DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

THE WAR NEWS.

The fall of Vicksburg is confirmed, but reports as to the number of prisoners taken vary from ten thousand to twenty-nine thousand. Our triumph at Gettysburg is not so overwhelming as at first reported, but still it was almost crushing to the rebel cause in the East. Of the seventy-five thousand invaders who engaged in battle on the first, second and third, twenty-five thousand have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The latest reports say that Meade is in hot pursuit of the retreating foe, and that another and complete victory may be hourly anticipated.

Gen. Meade appears to be following up his advantage with remarkable care and precision; Lee and his force must be in a sad condition, but fight they must or surrender, as the Potomac is reported so high as to prevent their escape across it into Virginia.

STATE DEFENSES.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Tuesday, contained an extraordinary editorial upon the subject of State defenses, in which it was quite earnest in its condemnation of those who, two and a half years ago, did not see the necessity of fortifying our Southern state border, in view of rebel invasion. The following is an extract from it:

"When one of our own members, who urged this point again and again, exclaimed in his place that 'the way to save the effusion of blood was to show that we were ready to shed it, if necessary, in such a cause'—that 'every drop that shed a certainty flow in the contest would be on the heads and consciences of the timid counsellors, who whispered *peace* and advised *concession*,' and should run out from the State capital, through every valley, and along every mountain top in Pennsylvania," or "the programme of the traitors would be extended from Washington to Philadelphia and Harrisburg"—he was denounced by the Philadelphia press, and regarded by the Governor himself as a bloody-minded visionary and little better than an incendiary."

We can not remember whom it was of our delegation at Harrisburg whose sagacity suggested State defenses in the nervous language we have quoted; we believe, however, that it was either Mr. Gilfillin or our friend Mr. Bigham. But what were these sound, practical suggestions of sensible gentlemen, when weighed against the ravings of the infuriated multitude who laughed them to scorn. At the period alluded to, there was not a Republican in a thousand, who did not openly and confidently declare that there would be no war of any consequence; or, if there were it would be of a fitful character, and utterly crushed in a few weeks. The Hon. Thomas Williams, a gentleman of great learning and ability, possessing an almost unerring sagacity, in whose opinions our people generally repose implicit confidence, in his ingenious way demonstrated on many occasions the utter inability of the rebels to hold out for more than three months at farthest. He was in the Legislature at the period alluded to, and his presence there, doubtless, had the effect of defeating the scheme for the fortification of our State. Indeed Mr. Williams was all powerful with his party, and not only so in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but in the councils of the national Administration. We remember of his having been sent for by Mr. Stanton, on a memorable occasion, when, with expedition "as swift as meditation or the thoughts of love," he rushed to Washington. What took place at the meeting of the Secretary of War and our distinguished townsman, we are not informed; Mr. Williams' well known modesty prevented him from any allusion to it, but we know that after he had reached Washington and carefully considered the situation, he called upon the President and demonstrated the necessity of our army's immediate advance. This little bit of information Mr. Williams did communicate to the Legislature, and in the following manner: "I hastened to Washington; I told the President that the army must move, and it did."

Now when we go back and remember the circumstances, is it at all surprising that Mr. Gilfillin's suggestions were neglected, when Mr. Williams and his party, backed by the National Administration, were every day demonstrating that there "was no body hurt." Had Mr. Williams been an unknown man, it would have been quite a different matter, but his fame was not and is not confined to Pennsylvania, and hence, the importance attached to his conclusions by the Legislature, and more especially by sedate country members. When a gentleman of his perceptions fails to entirely measure "the pressure of the times," men unknown to fame, may well be pardoned for even serious errors of judgment. The very nobility of human reason, having "apprehension like a God," and failing to grasp our situation, only further demonstrates that we must principally rely upon that invisible

"Divinity that shapes our ends
Rough hew them as we may."

But what can be said of our contemporary, at this late day, referring in condemnation to those who did not, two years and a half ago, see the necessity of preparing for rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. We very well remember that the *Gazette* belonged to that astute coterie of sanguinary Abolitionists, who declared that a proclamation of emancipation was all that was required to strangle the anticipated revolt. Proclaim liberty to the slave, they said, and he will conquer the rebellion. The southern whites were expected to fly before the freed and avenging blacks, who, in the phrenzy occasoned by their strife for freedom, were expected to outstrip in valor the famous Thracian bondmen, who under Spartacus, rushed to battle in "hordes from swarming Asia."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A writer in the *Dispatch*, alluding to the effort now making to have Gen. Fremont placed in command of this department, makes the following suggestions:

"The authorities do not want advice as to the men to be appointed to such positions as that referred to. If the system is to be commenced it must be carried out, and a grand consultation precede the appointment of every corporal and teamster in the army. What the government asks is *bone and muscle*—able-bodied willing men. To obtain such re-inforcements they might be willing to concede something. I therefore propose an amendment which will probably perhaps suit both parties. Add to the petition this brief cause:

"'And the undersigned hereby pledge themselves, in the event of the appointment of Gen. Fremont, as requested, to enter forthwith the Departmental Corps of this Department, for military service'."

