade, whose headquarters during the engagement were in a most uncomfortable locality, but a short distance from our line of battle, removed his flag last evening to a dwelling on the Baltimore pike. The various headquarter officers have been established in convenient positions near the Commanding General.

The feeling among the troops is one of genuine exultation. They are as anxious to push after the retreating columns as we are to see them do it. They know that the victory is decisive, and feel that now is the time to follow up their success. It is "a big thing" for a Major General to take command of an army on Sunday and flog the enemy before the end of the week.—But it could not have been done with any other than the Army of the Potomac.

General Meade is still vigilant, and is so disposing of his forces as to render still more thorough the destruction of Lee's army.

It is impossible yet to state the number of casualties among the Union forces. I heard a medical director say last evening that he thought twenty-five hundred killed and twelve thousand wounded a low estimate of the three days losses.

The rebels, who made the attack, and who did not on this occasion enjoy all the advantages of position, could not have lost less than from twenty-five to thirty thousand killed and wounded.

The prisoners taken will not fall short of eight thousand. The second army corps alone captured no less than twenty-two stand of rebel colors, while the arms and equipments which fell into our hands are at present beyond compute.

The wounded in hospital are admirably cared for. The numerous dwellings and spacious barns in the neighborhood are nearly all appropriated for the reception of the sufferers, and every possible attention is at once paid to their wants. In only two divisions did I notice any negligence in this regard, and this resulted more from the inefficiency of the doctors and ambulance corps, than from any other cause. The lack of wholesome water was most severely felt. The pumps yield nothing but a brackish, limestone liquid, and the rivers are so swollen by the heavy rains, that the water is everywhere muddy and unpalatable.

FINALE OF THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

GETTYSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Thousands of homes are made desolate by the loss of fathers, sons and brothers in this terrible struggle, but the sacrifice has determined the fate of our country. The sacrifice has been great, but the greater results obtained more than compensate for it all, and our bells may ring for joy, that the proudest army the rebellion has produced is annihilated.

At daylight on the morning of the glorious Fourth of July it was discovered that the enemy was evacuating his position.—On a previous evening he had asked for a truce to bury his dead and exchange prisoners. This had been denied him, as I have telegraphed you, and he had no recourse but to withdraw his shattered fragments to the mountains. Too weak to attack again, and too much demoralized to withstand an assault from our victorious army, his only course was to withdraw, leaving the field, with its sorrowful load of crippled men in our possession, and it was a precipitous retreat he beat.

Hasty Retreat of the Enemy.

He went away in hot haste, and stood not in the order of his going. So hastily did he retreat that he neglected to withdraw his guards from the town; and in the morning when the Eleventh corps was advancing to discover their position they marched to the town and took eleven hundred prisoners, stragglers and sentinels, without resistance; and what was more glorious, they retook the hospitals in the town, with all their crowds of patients, the victims of Wednesday's battle, just as we had been compelled to leave them in our hasty retreat from the city.

In a former dispatch I have given a summary of the results of this fierce battle. I have no reason at this writing to vary my estimates. Fifty per cent of the rebel army is placed *hors de combat*. Of this large percentage, from twenty to forty per cent is in our hands as prisoners, while the balance are either killed or wounded. A large proportion of the latter we also have as prisoners. Our own losses in killed and wounded will not be less than twenty thousand, but the prisoners we have lost are, or will be, mostly retaken, so that we shall have no figures to make under that heading.

Immediately when it was known that the enemy were falling back, Gen. Pleasanton, with his splendid cavalry, was started in pursuit. Already the results of his chase begin to manifest themselves. We estimate his captures by miles of wagon trains, pastures full of horses and mules and thousands of prisoners.

