The Daily Post.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 37 Park Row, New York city, and No. 6 State street, Boston; and L. P. FONTAINE & Co., No. 63 Nassau street, New York city, are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at lowest rates.

☞ We will furnish the DAILY POST, to agents at the rate of $3,00 per hundred copies.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1864.

The Times.

In our city times are becoming very shaky indeed. No one complains of hard times for wages are good and money is abundant, but the unsettled state of the money market, and consequantly of prices, is such as to make men very guarded in concluding contracts. The landlord will not engage to keep a horse or a number of horses at a given price, longer than a week or so, and even then he may disappoint. We understand that a contract was made to keep the circus horses and feed them a certain number of days at a certain price, and before they arrived oats had gone up and hay had gone up and the result was the contract could not be kept without serious loss. Men who bargained a few days ago to sell wool at a certain figure have refused to fulfil their contracts. With flour it is the same. Barley is bringing two dollars before it is cut, and it will be doubtful whether farmers will part with it at that, though in three months it may not be worth a dollar. The times are so shaky that no one knows exactly how to by or sell. Prices may be much higher before long, and on the other hand they may not be half so high. All depends upon the money market, and it depends on our successes in financial matters by the General Government. Success of arms alone will remov thee financial dangers and difficulties. Spending three millions per day and realizing only five hundred thousand from all our sources of revenue injures the credit of the nation abroad and renders it suspicious at home. Every oreigopower knows that since this war commenced we have been expending on an average three millions of dollars per day, and that the war has lasted for four years or about fourteen hundred days. As a consequence our credit abroad is inversely in proportion to our debt at home. Even if the war were brought to a successful termination it is doubtful whether times will not be worse instead of better. We have a tremendiously inflated currency, and there will be, and can be no certainty in business until this inflation is removed and regulated. The price of gold will be controlled by the foreign market entirely, no matter how many laws may be made to the contrary. What gold is worth in Europe is what it will be worth here, and the condition of things here will depend almost entirely on the price of gold in Europe. Hence, times will be shaky, no matter what else may be done to cure them up. But what is the use of despairing. We all knew what the effects of the war would be before it began. War cannot be carried on without expense, and the longer it lasts the more grinding it becomes. But it is too late now to remedy the evil. Let us look at the dark cloud with firm hearts. Come weal or come woe, it will not make matters any better to despair. Our local trade and business will be good and favorable as long as trade will be prosperous any where else. All we can do now is to "trust in Providence, and keep the powder dry."

The Circus.—Thayer and Noyes' circus met with a casualty when on their way from Armagh, Indiana county, to Johnstown, Cambria county, involving the proprietors in considerable loss. The tow-path of the canal for some distance constitutes the township road, the only thoroughfare through the Laurel Hill. As the men were driving along this close beside the slackwater or dam, the road became very narrow, owing to its having been washed away by the late heavy rain in that place, in consequence of which the pole wagon upset into the water, tumbling four horses in along, two of which were drowned. The owners estimated their value at five hundred dollars. The next wagon contained the bears, and it was precipitated over the embankment and one of the bears was killed. After this came the property wagon, as it is called by the showmen, which was also tumbled into the dam. The contents were somewhat injured by the water. There was a rumor that the lion was killed, but this is a mistake as he was on exhibition in Johnstown on Saturday evening.

Remains of Col. Covode.—The remains of Col. Geo. Covode, who was killed at St. Mary's Church, between the Chickahominy and the James' river, in a battle on the 24th day of June, was brought home by his father, the Hon. John Covode, yesterday, and will be buried today at the residence of his father, near Lockport on the Penna. R. R. Mr. Covode had to undoubtedly much difficulty in obtaining the body. After getting permission to pass the lines, scouts had to be sent out in all directions to ascertain the force of the enemy, who are chiefly guerrillas, and then a mounted force of forty men, with two ambulances and three surgeons under command of Capt. Parke of Pittsburg, ventured near fifteen miles into the enemies lines, exhumed and embalmed the body and returned without molestation though the risk was great. The country is full of guerrillas who had stripped the body of the Colonel and others; many of whom were lying unburied on the battle-field when this party were there. The rebels seem to have full sway in that part of Virginia.

