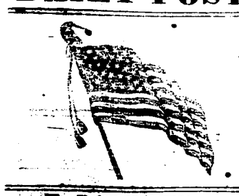
DAILY POST.



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

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1862.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Thomas Donnelly, Chairman.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to call a Convention of the Democracy of Allegheny county, to meet at the Court Room in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, Members of the State Legislature, and Member of Congress.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each District in the County be requested to meet at their usual places of holding Primary Elections on Saturday, the 9th day of August, to elect two delegates to said Convention; the meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

On motion, adjourned.

THOS. DONNELLY, President.
SAM'L HARPER, Secretary.

ABOLITION TREASON.

The Abolitionists of the old school are determined to drive President Lincoln into their extreme measures, or break down his policy in prosecuting the war against the rebels. Mr. Geo. M. Julien, a member of the last Congress, has taken the stump in his district in Indiana, attacking the Administration and its policy, groaning over the enormous expenses of the war, and doing all he can to retard enlistments for the army. If a Democrat were to pursue this villainous course he would soon be arrested and consigned to a prison.

The simple and notorious truth is that this abolition faction has no interest in the present struggle for the suppression of the rebellion but that of the extinction of slavery. While the rest of us regard this as being incidental, it is with them the beginning and the end. Unless the destruction of the institution is ensured, these fanatics have no interest in our nation's struggle for existence. They fear that the struggle may be closed without slavery being totally extinguished, and consequently they are beginning to dictate terms to the President, preparatory to their assuming an attitude of open defiance to his policy and his plans. Their programme is being developed by the leading abolition organs, and is simply this: A proclamation of emancipation by the President, freeing the slaves of the South, and *then* the appointment of generals who will see that the proclamation is carried rigidly into effect. Now, although, until the rebels are crushed, proclamations giving freedom to their slaves would be so much nonsense, still the game of the agitators is perfectly transparent. Their desire is to have a radical proclamation freeing the negroes, and then radical officers, to supplant those who enlisted to fight for the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. In short they desire to divert the contest to an Abolition war, to give freedom to millions of slaves, who, when free, would be thrown into competition with the labor of the men whose arms are now engaged in fighting the battles of the Union.

The New York *Evening Post*, the ablest of the radical press, has been for some time forcing with its commanding ability the extreme measures upon the attention of the Administration. It insists upon such a proclamation as we have mentioned and the appointment of such Generals as Fremont to see it enforced. In view of this course and the course of the Abolition press generally for the past six months, is it at all astonishing that enlistments are so tardy? If this war is to be converted into a miserable Abolition enterprise and our heroic Union officers dismissed to give place to mere Abolition pretenders like Fremont, the Government might as well abandon the contest in time. These open demands of the leading radical journals and politicians fully explain the extraordinary efforts made to supplant and disgrace such officers as McClellan. Being in command of all our forces, and having no affinity with the lurking treason of Abolitionists, he stood in the way of their treasonable designs; and hence the conspiracy among them to supplant him. The President resisted their demands and now they commence an open fire upon him and his policy.

As we have already stated, the leading Abolitionists of the Union—and they furnish the brains and energy of the Republican party—have no interest in this stupendous struggle with rebellion, save the freedom of the Southern negro population. They are beginning to proclaim it now, although the rebellion is as formidable as when hostilities began; and this course is the cause of the backwardness of the masses to enlist for the further prosecution of hostilities. There is no want of patriotism in the country; against a foreign foe millions of men would spring to arms in a week; but in a war which Abolitionists are forcing into a mere crusade for the emancipation of slaves, patriotic men have neither head nor stomach. But we feel that these latent traitors will not succeed in forcing him to the commission of acts which will not only retard enlistments, but spread discontent among those already in the field. The supplanting of such Generals as Halleck and McClellan, to have their places filled by mere adventurers like Fremont and Shurz—and this to oblige the domineering and fanatical spirit of Abolitionism—would not only prove a most contemptible failure, but disgust every high-minded officer and man in the service. Still, the mere suggestion of it demonstrates the fanatical fury of those who make it, and admonishes every patriotic man of the dangerous teachings and tendencies of the powerful faction who are endeavoring to force the Government into the adoption of their destructive doctrines. Their teachings are as fatal to the perpetuity of our Government as those of open rebels, and in this trying contest it is the duty of all who desire the continued existence of our Government to shun them both.

THE REBELS ON NORFOLK.