It may be, and I have no doubt that it will be, that the enemy will make another stand. They undoubtedly have fortified positions in the mountains, to which they will back, but we can easy dislodge them from these without trouble. All we have to do is to sit quietly at the base, and they will come down soon for supplies. They cannot subsist on empty air. They must have provisions, and this they cannot get in the mountains. They will sooner surrender than starve. They cannot attack us again unless it be with a faint hope of cutting through our lines and escaping.—There is no escape for them; therefore you may look for their utter and complete extermination. The following are the casualties of the third corps: Killed, Brig. Gen. Weed. Wounded, Brig. Gen. Warren, ball in neck; Colonels Ramsay and Francine.

Gen. French is on the line of the Potomac, and has destroyed all means of crossing the river. The rebel loss is estimated at 30,000, the Union loss from 12,000 to 14,000. The battle ground is still covered with the rebels' dead and wounded for miles. The victory has been thorough and complete. No wounded have yet been sent this way, but a number of ambulances have gone to the front.

Gettysburgh has been riddled with shot, and is now one vast hospital. Our entire army was on the move last evening. The 21 army corps lost 1,700 in the battle. The Philadelphia brigade, Gen. Owen, acted nobly throughout the battle, which which was fought entirely by the old Army of the Potomac, with the exception of a division from Gen. Heintzleman's corps. General Longstreet moved on our centre with 7,000, and lost all but 500.

Desperate Courage of Our Officers.

Col. Rice took command of the brigade, and still the work of attack, and resistance and death was going on. A few minutes developed many heroes. How can I name all? Officers seized the guns and cartridge boxes of dead privates, and hurled death and defiance into the ranks of their assailants. Colonels seized their regimental colors, and by the magic of their valor kept their men from retiring. All the brigades were jointly working to hold the position. Colonel Sweitzer showed the same coolness and bravery in handling his brigade as at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Colonel Tilton was pre-eminently heroic and self-possessed, and Col. Rice inspirited his brigade with like enthusiasm as that inspirited by Col. Vincent, while the staff of all did their duty with soldierly fearlessness. Gen. Barnes had his leg grazed by the passing fragment of a shell; Dr. Shiffler, Division, surgeon, had his face blackened with the powder of a bursting bomb, and Captain Barnard, Inspector General, the rim of his hat torn off; but these salutations to the General and staff did not dismay them. It was old music to them all. The rebels rushed right into the midst of our men in the Fourth and Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiments. It was for a time through our counterscarp of bayonets. It was a hand to hand conflict.

The President's Opinion.

The Boston *Commonwealth*, an ultra Abolition paper, is authority for the following:

"I have examined this negro business and probed it to the bottom," said the President, in reply to some Captain who wanted to raise a negro regiment. "It's the same thing with all of you. If I give you authority to raise this regiment, the result would be that you would get Col.'s pay for several months, and I would get—*not a nigger!*"

The whole business of this war has been conducted on the same principle.

Plunder is the grand object of its managers, and it will go on as long as the plunder lasts.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW BOILER WORKS.

J. J. POWERS

ATTENDS TO THE MANUFACTURE of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Cast Pans, Sugar Pans Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works CORNER OF LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, 5th Ward, Allegheny river.

jy8-1yd

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

TRAINS ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 6th instant,

WILL RUN AS USUAL,

jy8 2td A. CARNEGIE, Superintendent.

COAL, SLACK AND LIME—SEALED Proposals for delivering in the stores at the works of the PITTSBURGH GAS CO, 250,000 bushels of Bituminous Coal, 60,000 bushels of Slack, and 6,000 bushels of Lime will be received at the office of the Company until the 15th inst. of July. The Coal, Slack and Lime to be of such quality, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as shall be approved of and directed. The standard of computation for Coal and Slack to be 76 pounds per bushel.

Payments to be made monthly, retaining 20 per cent as security for performance of contract.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. BAKEWELL, Esq., President of the Company, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal and Slack, or for Lime," as the case may be.

JAMES THOMPSON, Engineer.
Office of Pittsburgh Gas Co., July 6, 1863.
j 8-2td

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK ON A small piece near the city. One that has been used to work on a farm preferred. Apply immediately to

JONES, WALLINGFORD & CO.,
Variety Works, corner Grant and Water sts.
jy8-2td

SUMMER CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY evenings, July 8th and 9th, and 8th will be sold at the

MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE,
55 Fifth Street,

a consignment of

NEW & SEASONABLE CLOTHING,

for men and Boys Wear, comprising in part

Linen and Marseilles Coats,
White Duck Check and Mohair Pants,
White, Striped and Figured Marseilles Vests.