A Meeting was held on Saturday evening at Wilkins' Hall, for the organization of a company of recruits, who were to be held in service for the space of one hundred days. The band was playing martial music, and quite a number were congregated together, in order to enroll their names in the service of their country during that brief period. His Honor the Mayor was elected to preside. He addressed the audience in a few words, explaining the reason for which the company was to be organized, and impressing on the minds of his hearers a sense of the danger to which our State was exposed through the late invasion. Col. Smith also at the Mayor's request, delivered a speech on the same subject. After that the meeting was adjourned till this (Monday) evening. Although the meeting was only a preparatory one, and the drain has been great on our fighting material for the last three years, yet quite a number of young men were found who enrolled their names in the defense of our brave Keystone State.

Funeral of Capt. S. A. McKee.—The funeral ceremonies of the late Capt. M'Kee, took place yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. The procession was large, and was preceded by a Brass Band. His remains were deposited in Allegheny Cemetery. Capt. M'Kee fell in one of those sanguinary charges before Petersburg, in which many of our brave boys have distinguished themselves for true courage and heroism. He was a veteran in military service, having served in Mexico under Col. Sam'l. Black, and having been present in nearly all the battles of the Potomac, since he went out in August 1862. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Antietam, and in many others, in which actions he distinguished himself as a brave officer. He was beloved by his men in the camp, and by a large circle of acquaintances at home. Peace to his manes.

Gen. Wallace Driven In.—A gentleman just from Baltimore, a Republican, who holds a high position in society, informed us yesterday evening that Lew. Wallace who has command of Baltimore, had been driven in by the Rebels, and that unless Sheridan would arrive in time, the railroad between Baltimore and Washington would in all likelihood be torn up before to-day. Also that Stanton told him that the invasion was more formidable than any one about Washington had supposed. That part of the force opposing Wallace was estimated at twenty thousand. If Hunter and Sheridan have arrived as looked for, the rebels may yet be driven out in time to save the railroad. The fifth or sixth army corps, it is stated, was also hastening to the Capitol to aid in the protection. The same gentleman says he saw very little stir about Harrisburg or any where on the route between Baltimore and Pittsburg, and thinks reinforcements are going in slowly.

From a Soldier Under Gen. Hunter.

CAMP NEAR CHARLESTON, WEST VA., June 24, 1864.

MY DEAR FATHER:—Once more I have the pleasant opportunity of writing you a few lines. I arrived here yesterday after an absence of two months. I suppose you have heard see this of our repulse from Lynchburg. That we a General in command, who knew his duty, which Gen. Hunter does not, instead of a repulse we would have taken Lynchburg without the loss of fifty men. On Friday two weeks ago, we arrived in part of the town, the rebels in full retreat through Lynchburg. We whipped them 4 miles from town, intent on following up our advantage. Gen. Hunter went into camp on the field. Gens. Averill and Brooks wanted to go into town that night. Gen. Hunter said no. That night Pickett's Division (rebel) arrived to reinforce Imboden, and McCausland, during the night, through up intrenchments. We had a little hard fighting during the day, but for poor Generalship we would have taken the place. During Saturday night part of Ewell's corps arrived. On Sunday we commenced to retreat and kept it up all that night. During the retreat Hunter made forced marches. Why didn't he make the marches when leaving Staunton, instead of stopping one day at Lexington and one and a half at Buchanan? We could have taken Lynchburg sooner then. We arrived before it without the loss of a single man. Some of the men, during the march, actually died of hunger and fatigue. Hunter, instead of loading his trains with flour and bread, loaded them with contrabands, and in one case I saw, made a wounded Sergeant get out of a wagon to put his idol's in. Hunter is very unpopular with his men and officers, who curse him with a good will. I have not heard one of his men speak well of him. I have told you the simple and truthful facts of our defeat before Lynchburg, except our artillery being captured, right in sight of our forces, twelve pieces being disabled, the artillery being unguarded.