It was rumored in Washington that the new Merrimac and a new ram which the rebels have at Richmond intend to run through the fleet on the James river and attack the Minnesota and other vessels at Norfolk, and take that city. It is also said, and is believed by the Unionists, that the secessionists there have a full supply of arms in their houses, and that they are ready to strike a blow simultaneous with the approach or the rebel steamers. On the way up quite an unusual number of boats were seen on the bay, crossing either way, which the captain thinks are in the employ of the rebels, and is of opinion that as most of the gunboats are elsewhere employed, the secessionists in Lower Maryland and Eastern Virginia are in constant communication with each other by this means.

The Tax Gatherers.

We perceive that the President has commenced the appointment of assessors and collectors of taxes. The Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"Let not the able-bodied adventurers and chronic spoil-hunters get these places; and above all let the grumblers, whose sole exhibition of patriotism consists in growling about the mismanagement of the war, be read out of the list of candidates altogether."

Drafting the "Solid Men."

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 26th.

The opinion was formerly expressed by many in the South that we had not yet encountered the most formidable fighting men of the North, but that, when they had exhausted their "riff raff"—their Dutch, Irish, and city rowdies—they would come down upon us with their "solid men," and crush us to the consistency of jelly.

We confess that we always entertained doubts of the truth of this proposition.—We remember that Washington had a grievous time in stirring up these "solid men" in the days of the Revolution. They were so "solid" that no moral or physical lever seemed capable of moving them. We have seen the original of an old Revolutionary document, in which the writer, a recruiting officer, complains most bitterly that neither for love nor money could he induce any one in Massachusetts to enlist in the war. The truth is, there is a great deal of gammon and humbug about the "solid men" at the best. What is meant by the term is, we suppose, men of property; men who are solid in worldly goods and chattels, and we often associate physical solidity with the same terms: that is, a rotund corporation and cheeks swelling with fatness, and those customary insignia of solidity, a gold headed cane, gold watch, chain and seals, and a substantial air, as to one to whom a part of the globe belongs, and who looks upon all men not owning property as interlopers on the domesnes of the Creator, and who considers a plague, pestilence, or war, by which they may be taken off, the minister of a Divine police, arresting loafers and vagrants and consigning them to a place where they can repent at their leisure of their poverty and worthlessness.

As to "solid men" meaning anything "solid" in morals, valor, or patriotism, of course it does not. Everett, Dickinson, Cushing & Co.—could anything be more "solid" in outward aspect? And yet, each of them has proved a mere shell, and a shell full of corruption and death. And no better specimens can anywhere be found of the "solid men" of the North. They are just as corrupt and depraved as the *unsolid* men, and a thousand times more hypocritical. The only difference between them and the "riff-raff" is, that the latter "wear their hearts upon their sleeves," and, contrary to the general impression, they are most reliable for fighting purposes. The philosophy of this is plain enough. The "riff-raff," as they are called, are accustomed to hard work and hard knocks from their cradles; they feel that this world is no world for them, and that in giving it up, they have not much to lose. But fine houses, productive farms, beautiful gardens—as Dr. Johnson said to Garrick—"these are the things that make a death-bed terrible;" these are the things that enervate men, make them cling to life as the greatest of advantages, render the "solid men" the least formidable of all combatants who can be called into the field, and cause them to skedaddle to Canada and Europe for fear of being drafted into the militia.

The only manner in which the "solid men" of the North are now formidable is in their capital. They have spent so much money in carrying on this war, that they will make another desperate throw to save that which has already gone. They will not come themselves, under any circumstances, but, either by draft or enormous bounties, they will raise the additional troops required by Lincoln. There will be a universal sifting of the whole North and of all mankind for more "riff-raff" to make up the three hundred thousand. As for themselves, 300,000 "solid men" of the North would vanish like the most unsubstantial shadows before "Stonewall" Jackson and thirty thousand Confederates. But now is the time for the South to strike. Let her not wait another hour for the accumulation of more "riff-raff." Let not the enemy be permitted to advance another foot. An instant movement upon the Yankees, and the solid men of the North and their solid country will vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision.

A Caution.

It seems to be quite evident that the Yankee Government, in spite of the monster war meetings which it is instigating throughout the North, will not be able to recruit its ranks by means of volunteers. It is also evident that, in the event of failure, it will resort to a draft, and that a draft is to the last degree distasteful to the Northern people. These facts, having become very plain, are calculated to make an impression on our people, which, if indulged, may prove very prejudicial to our cause. Already we observe that many persons are flattering themselves that the required number of troops (300,000) cannot be raised. This is a mistake which, if it should be made likewise by the Government, may prove a very serious one.

