DAILY POST.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14.

☞ See First and Third Page for Commercial Daily Markets and River News

VALLANDIGHAM AT THE SOUTH.

The public men at the North, who are, at present, the objects of extreme Southern aversion, are not the radical abolitionists, but their antipodes in the Democratic party. John Van Buren stood fair in Southern estimation, until he talked of a possible reunion, by negotiation, between the contending sections. Upon that announcement the Richmond press informed him, very plainly, that no reunion was possible; that the South would be satisfied with nothing else than the complete and absolute independence of the Southern Confederacy, including all the territory claimed by her at the commencement of hostilities. Mr. Van Buren's offers of peace by negotiation having been scouted by the highest rebel authority, he being opposed to a separation of the States under any circumstances, concluded that the only means left to vindicate the authority of our government was the abiterment of the sword. It was the alternative presented by the Southern organs. And, since Van Buren has ceased to make peace propositions to the rebels he has been treated by their organs with comparative courtesy. This proves, to our mind, that the success of the Democratic party in the free States is what the rebel government, at the present time, most dreads; because they know that our party would leave no expedient untried calculated to bring about a restoration of the Union. Our party's determination is, and would be, to save our country and its constitution, to accomplish these we would exhaust all means for conciliating the penitent, as well as furnish all power to crush the incorrigible. No vindictive warfare would be carried on against entire communities, by indiscriminate acts of confiscation and emancipation. On the contrary we would punish and conquer those in rebellion, and foster and encourage every man in the South who is for maintaining the integrity of our government. This would be the policy of the Democracy, were they in power, and by such policy the Union can be again restored. When a city or section in the South is reclaimed by the Union forces, let our Government appoint for it a military governor, who will encourage and create respect for its authority, and not some bloody wretch like Ben. Butler, whose administration at New Orleans was one of brutality and peculation. In this way, and in this way only, can we expect to have a re-union of the States. By treating the conquered sections as Butler did New Orleans—as foreign foes—and committing all sorts of depredations upon their property and their feelings, we may, in time, succeed in subduing them, but they never would be reconciled to our authority.

But our intention was to show that the Democrats who have gone farthest, and who have rendered themselves obnoxious to large portions of their own party by endeavoring to secure a cessation of hostilities between the North and South, are those who, at the present time, are most hateful to the leading rebels. Mr. Vallandigham is especially conspicuous in rebel detestation. Our readers are aware that this gentleman has been opposed to the war from its commencement. He has been laboring under the impression, and labors under it still, that the Union can be sustained without further bloodshed. He talks about a cessation of hostilities and an armistice; recall our fleet and break up the blockade; but instead of these offers being acceptable to those in rebellion, they are scouted by them with indignation. The Mobile *Tribune*, alluding to them, remarks:

> Was ever such an insult offered to the South? When our women have been insulted at noonday in the open streets of our cities and towns; their houses and all their comforts and valuables reduced to ashes, and they stripped almost to a state of nudity and compelled to look on their husbands and children murdered in cold blood, and other atrocities, barbarities, and cruelties perpetrated, which Mr. Vallandigham himself admits the English language has no words to express, the south is to be consoled with Hail Columbia and Yakee Doodle.

The Richmond papers and the leading organs generally throughout the entire South are at present more bitter upon Valandigham than any other of our Northern statesmen. The purpose of this is evident enough. The rebels are fearful of the proffers of Vallandigham, and those who think with him in the North, encouraging the Union feeling existing in the South. Their idea is to satisfy their followers that we of the North are all bent upon their annihilation. Vallandigham is denounced by them as being an insincere demagogue, while such papers as the *Tribune* are quoted by them to show the real feeling and sentiments by which we are actuated. In like manner our Abolition sheets quote largely from the extreme Southern journals to show that there is no Union feeling South, and in this manner the extreme radicals keep up that irrepressible conflict the inculcation of which produced our present troubles.

From the dominion of such pernicious counsels the country can only be rescued by the conservative people of the North and West. Let them once obtain control of our general government and the rebellion must soon collapse; whether it be brought about by proffers of pardon to those in insurrection, by the efforts of diplomacy and war combined, or by stern, unyielding and inexorable war. Whatever the means employed, the supremacy of the government must be restored and maintained.

No Recognition Yet.

A question was given to the question of recognition, in the British Parliament, the other day, by Earl Russell, who stated distinctly, in reply to Lord Campbell, that the English Government would, for the present, consider it an exceedingly unfriendly act to the North, were the Confederate Government to receive recognition.

PENNSYLVANIA ARRESTS.

TWO MILLIONS OF COPPERHEADS

The people of the Eastern portion of our State were startled, on Friday last, by the falsest sort of thunder, sent from Berks county and published in the Philadelphia papers, revealing the existence of a secret society numbering no less than two millions of traitors. Don't be startled, only two millions. The purpose of this formidable organization was and is to "resist the laws, abduct Abraham Lincoln, and establish a North-western Confederacy." At least these were the objects of it, as reported by one Lyon, a government detective.