How handsomely a little bit of common sense and irony, like the above, utterly exposes the trick of the shallow demagogues at whom it is directed? The restless persons who are so anxious for Fremont being located in Pittsburgh, have no idea of enlisting, nor of contributing to enable others to do so; and this has been the case since the breaking out of the rebellion. Their valor and loyalty consist in loud and frothy declarations, in equally loud denunciations of their betters. The present Commander of the department we do not know, but we do know some of those who desire his removal; and we conclude that his offense consists in his not paying as much attention to their suggestions as they imagine they are entitled to. If General Brooks knew these persons well he would not notice their opinions at all. Their ambition is no greater than to see their names in newspapers, as the movers of three line resolutions about the State of the country. The appearance of their names in print, upon some Committee or other, the duties of which they invariably neglect, causes them to swell with importance and imagine themselves magnificent creatures. And what is so ludicrous in these persons is, that they persuade themselves into the belief, that they are fooling the people into the conviction that impertinent interference in matters, which they (the tricksters) do not comprehend, is actually rendering a service to the country. But the people are not so easily imposed upon as those stolid and thick skinned trimmers imagine.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP KENRICK.

We regret to learn from a telegram received last night that the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning. The illustrious Prelate was one of the most distinguished men of the Catholic church in America. He was well known for his theological attainments, and wrote several works which placed him at the head of Catholic authors in America. His loss will be keenly felt.

U. S. 5 20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS

The Secretary of the Treasury has extended the time for the sale of these Bonds to the first of August next.

This popular loan should be in every man's hands who can spare fifty dollars. This agency has sold four millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand and fifty dollars to the 1st inst., and is now daily adding to this amount. The interest and principal is payable in gold, making it not only the best and safest investment in the market, but more easily converted into money by the holder, if desired, and the best possible security on which to temporarily borrow money, with the additional inducements of enabling the Government to promptly pay our valiant soldiers, who are winning for us daily victories. Come one and all, and give another lift in suppressing this rebellion.

The Surrender of Vicksburg Unconditional.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7.—The dispatch boat has just arrived here from Vicksburg. She left at ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

The passengers announce that General Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the Fourth of July, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out.

General Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave except as a prisoner of war.

General Pemberton then, after consultation with his commanders, *unconditionally surrendered.*

The news is perfectly trustworthy.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Navy Department to-day, announcing that Vicksburg surrendered to Grant on the Fourth of July, creates the utmost enthusiasm.

There is great rejoicing at the President's House, at the Departments, and throughout the city.

Taken in connection with Meade's magnificent victory over Lee, the news warms the hearts of all loyal men.

A New Alabama.

The Liverpool *Times*, of the 30th, contains the following statement:

It is now well known, especially among those interested, that Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, is now about to change his flag to a more substantial ship than the Alabama. Captain Bullock, who for the last year or more has been in this country superintending the construction of vessels for the Confederate service, is now about to leave the Clyde, and will probably call at Cardiff, with a large iron vessel for the Confederates. Captain Bullock will afterward take the new cruiser to a port at present a "secret," and there transfer the command to Captain Semmes. The command of the Alabama will then devolve upon Captain Bullock until such time as Captain Maffit, of the Florida, is enabled to transfer his crew to Captain Semmes' famous ship. The new vessel on which Captain Semmes hoists his flag is a large iron screw vessel, mounting twenty one guns; and combines the two great requirements of a man of war—speed and strength.

Inconsistency.

The Rochester *Union* thus brings home a fact to the President:

"Mr. Lincoln can coolly sign a warrant of banishment for Mr. Vallandigham, because he 'avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union,' to an audience of a few hundred people in the backwoods of Ohio, and the next moment receive in the Executive Mansion, and hold council with Fernando Wood, fresh from the utterance of the above sentiments before thirty thousand people in the city of New York."

We should like to see any of the President's friends or apologists, in view of the above, put in a plea of extenuation for him.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE CONFLICT.