Tuesday I joined my company, the scouts having been ordered to their companies to await further orders. Gen. Averill told me yesterday that he would not need any scouts for thirty days, and so I suppose there will be no movement in this Department until fall. During my month of scouting duty I was captured on the night of the 1st of June, on South river, 16 miles from Lexington, by Captain Lee Hoffman, of General Breckinridges' staff, in command of thirteen men of Davis' Battalion. Two of us were taken at the same time. By good talking and some hard lying, in one hour and a half we convinced the Captain that we were of the 17th Virginia Cavalry, Co. F, Captain Crawford. The Captain restored us our arms and handed us a dispatch for General R—which we promised faithfully to deliver, of course; but instead of Gen. R—— we delivered it to Gens. Hancock and Averill. Gen. Hancock promised us good pay for our endeavors, but I haven't seen any yet. We were both dressed in full rebel uniform; had we been found out, Dawson would have written you this letter

Reinforcements—One hundred and twenty-eight men from Columbus, Ohio, under command of McClure, came to this city on Saturday evening and remained over till yesterday about four o'clock, when they left in a special train for the front. They are principally drafted men and rebel recruits, that is some of them, are rebels who abandoned the Southern Confederacy and enlisted in the North, for what purpose remains to be seen. They were entertained during their stay by the Old Subsistence Committee.

One Hundred Day Men—Major George S. Gallope, late of the 8th regiment Penn Res Corps, and also Inspector General of the 3d division, Fifth corps is assisting in raising a regiment of hundred day men, for the defense of our border and National Capital, he may be seen at Hare's Hotel, Liberty street. The members of the gallant old Eighth are cordially invited to join him.

Not True.—We are requested to contradict the statement made in several quarters of the capture of Lee A. Beckham, formerly of this city, and his confinement at Indianapolis or Johnson' Island, nor have we any evidence that he ever was in the ranks of the rebel army.

For Sale.—The good will and fixtures of a liquor store, now doing a good business in a good part of the city, with or without stock on hand. The owner wishes to go to the country on account of sickness in the family. Or a partner will be taken in with a capital of from $300 to $1000. Address 335 Pittsburgh Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

Carncross and Dixie's Minstrel's.—This inimitable troupe of Ethiopian Stars, will appear for six nights more at Concert Hall, and on each evening an entire change of programme will be given. All who wish to enjoy a good laugh, and see the *best* troupe now traveling should not fail to attend. Remember Concert Hall.

Ladies, Gents' Misses, Boys, Youths and children's Gaiters, and Lace Shoes at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth Street

Hoop Skirts, Shawls and Hosiery, cheap at McClelland's Auction Rooms, No. 55 Fifth Street.

Mens. Boys and Youth's Calf Boots, Gaiters and Lace Shoes at McClelland's Auction Rooms, No 55 Fifth Street.

McClelland's Shoe Auction House, No. 55 Fifth Street. Look for number and name on windows

CONCERT HALL.

Last six nights of

Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels.

Whose extraordinary entertainment have been the theme of praise by the Press and Public.

Their Singing, Their Witticisms, Their Variety,

Have made them just what they are justly entitled to,

THE NAME,

The Model Troupe of the World.

During this week a change of entertainment will be given nightly.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

jy11-3t J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

This loan is authorized by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

Until its Redemption, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

Its Exemption from State or Local Taxation adds from one to three per cent. per annum in its value.

The Rate of Interest on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a Rule, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

No Securities offer so great inducements, it is believed, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 1st day of March, 1864, was $[illegible]. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $[illegible], while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The authorized Amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

$70,000,000.

Subscriptions will be received in currency by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, and THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

je25-2w d&w

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

WAREHOUSE,

153 SMITHFIELD, AND 442 PENN Sts

Between 6th st., and Virgin alley.

je2 PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANA.
Harrisburg, July 8th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 38.—In accordance with authority from the President of the United States, and the Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated Harrisburg, July 6th, 1864, I hereby call for one thousand (1000) mounted men for special service. They must be good riders and gallant men, and must furnish their own horses and equipments, for the use of which they will receive forty cents per day, each, and be paid for those actually lost in the service, at the price entered on the muster rolls. The United States government will furnish clothing, subsistence and forage. All those responding to this call are requested to assemble at Harrisburg without delay, for company and regimental organization. Applications for transportation must be made to Capt. J. G. JOHNSON, A. Q. M. and Chief Q. M. of the Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Penna.