The required number of men will be raised, beyond all question, if not in one way yet in another. They will be forthcoming, too, at the shortest possible notice. If we sit down and fold our arms, they will dispel our dream of security before we are prepared to resist them, by a shock so rude that it will cost us a long time to repair the damage it will occasion. Let us make ourselves masters of the crisis by anticipating it, and preparing to face it when it shall have arrived. Let us not permit it to overtake us like a surprise. Remember Manassas, and the evil consequences that flowed from that great, unimproved, and, because unimproved, almost fatal victory. We have to deal with an enemy of vast resources, both in men and means, and he will spare neither blood nor money in his attempt to reduce us to subjection. His exertions are stimulated by a hatred so deep and so diabolical that it will stop short of nothing which may promise to assist in its gratification.

Our prospects at present are bright and encouraging. They can only become overcast by our own folly or negligence. Yet, though we exercise the utmost prudence and foresight—though we neglect no opportunity and forego no advantage—though we pursue every success to the utmost extent of the advantages which can be extracted from it—though our energy in the Cabinet be worthy the courage of our soldiers in the field—we must still expect a protracted and arduous struggle—a struggle that may drag on for years, and that will terminate only when our foe shall have wasted all his resources in his frantic efforts to subdue us, and shall have become ready to relinquish the contest solely because he is too exhausted to continue it. It is proper for us to look our situation fully in the face. We *must* not flatter ourselves with the delusion that our trials are nearly at an end. There is not the slightest reason to fear that we shall ever be subjugated; but "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.
JULY 29th, 1862.

Anchored off the Fortress this morning. She left City Point yesterday forenoon and stopped at Harrison's Landing, where General McClellan visited her and spent a couple of hours. He went around among the wounded, pausing at the side of each one, and having a kind and cheering word for all. Dressed plainly with a blue blouse, void of strap and star, many of the poor fellows were at first unaware of his presence. Stepping beside the stretcher of one who had lost his leg above the knee, the General asked him how he felt, in a gentle tone that aroused and touched the heart of the feeble sufferer. He replied that he did not feel well at all, and expressed despondency in the course of his conversation. The Assistant Surgeon then remarked, "Don't you know who this is?" "No." "Why it is your General—General McClellan!"

The eyes of the soldier lightened up, his breast heaved, his lips quivered. "General McClellan! Ah! General, I shall never fight under you again, unless you allow me to come back with a wooden leg."

Another one said: "*General, I belong to you.*" "*No,*" replied McClellan, "*we all belong to one another: we belong to the Army of the Potomac, and to our country.*" Those standing by say the tears ran down the cheeks of the brave boy as the general held his hand, and the eyes of our young commander were dimmed, and his utterance checked, as he gazed through his tears upon the devoted and maimed form of the youth, who felt it a pride to "belong" to *him*—"*to you, General!*" The visit cheered the men wonderfully.

"Did you ever see a General like ours?" said a boy from Brooklyn, with seven wounds in his body. "He goes about and speaks to us privates, asks how we get along, whether we are well attended to, what we want, and all about us. Now, I don't believe any other General ever did that!" and he looked at me with an air of triumph, as if there was no gainsaying it.

Capt. Blethen, of the Webster,

Reports six deaths on the passage down. Many of the patriots are badly wounded and very low.

The Rebels are Sanguine.

That their new Merrimac will do us an immense amount of damage, and reinstate the prestige lost when old Tatnall blew up the Elizabeth river bugbear. They claim that the new iron-clad is of greater power, will be more easily handled, and of much more availibility than the old vessel whose wreck lies above Craney Island. They also boast of two other iron crafts as being nearly ready to pounce upon Commodore Wilkes, and capture or sink him and his whole James river fleet. As this is the week in which the Norfolk rebels swear they will make their descent upon the Federal gunboats, we shall wait and watch, believing that we "shall see what we shall see."

"Stonewall" Jackson

Is being heavily reinforced from Richmond, although the rebels are too wary to give his whereabouts. Our Generals must keep a sharp lookout for the marauder, or they may find him in their rear ere they expect him. All the railroad cars were in use last week up to Saturday, transporting soldiers from Richmond to some point where they could be made available. Our wounded were brought down on the common freight and lumber trucks, as none of the passenger cars could be spared.

M'Clellan to be Driven Back or Captured.