Colonel R. P. Cummins, of the 142d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed on the 1st, while gallantly leading his men against vastly superior numbers. Col. Cummins was Sheriff of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was a brave officer, and highly esteemed by his troops. He was Captain of Company A, Tenth regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and was made Colonel of the 142d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, in September first, 1861.

Lieutenant A. G. Tucker, of Company E, 142d regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and acting adjutant, was mortally wounded on the 1st of July. He was first shot in the arm, but continued to cheer the men until he was mortally wounded in the body. He has since died. Lieut. Tucker was adjutant of the regiment.

Captain C. H. Flagg, of K Fourteenth regiment, and commander of General Rowley's staff, was killed by a solid shot on July 3. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. This regiment was a portion of the First brigade, Third division, First army corps. The division was commanded by Brig. Gen. Rowley of Pittsburg.

In the battle of July 3, the old California, the Sixty-ninth (Irish), and the Fire Zouaves (Pennsylnania troops) were in action. The Seventy-first or California regiment lost nine officers of fifteen in and one out of two hundred and forty six enlisted men. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first were on the extreme front, and in proportion their numbers suffered the worst.

Included in the killed is Captain Steffar Gull, of the Seventy-first; Colonel Odane, Lieutenant Colonel T. Sheedy, and Captains S. Duffy and Thompson, of the 69th, Captain Andrew McBushy of the Seventy-second, and Lieut. Jones. The loss in the brigade is four hundred and eigth men and forty two officers.

The right wing of the Seventy-first, under command of Col. Smith, fell back and took a position behind a stonewall, from which they did fearful execution.—The left wing, with the colors, under command of Col. Kerehensperger, joined with the 72d, under command of Col. Hesser, and charged the enemy, driving them over the slight earthworks, taking more prisoners than they numbered and six stands of colors, four of which were taken by the 71st. Gen Webb had just been ordered to this brigade. Both he and they are pleased with each other for good conduct on this occasion.

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Sisters of Charity turned out at Gettysburg yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the various hospitals to relieve the sick and wounded. They were accompanied by the Rev. Father of their church.

SKIRMISHING—PRISONERS.

In the interim a portion of the Pennsylvania reserves had a slight skirmish with some rebels on the left of Rock Hill.—The skirmish resulted in the capturing of one hundred and twenty five prisoners, three hundred stand of arms, two guns, one caisson, and a stand of colors. Among the prisoners are a Georgia lieutenant-colonel and captain and colonel Semmes. The had to leave their dead and wounded on the field.

WEED'S OLD BATTERY TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

Battery I, Fifth United States artillery, known as Captain Weed's old battery, Lieutenant Watson commanding, although belonging to the Fifth Corps, aided the Third Corps in its participation in the fight. Coming down with a sweeping force upon the battery, the enemy made it too hot for our men to remain, and the guns had to be abandoned. It was a short-lived victory. The supporting infantry, Garibaldi Guard, Lieut. Peoples, of the battery, leading them, rushed upon the captors and retook the guns. It was a most dashing and brilliant little affair. A Major General's commission could not have pleased Lieut. Watson better than the renewed possession of his lost pieces. He soon made them make up for all lost time.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL EWELL.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1863.

I have direct, reliable and positive information that General Ewell expired this morning at the residence of Sterling Galt, Esq., two miles northeast of Fancytown; from wounds received at Gettysburg on Friday. I have the names of my authors, and they permit me to give them if the report is denied. They are the best in the State.

H. G. CHAPMAN.

THE LOSSES IN THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

From a staff officer of Gen. Alexander Hayes, in command of the Third division of Gen. Hancock's Second Army Corps, we learn that the loss of that corps were considerable in the actions of Thursday and Friday near Gettysburg, averaging perhaps above the losses of most of the other corps engaged on these days. Gen. Hayes had two horses killed beneath him, while his staff officers had four. In the Third brigade of French's old division, no less than six field officers had command of the brigade during the action, all o whom were put *hors du combat*, viz:—Colonel Willard, 125th New York, killed; Colonel Shirley, 126th New York, missing; Colonel McDougall, 111th New York, wounded; Major Hildebrandt, 39th New York, wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, 125th New York, killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Collins, 111th New York, killed.

COLS. W. F. TAYLOR AND JEFFERDS.