By command of Major General COUCH.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

jy9-3t

DAY & HAYDEN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY, HARNESS

AND

COACH HARDWARES

58 WOOD STREET,

Sign of the Golden Stirrup,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of Saddlers, Coach Makers and Dealers in general, to their

Large and Well Selected Stock

Consisting in part for

Carriage Manufacturers,

OF

Patent and Enameled Leathers, Enameled Cloths, Damasks, Broad Cloths, Laces, Fringes, Bands, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, etc., etc.,

All of which have been

PURCHASED WITH GREAT CARE

Especially the WOOD WORK, which will be found of the

Best Quality, Well Seasoned and Dry.

Saddlers and Harness Makers,

Will find a full and complete stock of

Harness Leathers, Saddle Trees, Hames, Webs, full Measure Straining Webs, of all Numbers, Bits, Buckles, Stirrups, Spurs, Threads, etc., etc., etc.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CAS prices, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

TO THE SADDLERS.

P. S.—We do not deal in Saddles and Bridles, but leave those GOODS for our customers to make and sell, as they properly belong to that branch.

my28-tf DAY & HAYDEN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

L.S. } To Elizabeth Jane Turner, formerly Elizabeth Jane Stout, widow, and the heirs of Nathaniel Stout, dec'd. Greeting: Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1864. The petition of Ann M. Lehmer, Eliza Jane Lehmer, Margaret E. Hitchert, formerly Margaret E. Lehmer, Catherine Lehmer, Wm. H. Lehmer, Mary V. Lehmer, B. Lehmer, heirs of Wm. Lehmer, dec'd., was presented, showing that Nathaniel Stout in his life time by article of agreement dated respectfully the 11th day of July, 1846 and the 17th day of July 1847, acquired an equitable interest in eight certain lots of ground numbered 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626 and 627 in G. E. Warner, Jacob Painter, and F. Lorenz's plan of lots in Duquesne borough, formerly the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh and afterwards in 1859 on 1860 dying intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Jane Stout, since intermarried with Solomon Turner, and a daughter then about 4 years of age, both of whom are still living and residing at Warren Pa. His estate was administered upon by G. E. Warner and David A. Greer, who by proceedings in this Court, in the above numbered case 79, June Term 1861, were authorized to sell the equitable interest of the said Nathaniel Stout in the above 8 lots of ground, at Orphans' Court Sale for payment of debts, and being so authorized, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1861 sold the the same by public vendue or outcry, as in the order of the Court commanded, to William Lehmer, the father of the petitioner, for the sum of $2,312,00, which sale was on the 22nd day of Nov. 1861, Confirmed nisi by the Court: That said sale has never been confirmed absolutely, and that no deed has ever been made by said administrators, either to William Lehmer in his lifetime, or to his heirs since death; and therefore, praying the Court to order and decree a confirmation absolutely of the sale, so as aforesaid made in No 79 of June term 1861, and that G. E. Warner, the surviving administrator of Nathaniel Stout, dec'd., Elizabeth Jane Turner the admr. not being within the jurisdiction of this Court, make a deed to the petitioner, as the heirs of William Lehmer, dec'd. for the premises, so as aforesaid sold to the said William Lehmer.

Whereupon the Court made the following order: And now to wit: May 28th, 1864, the within petition having been read and considered in open Court, the Court order and direct that a citation be issued directed to Elizabeth Jane Turner formerly Elizabeth Jane Stout and the heirs of Nathaniel Stout, dec'd., returnable on Saturday June 18th, 1864, to appear and show cause, if any, why the return to the sale in this case should not be confirmed absolutely and G. E. Warner, surviving administrator of N. Stout, dec'd., directed to make a deed to the heirs of William Lehmer, dec'd. And whereas, afterwards the Court directed an alias citation to issue returnable on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1864.

BY THE COURT.

Now, therefore, we command you and each of you that you be and appear before our Orphans' Court at Pittsburgh, on or before the 2d DAY OF JULY next, then and there to show cause, if any you have why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and hereof fail not

Witness the Hon. James H. Sterret, President Judge of our said Court at Pittsburgh, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

je25-3td W. A. BERRON, Clerk.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

THE FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP and

TWO DWELLINGS,

Corner of Butler and Carson streets, in the 9th Ward, on the A. V. R. R. This valuable property, fronting 120 feet on Butler st., and 100 feet on Carson, will be sold on favorably terms, and possession given soon.

For particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker & Insurance Agent,
je30 59 Fourth st., Burke's Buildings.