Rebel officers and soldiers intimate that an attack upon M'Clellan is not unlikely. They think that he can and must be beaten, and under this delusion they may make an assault at any moment.

The Warner, from Harrison's Landing,

Brings word that fully confirms the suspicions and "notes of warning" in the above remarks. Our army is in readiness for the enemy, and he is not unexpected, come from what quarter he may.

The "Elm City" has Arrived

From City Point with three hundred and eighty sick and wounded. They are to be mostly landed at Chesapeake and Mill Creek Hospitals.

I send you a list of Pennsylvanians by the Daniel Webster, which leaves for your city this afternoon.

The weather to-day is intensely hot, with scarcely a breath of air stirring. A good heavy rain would indeed be welcome.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Canal at Vicksburg.

We learn by a gentleman from Vicksburg that the attempt of Lincoln's army of *diggers* to draw off the Mississippi from Vicksburg, by cutting for it a new channel, excites very little solicitude there. The task is one of great difficulty, and will require a long time to make it successful.—In all the enterprises for strengthening the river made by the citizens of the lower Mississippi, it is found that, after cutting through a few feet of sand a blue clay is entered upon, which is so exceedingly tough as to require blasting to remove it; and unless the new chaunel is cut very deep, it is speedily choked and filled up with dirt, wood, sand, &c. Perhaps Lincoln's diggers will be as innocently occupied in digging in front of Vicksburg, as if they were at home with their mammas.—*Richmond Enquirer, 26th.*

The Skirmish at Malvern Hill.

The brisk cavalry skirmish which occurred at Malvern Hill, on Thursday forenoon was briefly mentioned in the *Enquirer* yesterday. The hill, it will be remembered, was the scene of the last and one of the most disastrous of the series of battles fought during the retreat of McClellan's army from before Richmond. It is situated on the north of the Charles City road, and commands an extensive scope of country around. The Federals have made several efforts to regain it, but not until Thursday did they attempt to capture it in open field.

The position was held by our pickets, and the attack being anticipated, portions of the 4th and 9th regiments Virginia cavalry, of Stuart's command, were held in readiness to defend it. The Federal force, consisting of several squadrons of cavalry, came up the Charles City road, and deploying to the right, were there supported by sharpshooters and dismounted cavalry in the woods. Our forces were under the command of Col. Lee, of the 4th Virginia, and as the enemy advanced, they opened upon them with their rifles with severe effect. The Federals chimed in the fray with similar weapons, not daring to charge upon the hill, and at length, after nearly an hour's fighting, Col. Lee gave the order to charge upon them.

The enemy no sooner perceived the movement than they wheeled about and scampered from the field, stopping at a house a quarter of a mile distant. Our troops pursued them some distance, but, not choosing to follow them too far within their own lines, returned to the hill without another fight. Our loss was only one man killed and six wounded, among whom are the following: private Julian Carter, Governor's Guards, (Richmond), Fourth Virginia, killed; Captain Chamberlayne, Governor's Guard, wounded in the foot; private Madison Finch, Co. A, Prince William Cavalry, wounded in the knee, and R. B. L. McCray, of the same, in the calf of the leg. The names of the others we could not ascertain.

Malvern Hill will, doubtless, be the scene of many more such skirmishes, its peculiar position rendering it a point of great advantage to the party holding it. It is the extreme of our lines in that direction, and only some two or three hundred yards from the Federal outposts.—*Richmond Enquirer, 26th.*

The Central Road.

This road is still open to Staunton. The train passed up and down without interruption. The regular train will leave this morning at twenty minutes past six. —*Richmond Enquirer, July 26th.*

Gen. Pope.

An officer of Bragg's army stated to us, when he heard of Pope's transfer to Virginia to command the Yankee forces in the Piedmont and Potomac regions, that he was a very bold and audacious commander, and would surprise us by unexpected enterprises, unless we were very vigilant. But he also said that his plans were not well conceived or judicious, and that he would expose himself to heavy chastisement and disaster if our opposing General should be on the alert.

Pope verifies the account thus given of him. He has made a number of audacious demonstrations against our railroad to Gordonsville. His troops have also displayed much activity, though, indeed, but to little purpose, in the counties around Culpepper. Let now our commanders show themselves skillful in availing of the chances which their brother officers says Pope will abundantly afford. He has come into Virginia with the furious denunciations and impetuosity of a madman. Let our cool, astute and energetic leaders, and their brave troops, catch him and put him in a straight jacket.—*Richmond Enquirer, 26th.*

DIED:

On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. MARY ANN GALLAGHER, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, C. J. Mazee, No. 56 High street, at 2 o'clock, on this Saturday afternoon.