Col. Wm. F. Taylor, of the Bucktail regiment, whose death is mentioned in my despatch, was a young but brave and accomplished officer. He came out as a captain in the regiment, and owed his promotion to his military capacity and gallantry. His death in an irreparable loss to the regiment. He was a brother of Bayard Taylor. No colonel was more universally esteemed and loved than Col. Jefferds, of the Fourth Michigan regiment, whose heroic death it has been my painful duty to record. A rising young lawyer, he gave up a lucrative and growing practice, and at the outbreak of the war enrolled himself as one of the captains of the Fourth Michigan regiment. He took an active part in every fight in which his regiment has been engaged, and his promotion to a colonoy was the just reward of his gallant services. The president was his first fight since his promotion. There never was a more glorious death on any battle field, and in his death he proved himself a fit successor of the noble Woodbury, first colonel of the regiment, who so bravely fell at Malvern.

DRUG NOTICE.—I AM STILL SELLING Burnett's Preparations—Cocoaine, Kalliston, Fio-Amel, Tooth-Wash and Flavoring Extracts at old prices. Goods such as BOERHAVE'S BITTERS, at something like half their former prices

SIMON JOHNSTON,
ju23 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, Brackett's skin soap, (very fine) Cleaver's Honey soap, (3 sizes,) Yardley & Statham's Glycerine soap, Hull's Lavender and Palm soaps, Kesan's soap, (very rare and superior,) With an assortment of fine Castile, Palm, &c. &c. at fair prices, for sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
ju23 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

TELEGRAPHIC.

REBEL ARMY AT WILLIAMSPORT.

A BATTLE NOW RAGING

ENCOURAGING FROM GENERAL MEADE.

No Rebels in the State.

Gen. Lee's Route of Retreat.

FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC,

&c., &c., &c. &c.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—The rebel army is now concentrated in the vicinity of Williamsport. Everything indicates that it is at that point they will undertake the hazardous experiment of recrossing the Potomac into Virginia. Our army is on its heels, closely following it up, and it is probable that an engagement has already been fought there to-day. This afternoon reports have reached headquarters that heavy artillery firing is progressing, but whether this was merely shirmishing to feel the rebel position, or a serious engagement, is not known. It is certain, however, that the coming battle will be by far the most decisive conflict of the campaign. It will take place immediately in the neighborhood of Williamsport.

A special to the New York Times, dated Washington, July 7th, says:

Officers have arrived this evening from the flag of truce boat sent to City Point, bringing back rebel news and files of Richmond papers of July 4th. Profound ignorance was existing as to the whereabouts of Lee's forces, and the progress of the great battle. The rebel authorities have promptly ordered Lee's return. The belief was current that he was safe in the Shenandoah valley.

The Sentinel and Enquirer of July 4th, both contain accounts of the skirmish of the 2d inst. between the rebel forces under D. H. Hill, and our troops under Col. West, near Bottom's Bridge. They claim to have driven our forces four miles, to Tunstall's Station, and acknowledge a loss of only two men.

The same day they say that 2,000 Federal mounted Infantry, with artillery, went into King William county and captured nearly all the home guard. They suppose Generals Dix and Keyes to be making in a north east direction, to cut off the railroad connections.

CARLISLE, July 7,—The railroad bridge was finished to-day. The road is now open to Scotland Creek bridge, this side of Chambersburg.

Between these points about three miles of the road is destroyed, and also about the same distance between Chambersburg and Hagerstown.

It is believed that there is no enemy now in this State.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—Telegrams received to-day from London and Bedford, state that Lee is between South Mountain and Hagerstown, and will select a place between South Mountain and Hagerstown to give Meade battle. It is considered that Gen. Imboden has a force of about 10,000 at Williamsport protecting the rebel trains and getting across as fast as his limited means will permit. It is raining torrents, and the recent flood would destroy any pontoon. Gens. Meade and Couch are nearing as fast as the roads will allow. A battle will probably occur Friday or Saturday.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—Information of the route of Lee's army has been received here.

A special to the Tribune, from Washington, dated July 7th, says:

The Republican says information has reached here that our troops hold undisputed possession of South Mountain Pass.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Washington specials say a recent order of Gen. Halleck forbidding army officers remaining in Washington without special leave will be enforced.

To day Generals Hooker, Naglee and other general officers were arrested.—Hooker got leave to stay, and the rest left on the train.

It is estimated at the Surgeon General's office that our wounded at Gettysburg will number twelve thousand. Nearly four thousand rebel wounded remained in our possession.

We have twenty-three colonels and a host of inferior rank prisoners. The rebels lost thirteen general officers. They estimate their loss at thirty thousand.

We have about twelve thousand prisoners, exclusive of wounded.

A Chambersburg special says: There is now no trouble in the Cumberland Valley. They are trying to cross the Potomac with Mulligan in their front and Pleasanton in their rear.