200 BBLS "GAFFMILLS" FLOUR arriving per Steamer Cherokee.
100 Bush Ear Corn, per Steamer Julia.
PATTERSON & ARMON,
je9 No. 6 Wood st.

FARM FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR sale my farm in Ohio township, containing 67 acres; 5 miles from the Allegheny depot, beautifully situate on the bank of the Ohio river. The facilities for getting to and from the city are frequent, having a station thereon, where the trains of the P., F. W. & C. and Cleveland roads stop four or five times daily, with the advantage of communication by the Allegheny and New Brighton turnpike. The place is well watered, and subdivided into eight parts, the back part of one of the subdivisions is well adapted for the cultivation of grapes, having an eastern and southern exposure. If not sold at private sale on or before the 14th of July, I will sell at public outcry, all or parts thereof, on that day at 12 m. For terms &c., apply to

JOHN MIRMINGHAM,
je14-td. Office of Western Penitentiary.

FISHING TACKLE, EMBRACING Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, &c., for sale by

JAMES BOWMAN,
my21 136 Wood street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM OUR FIRST EDITION.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Proclamation;—Whereas, at the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Government has been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereto annexed; and, whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval, less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and, whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that while I am, as I was in December last, when, by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and set at naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further efforts, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be adopted. Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for the restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, in which case Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

Rebels Burning Hagerstown.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A *Tribune* special, dated Harrisburg, July 7th, says Telegraph operators who have been close to Hagerstown, but not yet reached there, report that the rebels set fire to the court house, railroad depot and all other railroad buildings, burning a large quantity of hay. The buildings were on fire at eleven o'clock to-day. General Rowley, just from Washington, met Gen. Howe, just from Sigel's command, on the way to General Butler. Gen. Howe reports there have not any time been over 4,000 rebels this side of the Potomac, and Sigel is entirely out of danger. Nothing, however, was known by Sigel as to the force in the Shenandoah Valley immediately in his front. A scout just in from Boonesboro' reports to General Couch that two brigades of rebels were lying at Boonesboro', comprised of infantry and cavalry, commander unknown, and number of force not reported. They crossed at Antietam Ferry.

Force of Rebel Raiders.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A *Herald* special, dated Chambersburg, July 8th, 7 a. m., says: The rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than has been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate I have heard.

A column of rebels, commanded by Gen. Imboden, entered Hagerstown this forenoon at eight o'clock. The force that left yesterday for Frederick took the Boonesboro' road, and these new raiders came in by way of Williamsport. They are ransacking the town and committing all manner of depredations. They have burned several private dwelling-houses notwithstanding the $200,000 which the inhabitants paid for protection. Imboden insisted upon burning Geller & Co.'s warehouse unless the citizens would pay him $15,000 more, which they did. A courier arrived from Hancock and reports a Union force at that point, probably Hunter's.

Complaints of Rebel Deserters—The Pirate Semmes.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A *Herald's* headquarters correspondent, of the 7th, says: Deserters are continually coming into our lines, complaining of short rations in Petersburg. In this respect the siege is Vicksburg over again. From all accounts the army and population—not less than two hundred thousand people—are to be fed in the two cities, and as the rebel government has got to feed them or let them starve, the problem of the siege cannot be long solving.

Gen. Ledlie, from ill health, has been compelled to resign.

A *Tribune* Washington special says: A strong pressure is being brought to bear on Government to demand the rendition of the pirate Semmes, and the crew picked up by the Deerhound, and that Mr. Seward will resist the pressure.

Rebels Driven Back at Frederick.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A *Herald* special dated Frederick, Md., of the 8th says:—The enemy continued to press Col. Clendenin pretty hard yesterday, and finally flanked him, just as the Third Maryland infantry came to his support. They all went in and drove the rebels back to the mountain. Our troops fought well, and although they had a superior number to contend with at first, held them in check till the infantry supports arrived.

Our reinforcements are coming up, and Gens. Wallace and Taylor have restored order and are personally present.

Rebels in Occupation of Frederick

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The *Bulletin* has a dispatch from Patterson's Station, stating that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops have fallen back to Monocacy.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1:30 p. m.—Well-authenticated rumors here confirm the above.