SODA PILLS, for Acidity of the Stomach.
Oxygenated Bitters, containing Calcol.
Covel's Pills, for Rheumatism;
Lindsey's Blood Searcher, genuine.
Bunion and Corn Plasters, warranted.
Insect Powder, certain death to Roaches, &c.
Benzine, purified; removes grease, &c.
Holland Gin, in stone jugs;
Bedford Water, fresh from the spring;
Bininger's Gin, 50 dozen;
Elixir of Bark, a tonic and stimulant.
Magnolia Balm; removes pimples, &c.
Orange Flower Water, very fine;
Patent Medicines, largest assortment in the city. Sold by SIMON JOHNSTON,
jy29 corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

☞ **STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM** is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

☞ **DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK** will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention. mh18:dawtc

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JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
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UPWARDS OF 80,000
MACHINES sold in the United States
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je24-3md JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor.

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BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best quality		20c
Seconds, or A " 3 "		
Thirds or D " 2 "	best Italian	15c
Fourths or G " 1 "	best Italian	15c
Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each	pure Silver	50c
Best quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each		10c
Second quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each		15c
Best quality Violincello A and D, each		20c
Best quality " G and C, each		25c

Mailed to any address post paid on receipt of the money, or in postage stamps.
BY JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
N. B—A large lot of fresh strings just arrived. Also, Violin cases, Flutes, Accordions, &c. je14
WM. H. SMITH .....JOS. R. HUNTER
WM. H. SMITH & CO,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
NOS. 142 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
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FINE PAPER HANGINGS—IN CRIMSON, Brown and Green, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL;
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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

From Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Advance of Pope's Army.

VOLUNTEER BOUNTY FUND IN PHIADELPHIA.

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

CINCINNATI, August 1.—A war meeting was held last night. It was an immense affair. Business was generally suspended after four o'clock. There was speaking from three stands. The speakers were Gov. Morton, Gen. Wallace, Lieut. Gov. Fisk, and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fire works, bells, and the fire department enlivened the occasion. Resolutions were passed pledging all to sustain the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war; recommending the confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere, and expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors and hostile foreign intervention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Letters from Fortress Monroe, dated 30th, to the *Inquirer*, says: Commodore Porter's mortar fleet, in part consisting of seven vessels, reached Hampton Roads, early this morning, and others are hourly expected. It is the general supposition that they are to reduce Fort Darling.

A special Washington dispatch to the same paper says Gen. Pope's army has advanced beyond Warrenton. The men are in the best of spirits.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The steamer M. Sanford, from Bangor for Boston, struck on the salvage off Cape Ann at three o'clock this morning. The passengers were landed at Rock Point. Assistance has been sent to her, but it is doubtful whether she can be got off.

Later.—The M. Sanford has bilged, and is full of water. She will probably be a total loss.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The subscriptions by the citizens of Philadelphia for bounty for volunteers, now amounts to three hundred and nine thousand dollars, exclusive of railroad subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A letter from Virginia says General Hatch's cavalry brigade is actively scouting the whole country from the enemy's lines to Washington without meeting with any large forces. He, however, makes it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured and confined to the charge of the Provost Marshal.

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CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
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Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
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Muslin Checks and Pant Stuff, a very large Assortment, at very low Prices, for Cash only.
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!
Cheaper than ever, to close them out.
LACE MANTLES AND POINTS
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Our stock is very large, and we are selling a great many articles at less than Eastern package prices at the present time.
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74 Market Street.
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1862.
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WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A COMPLETE stock of
SPRING GOODS,
all new and desirable styles, which have been carefully selected in New York, with a desire to please the most fastidious, and comprising in all the various new fabric and novelties of the season.
We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public, to test the merits of the same or themselves.
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Merchant Tailors,
No. 19 Fifth Street.

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AND OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
ought by
PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY,
je27-3md JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

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Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emmissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c*
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. *Post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
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FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN COLLINS township, adjoining St. Mary's Cemetery, ninety-six feet front, by one hundred and ten in depth, enclosed by a fine fence. The Lots will be sold together or separately, at low figures and long time. Apply to JAS. S. DEVLIN,
ap5:dtf St. Mary's Cemetery.

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MILLER & RICKETSON.
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Second Edition

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

FROM WASHINGTON.