The above goods are entirely new and will be sold without reserve.

jy7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

TWO LOTS ON PENN'A AVENUE FOR SALE—Each 20 feet front by 117 deep. Price, $1,050. Terms—One-half cash, the remainder in one and two years. Apply to

jy7 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street.

DWELLING FOR RENT—Hall and 8 or 10 rooms, situate on Second street, near Market.

jy7 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street.

LOW PRICED ALL WOOL CARPETS

HEMP CARPETS, very cheap,

CHINA MATTINGS,

white, checked and fancy;

Gold Bordered Window Shades,

COCOA MATTINGS, all widths;

NEW GOODS just opened

-AT THE-

NEW CARPET STORE

-OF-

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,

Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.

jy6

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

ALL APPLICANTS FOR SITUATIONS in the Third Ward Public Schools, Pittsburgh, whether holding Professional or Provisional Certificates, will appear before the Board for examination on SATURDAY, JULY 11th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Third Ward School House.

No new applications will be received from any but those holding Professional Certificates.

By order of the Board.

jy6-3t

STRAYED AWAY.

FROM THE PREMISES OF ANDREW THOMPSON, on the Brownsville Road, on the 1st inst.,

THREE HORSES,

one a BAY, six years old; one DUN, black mane and tail, and the other a BAY, 4 years old, with white hind feet—all marked "D" in white lead on the right rump. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the horses to Mr. McKIBBEN, at Findlyville or to DAVID SMILEY,
Scott House Livery Stable.

Turtle Soup at Our House.

THIS DELICIOUS SOUP WILL BE served at "Our House," Diamond Alley, today and during the season.

Pure liquors always on hand.

jy3-1wd JOHN SHALER, Proprietor.

BUY PURE OLD COGNIAC BRANDY

Buy Pure Old Cogniac Brandy,
Buy Pure Old Cogniac Brandy,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy the best Imported Gin,
Buy the best Imported Gin,
Buy the best Imported Gin,

At JOSEPH FLEMING'S
cor. of the Diamond and Market St.

jy6

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL.

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL,
PAINTS GROUND IN OIL,
PAINTS GROUND IN OIL,

ASSORTED COLORS, ASSORTED COLORS,
ASSORTED COLORS, ASSORTED COLORS,
ASSORTED COLORS, ASSORTED COLORS,

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.

jy3

REMOVAL.

DR. F. BARDEEN HAS REMOVED from Smithfield street, below the Girard House, to No. 145 Fifth street opposite the Court House.

ap21-tf

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.

jn10

BUTTER, BARRELS! ROLL BUTter, just received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
cor Market and 1st St.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Open for Deposits from 10 o'clock, A. M., daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

☞ Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Deposits in this Institution at

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable to Depositors in May and November which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and *compounded*.

PRESIDENT—ISAAC JONES
VICE PRESIDENT—W. B. COPELAND.

TRUSTEES.

Hon Thos M Howe, Isaac Jones, Wm H Smith, Harvy Childs, Hon J K Moorhead, O G Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly, W B Copeland.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.

jy8:1yd

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN and beautiful property on Seventh street, opposite the Lutheran church, west of the U. P. church and opposite Dr. Reiter's residence. Terms made known on the premises.

jy8-2wd

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE PRESIDENT, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTEEN CENTS on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1863.

jy8-3td,eo1 WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the 3d ward, Pittsburgh, will receive bids till the evening of July 10th, for the delivery of 4,000 bushels good coal, during the month of July.

Bids are to be left with either of the undersigned.

L. OLDSHOE, P. BRADY, } Committee.

jy6-3t

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

THIS WELLKNOWN MOUNTAIN Watering Place, situated 8 miles east of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 25th of JUNE, 1863.