Gen. Dix to have Another Department.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A *World* Washington special says: The Government, in order to avoid an issue with Governor Seymour, will quietly remove Gen. Dix to another department.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE POST.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Large Amounts Appropriated for Harbor Defence.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens thereof.

The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the lakes by causing the public works connected with the Harbors of Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes public works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares and merchandize, and all baggage and effects of passengers and all other articles imported into the United States from a foreign country as well as the vessels, cars and other vehicles and envelopes in which the same are expected are required to be landed in presence of and inspected by an inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or custom house, when the same shall arrive.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the revenue for the districts named below: Pembina, Minn., 2; Chicago, 8; Mickanack, Mich., 2; Sandusky, Ohio, 1; Cuyahoga, Ohio, 3; Erie, Pa., 1.

A Proclamation by Gov. Bradford of Maryland.

An Appeal to the Citizens.

Baltimore in Great Danger.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Midnight.—The following Proclamation has been issued:

Citizens of Baltimore, we have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in restoring the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature, but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that in our opinion that the danger which now threatens the city is imminent. If you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it. The invading enemy is by the last accounts approaching the city, all the men which can be raised are wanted to occupy fortifications already completed and to form others. It is not important how you should come but it is most important that you should come at once, come in your leagues, come in your military companies, come in your crowd, but come quickly. Brig. Gen. Lockwood has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command. The loyal men of every ward will assemble at their usual places of ward meetings, and report forthwith to Gen. Lockwood at his Headquarters, No. 34 North St.,

(signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

JNO. LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore.

FROM FREDERICK CITY.

Continual Cavalry Skirmishing.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9.—Early on Friday morning Brig. Gen. Taylor under orders of General Wallace, went out to the front at Frederick City and took command of Col. Clendenin's cavalry, and comenced a continual skirmish with the enemy all day in the mountains. Gen. Wallace went to the front with reinforcements, learning that the enemy's operations on our front were merely feints to cover his movements on Urbana and thence toward Washington. Gen. Wallace withdrew his forces and evacuated Frederick City at 10 o'clock on Friday night. Early this morning the rebels were in line of battle and advanced on Frederick which they reoccupied. We removed everything moveable from the city, including the sick, wounded, stores and two citizens were arrested by our returning skirmishers for making signals to rebels last night from the city. The rebels are advancing and are now skirmishing with our guard who holds the bridge on the Baltimore Pike. The rebels levied 20 000 dollars on the citizens of Middletown, besides pillaging in the place in the night. On Thursday we killed 103 rebels, our loss is 18 all told.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 10 A. M.—Later accounts from the front report that our forces have fallen back from Monocacy to the bridge of Monrovia. Our forces burned the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy. The particulars of the fight are not yet received.

The Rebels Within Seven Miles of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 10th, 7 p. m.—It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Harrisburg stating that the corps of Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes are all on this side of the Potomac.

Very Latest from Baltimore.

Rebels 16 Miles from the City.

North Central Railroad Torn Up.

The Rebels Marching on Washington City.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The rebel cavalry are reported 16 miles from Baltimore, and they are making for the North Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, 10.—9 A. M.—The enemy are now reported at Elliott's Mills, but as the telegraph works to Mariottsville which is beyond this, is doubted.

LATER.—11 A. M.—The party at Rustertown is said to be small. It is reported the bridge is burnt on the North Central. Wallace is retreating toward the city. The retreat is covered by fresh troops. The city is alive with troops for defence.

STILL LATER.—11:30 A. M.—It is reported at headquarters that the North Central Railroad is torn up, but not stated where. We have also reports that the main body of rebels are making for Washington.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Further of the Rebel Raid.

Frederick City Evacuated.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 3:50 P. M.—Our forces have evacuated Frederick and fallen back in this direction and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy. The Rebels now occupy Frederick but in what numbers is not positively known. Reports say 12,000 are under the command of Breckinridge. There are reports seemingly well founded that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac near Edward's Ferry and has moved in the direction of Urbana in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us. We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

Official from Secretary Stanton

The Battle at Frederick City.

Our Forces Overpowered.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—*Maj. Gen. Dix:* An official dispatch from Maj. Gen. Wallace just received states that a battle took place between the forces under Wallace's command and the rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 A. M. and continuing until 5 P. M. Our forces were at length overpowered by superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward of the N. Y. heavy artillery was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner, that the enemy's forces numbered at least 20,000, that our troops behaved well but suffered severe loss. He is retreating towards Baltimore.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE GREATEST NERVINE, TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. Cutters'

ENGLISH BITTERS.