&c., &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The following important Circular has this day been issued, from which it will appear that the authorities here are actively preparing for any emergency that may occur:

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A MILITIA,
Ajutant-General's Office,
Harrisburg, Aug. 1, 1862.

To County Commissioners.—All County Commissioners who have not complied with the Circular issued from these Headquarters, dated July 12, 1862, are hereby required to complete and return to these Headquarters the enrollments of their respective counties, before the tenth day of August inst.

Respectfully, &c.,
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-Gen. Penn'a.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 22d.

The designation in general order No. 125, from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of the forces commanded by Brigadier Generals Porter and Franklin, as the fifth and sixth army corps, is hereby confirmed. The forces under Maj. Gen. Dix will constitute the seventh; those under Maj. General Wool the eighth, and those under Major General Burnside, belonging to the Department of North Carolina, the ninth army corps respectively. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
August 1st, 1862.

About 12 o'clock last night the rebels opened from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the mail boat landing at the head-quarters of Col. Ingalls and the shipping and encampments at Westover. Their batteries were handled well and fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and five or six wounded. Several horses also were killed. The enemy had it all their own way for some time, as our troops were not anticipating an attack, but the 32 pounders stationed close to Col. Ingalls head-quarters soon silenced their guns. After they opened a few of the vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any of them. With this exception nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The name of Goldsborough was erroneously printed in some newspapers as at the head of the active list of rear-admirals. They rank as follows: Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont, Foote.

David Witter has been appointed assessor, and George W. Brown collector for Colorado Territory; and Jesse C. Little assessor, and Robert T. Barton collector for Utah Territory, under the Internal Tax Bill.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dale, is absent from Washington, initiating a treaty with the Indians of Northern Minnesota, located on the Red river of the North, and up to the British provinces.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.—The Grenada Appeal of the 28th contains dispatches from Mobile announcing that the steamer Cuba ran the blockade of that port on the 25th. She brought a full cargo of arms, ammunition, medicines and blankets.

The same paper editorially announces the occupation of Grand Junction by rebel forces on the 25th.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the federals are evincing great activity, evidently preparing for sonie movement. Trains of cars arrived from Bridgeport with shells and ammunition.

The Jackson Mississippian says: "We are authorized to state that a sufficient force has been sent to the Mississippi river to protect the people of the river counties from invaders."

The Columbus (Ga.) Times learns that Gen. Toombs has resigned.

The Mobile News says that one division of the Tupelo army has been ordered eastward. It is expected at Mobile soon.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 4.—The Adjutant General has issued instructions to the county clerks to-day, that the Assessors furnish, without delay, lists of all the able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45, liable to military duty.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held in this city to-day. Business was entirely suspended at eleven a. m. Speeches were made by Hon. A. B. Paine, F. T. Baetus, and others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, ex-member of Congress, recently arrested at his home in Maryland and brought to Washington, on suspicion of encouraging soldiers to desert, has been honorably discharged from custody.

S.—T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhœa, &c. A perfect appetizer and tonic. They invigorate the body, without stimulating the brain. They are compound of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
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Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture. Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
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I am in receipt of another supply of superior Potash and Soda Ash. Those who make their own Soap, and have use for either of these articles, will find it to their advantage to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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corner Market street and the Diamond,
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TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
We are now manufacturing a superior article of
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which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 600 LIBERTY STREET.
Best quality of Family Coal always on hand as usual.
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Liberty Street, near Wood.
GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
☞ All the champions will positively appear.
Julia Morgan, the winner of the Belt.
Miss Fannie Wilson, the Beautiful and Accomplished Vocalist.
Master Morrissey, the already established Favorite.
W. C. Morgan, and his son, Master Frank Hank, the "Mason," who challenges any man in the world.
Hugh Fitzgerald, the well-known Violinist. And a SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.
Admission 10 and 15 cents.

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RETURN OF THE FAVORITES
FOR POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Monday Evn'g, August 4th.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
16 STAR PERFORMERS.
The Troupe is now on its return to Philadelphia, to reopen their Opera House, which has been newly fitted up with new scenery and appointments, making it the most beautiful
TEMPLE OF MINSTRELSY IN AMERICA.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 13 cents.
Doors open at 7 1-2; commence at 8 o'clock.
N.B. The Company cannot positively perform her longer than the time mentioned above, as they appear in Harrisburg August 4th.
jy31-7td FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

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To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin

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Is offered to the public as a medicine in every way worthy of confidence, it having now stood the test of many years, with the result of a rapidly increasing demand.
AS A TONIC it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.
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