Correspondence from Dix's army of the 6th from the neighborhood of Hanover Court House, reports no change in the general position of our army. General Keyes' headquarters were at Baltimore. Getty's Division had gone to destroy the bridges at Hanover Junction.

A special from Harrisburg dated the evening of the 7th states that at 4 p. m. on Tuesday a furious battle was raging at Williamsport, in which the annihilation of the rebels was considered as nearly certain. A later special reports that the whole rebel army was routed and in a panic, throwing away arms &c., and flying in every direction.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—There is a considerable freshet in the Potomac to-night, probably arising from the heavy rains in this vicinity last night and to-day, and also from the heavy flow of water for two days from its upper tributaries.

The rebel pontoon bridge having been destroyed at Falling Waters—a short distance below Williamsport, Md.—the most available ford on the Potomac, it is difficult to perceive how the rebels can avail themselves of any transit across the river. The rebel sympathizers have it here tonight that they intend to cross at Harper's Ferry, through Crampton's Gap. That is impassable. When the ford at Falling Waters is impassable, every point between that point and Washington is impassable.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special to the World dated Washington, July 7th, says: The advices from the Upper Potomac from General Meade's army are highly encouraging. It would not be proper to state just what disposition of our forces has been made to intercept the retreating army, for, if successful, they will soon be heard from.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department has received intelligence that official dispatches of the surrender of Vicksburg are on their way to Washington. It has also received official advices of the repulse of the rebels at Helena.

Groceries,

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Groceries of all descriptions, which will be sold either wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices.

J. DUNLEVY,
No. 4 Diamond,
y22daw Pittsburgh.

SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES Forks, Rake Stones, &c., for sale by

BECKHAM & LONG,
my30 127 Liberty street

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Black and High Colored De Laines,

LAWNS, SHAWLS, LACE MANTLES,

Hoop Skirts,

Sun Umbrellas, Cassimeres,

COTTONADES,

TABLE DIAPERS, TICKINGS,

Prints, Ginghams, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers,

RUCHES, SHIRT FRONTS,

IRISH LINENS,

Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.,

AT LOW PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY,

Above the Diamond.

☞ Wholesale Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

ju7

PARTIES WISHING TO BECOME SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN, may come forward immediately, ten days only being allowed. App'y at my office, No. 127 Fourth street, corner Smithfield.

jy9:1t M. K. NOLAN.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

THIS WELL-KNOWN 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 refurnished, 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 Jummonville'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. Charges moderate.

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

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

jy8-2wd

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 Flemirg's Drug Store.

Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

jy3

NEW BOILER WORKS.

J. J. POWERS

ATTENDS TO THE MANUFACTURE of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, 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, 6th 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 5,000 bushels of Lime will by 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-td

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

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

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

AT

MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE,

55 Fifth Street,

jy9

ON SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11th, at 10 o'clock at No. 125 Liberty street, will be sold the machinery necessary to add to a Mowing Machine to fit it for a Reaping Machine, now and complete.

Also a Patent Washing Machine.

T. A. McCLELLAND,
jy9:ts. Auctioneer.

U. S. LOAN AGENCY,

I AM AUTHORIZED TO CONTINUE to receive subscriptions for the 5 20 six per cent. bonds until the 1st of August next. All agents who have been aiding will please continue until the above date.

JOSHUA HANNA, Loan Agent.
jy9-1wd at HANNA, HART & CO., cor. 3d and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND RETAIL DEALERS

of the city and neighboring towns are respectfully invited to examine our stock of

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS RUCHES, LACE GOODS, HEAD DRESSES AND NETS, SHIRTS CORSETS, RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS, BUTTONS, THE EADS, PINS,

And the various small articles in our line of business.

In our wholesale Department, on the second and third floors, will be found extensive assortments of the articles enumerated above. We therefore solicit a call from all buyers, assured that with our increased facilities we can give them bargains in the quality and prices of our goods.

D. S. MACRUM, R. C. GLYDE

MACRUM & GLYDE,

No. 78 Market Street,

jy8 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

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

Open for Deposits from 10 a. m. to 2 o'clock, p. m. daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 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	Hon J K Moorhead,
Isaac Jones,	O G Hussey,
Wm H Smith,	Jacob Painter,
Harry Childs,	Nicholas Voegtly,

W B Copeland:
Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.
jy8.1yd

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 cts.

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 1858 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company $2,000 for the receipes 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.

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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 box. Jan. No. 220 Strand, London.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

☞ TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—AN 18TH 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,
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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.

J. W. CRAFT.
jy29:1w

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☞ My place of business is closed on Saturday

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jul5-tf