A sure cure for Intemperance.

Dr. J. C. Ayers' Family Medicines.

DR. D. JAYNES & SON'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic, Tonic and Pills.

HELMBOLD'S

Celebrated Buchu & Sarsaparilla,

And all other Family Medicines can be found genuine at the

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

Torrence & M'Garr,

Corner of Market street and Fourth.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces,

And all articles usually found in Drug Stores of first quality, for sale low.

TORRENCE & M'GARR,

No. 70 Market street, corner of Fourth.

febl

FOR

DYSENTERY

AND

Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC

BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE

Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no *opium* or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. H. Davidson

Sole Proprietor, CINCINNATI.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, (old style, 35 cts.) 25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
MONDAY, July 11, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market was very firm on Saturday, with a good demand. The weather was exceedingly warm. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON—Sales 700 lbs Soulders, 15c; Sides, 2,000 lbs ribbed, 16; Hams, plain, 1,000 lbs, 18½@19; Canvassed do; 1,500 lbs, 21½; Sugar Cured, 4,000 lbs, 16@20c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of Apples at 10@21c. Peaches, 19@20c.

LEAD—Sales 200 pigs at 16c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Sales at 18c.

SALT—Sales 100 bbls at $2,75 ⅌ bbs.

FLOUR—Sales 300 bbls Extra Family at $11 00@11 50; 100 do, $11 25; 75 do at $11 37½; 140 do, $11 50.

WHISKY—Small sales of City Rectified at $1,36@1,38.

CHEESE—Sales 68 bxs prime W R, at 16c.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged.

BUTTER—Sales at previous prices.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

MONDAY, July 11.

The market during the week was firm, with a fair demand. Prices have advanced in all descriptions—Nails 50 cents ⅌ keg, and from ½ to 1 cent ⅌ lb. The following list is corrected to date:

Flat Bar. ⅌ lb

1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch.....7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch.....7¼
1½ to 1¾ by ¾ to ¾ inch.....7¼
1½ to 1¾ by 5-8 inch.....8

Heavy Band Iron.

2 to 6 by ½ to 3-16 inch.....7¼
1¼ to 1¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch.....8
⅜ to 1½ by ¼ and 3-16 inch.....8¼
½ to ¾ by ¼ and 3-16 inch.....8¼

Horse Shoe.

¾ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch.....9¼

Hoop and Light Band.

2½ to 6 inch.....8½
1¾ and 2.....8¾
1¼ and 1½.....9
1 and 1¼.....9¼
⅞ inch.....10¼
¾ inch.....11½
⅝ inch.....12

Hoops cut to specified lengths ¼ cent per lb extra.

Round and Square.

1 to 2¼ inch.....7½ | ⅝ and 9-16 inch.....8
2 to 3¼ inch.....7¾ | 5-16 inch.....8½
3¼ to 4 inch.....8¼ | ¼ inch.....8½
⅜, ¾ and ⅞ inch.....7¾ | 3-16 inch.....11

Oval Iron.

¾ to 1¼ inch.....7¾ | ⅜ inch.....8¼
⅞ and ¾ inch.....8 | ⅛ inch.....8½

Half Oval and Half Round.

⅞ to 1¼ inch.....8 | ⅜ inch.....8¼
½ and ¾ inch.....8½ | ⅛ inch.....9

Sheet.

No 10 to 17.....10
No 18 to 24.....10¼
No 25 and 26.....10¾
No 27.....10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, 1-4c per pound extra.

Plates.

9-16, 1-4 and 5-16 inch thick.....9
Over 30 inches in width, 1-4c ⅌ pound extra.
Heads.....9
Plow Slabs.....7¾
Plow wings.....8¼

Flat Nails.

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2 by ⅛ to ⅝ inch.....8
1½ to ⅝ and 7-16 inch.....8¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch.....8½
1¼ by 1-4 inch.....9

Nail Rods.

Juniata.....12

Nails.

	⅌ keg.		⅌ keg.
10 to 60d Nails	7 12½	2d Fine	10