This pleasant Summer resort has been thoroughly renovated and to a great extent re-furnished, and it is the intention of the proprietor to have it kept in such a manner as will render satisfaction to all visitors.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST BATTLE-FIELD,

Braddock's and Jumonville's Graves.

DUNBAR'S CAMP,

and other places of interest are within an hour's ride of the springs.

Two trains daily from Pittsburgh to Uniontown where carriages will be in readiness to convey visitors to the springs, at reasonable charges.

jy7:2w C. E. SWEARINGEN, Proprietor.

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofers,

are now prepared to fill all orders for Fire and Water Proof, Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

Promptly and Satisfactorily.

Mr. Olden having been in the employment of H. M. WARREN & CO., and their successors, in Philadelphia, for eight years, where he learned all the mechanical departments of their business, and has made valuable improvements of his own, we can positively say that our Roofing is

Composed of the Same Materials

as those of that firm, and that we will guarantee our work to be equal in every respect to any Gravel, Felt and Cement Roofs put on by other firms in this city, or in the United States. There is no patent for the Warren Roof, or any of the materials composing it.

Office—Corner of Fifth and Wood Sts., second story.

jy7

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor. Market & Fifth.

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.

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 £3,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheuma, glanders, 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 & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House.
jn8:d1yo Corner Fourth and Market streets

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,
98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

jul3

BUY YOUR GAITERS,

BUY YOUR GAITERS,
BUY YOUR GAITERS,
AT NO 15 AT NO 15
FIFTH STREET, FIFTH STREET.
D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

jl3

5,000 BARRELS OF PURE RYE WHISKY, of different ages, to suit purchasers, at lowest cash prices. For sale by THOS. MOORE, Distiller,
jul6:tf No's 189, 91, 93 and 95 First street.

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.

jul6: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,
jy16-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.

jn29:1w J. W. OBAFT.

BANKING HOUSES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Late of the firm of 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.

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W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. B. MERTZ

KOUNTZ & MERTZ,

BANKERS,

No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to.

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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.,
mh26:md Wood street, corner of Third.

NEW DISCOVERY

To Strengthen and Improve the Sight;

The Russian PEBBLE Spectacles,

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEfective sight, arising from age or other causes, can be relieved by using the Russian Pebble Spectacles, which have been well tried by many responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom they have given perfect satisfaction. The certificates of these persons can be seen at my office.

☞ All who purchase one pair of the Russian Pebble Spectacles are entitled to be supplied in future free of charge with those which will always give satisfaction.

Therefore, if you wish to ensure an improvement in your sight call on

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,
jan16 No. 29 Fifth street, Post Building

☞ My place of business is closed on Saturday

NO. 230 BEDFORD ST. FOR SALE—A well built two story dwelling house and lot of ground for sale. A hall, six rooms, garret and cellar, water fixtures, two front porches, one at each floor, large yard. Price, $2,000. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy3 51 Market street.

C. A. VAN KIRK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES & CHANDELIERS,

Patent Improved Excelsior & Patent Paragon

COAL OIL BURNERS

HAND LAMPS, COLUMNS, &c.

Salesrooms, 517 Arch St. Philadelphia.

Manufactory, Frankford, Philadelphia.

☞ All goods warranted. jy2:1y

FLOUR—

200 bbls Amity Mills Extra Family Flour for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
jy2 corner of Market and First street.

JOSEPH B. MILLIKEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

JAS. P. FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs and Perfumery,

No. 77 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

closing out at very low prices.

Hoop Skirts,

MOURNING GOODS,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail as low as they can be found any place.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 and 76 MARKET STREET.

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SHOW YOUR COLORS.

FLAGS,

FROM 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET.

Regimental Flags!
Bunting Flags!
Silk Flags!
Muslin Flags!
All Small Flags on Sticks!

☞ We challenge quality and price with Eastern manufacture.

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY,

AT

PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,

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AND

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☞ 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.

jul5-tf

DRUG NOTICE.—I A