It appears that a parcel of the Germans of a township in Berks county joined a society which some sharpers made them believe was intended to relieve them of the draft, the initiation fee to which was a single dollar. The acute detective, hearing of this, went to work to probe the thing to the bottom, which he did. He swears that he hid himself under some loose straw in the barn in which these conspirators assembled, and heard all their arrangements from his lurking place. The account of the adventure is somewhat interesting, and makes up in romance, or rather downright lying, what it wants in truth.

The first thing attended to by these "Berks county traitors" was to put out pickets to protect their secret meetings; the next move was to use "pitch-forks" in tossing the straw in the barn to see if any one had ensconsed himself there; and notwithstanding these precautionary measures to secure secrecy and security, this man Lyon eluded the vigilance of them all, and defied both their pickets and their pitch-forks. This is better than Falstaff's encounter with the men in buckram, or the glowing account he renders of his hour's fight with Hotspur, by Sherwsbury clock. The fat knight, after his imaginary killing of the gallant Hotspur, claims to be made a Duke or an Earl at least; Lyon ought not, after his exploit to accept for his services and sacrifices anything less than a Major General's commission. Mrs. Swisshelm, who for two years abused Mrs. Lincoln in her scurrilous style, repented the other day and said that the lady of the White House was "prettier than a pink," and immediately she received the information of her appointment to a nice little sinecure in the War Department, affording pickings to the amount of a thousand dollars per annum. It is unnecessary to inform the people of this city that our old acquaintance immediately signified her intention of accepting the proffered position. Jane having been so handsomely rewarded for a few flourishes of the pen, Lyon ought not to be put off with mere brown bread and cheese parings.

Imagine what that intrepid individual has accomplished. He has discovered a secret oath bound association numbering the fearful number of "two millions;" think of that, "Master Modus." He heard distinctly, from his place, so deep beneath the straw, that pitch-forks could not reach him, the intention of the sixty four Germans present in the bar, to absolutely abduct Abraham Lincoln. This, we suppose, was for the purpose of making a place for that fierce abolitionist, Hamlin, the Vice President. Did any one ever hear such stuff as this, and yet the abolition papers are making as much fuss about it as if they had discovered a Guy Fawkes train of gunpowder, intended to blow up the entire government. Since President Lincoln reached Washington in safety, previous to his inauguration, there has been no danger of his abduction, or abdication, except once, and that was when the Abolition Governors and others compelled him to accept their programme, or retire in favor of Hamlin, who would do their bidding. Rather than retire to Springfield so soon he signed the conditions, which were to issue his emancipation proclamation, to dismiss McClellan, and allow them to henceforth conduct the war to suit their own purposes.

Tourniquets.

April 8th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Tourniquet, (Tourniquet, Fr.) In surgery an instrument made of rollers, compresses, screws, &c., for compressing any wounded part so as to stop haemorrhages.

The common Tourniquet is very simple, consisting only of a roller, which, with the help of a small stick, serves to stop the effusion of blood from large arteries, in amputation, by forcibly tying up the limb. The things required in this operation are a roller of a thumb's breadth and of an ell in length, a small cylindrical stick, a conglomerated bandage two fingers thick and four long; some compresses of a good length and about three or four fingers breadth, to surround the legs and arms, and a square piece of strong paper or leather, stout, four fingers wide. By the British regulations, published in 1799, for the better management of the sick in regimental hospitals, every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon is directed to have, among other surgical instruments, a certain number of tourniquets, and sergeants, &c., are to be taught the method of using it.

In May, 1798, two tourniquets were directed to be sent to each English regiment, the rest are to be made by the men of the regiments, and besides one to each person who will be taught the use of it; it is necessary to have four for every hundred men.

The non-commissioned officers, band and drummers of every regiment are to be taught the manner of applying it according to instructions sent down from the Surgeon General's Department.

N. B. I find the above in my Military Dictionary. JOHN HAY.

Confederate Scrip.

General McNeil, commanding the expedition to Southeast Missouri, has issued, from his headquarters at Bloomfield, an order prohibiting the circulation of the scrip and promissary notes of the so-called Confederate States of America in the countries of Stoddard and Dunklin. He announces that the receiving or paying of them as a valuable consideration; or as money, will be treated as an act of disloyalty, and subject the offender to arrest and punishment.

The following is a paragraph of the order:

These notes and promises so pay are a fraud, a false token, and a badge of treason, and all officers of this command are especially directed to arrest persons charged with passing or receiving said notes or false promises as currency or money, and to hand them over to the Provost Marshal, who will treat them as other disloyal persons.

NEWS ITEMS.

Destruction of Rebel Property.

Gen. Sherman has ordered the destruction of two thousand head of cattle and a large quantity of grain and forage, on the rebel General R. W. Hill's plantation, at Deer Creek. He is one of the largest planters and slave-holders in the South.

Legal Tender.

A portion of the money now being paid out to the army consists of new legal-tender notes issued under the joint resolutions authorizing an additional hundred millions.

A Liberal Donation.

The Viceroy of Egypt has come down handsomely, to the amount of $5,000, in the aid of the French cotton weavers.

Ships.

The ships of all France in 1850 measured over 674,205 tons. Those of Massachusetts the same year measured 703,850 tons.

Washington Hotels Changing Hands.

On Friday, it is said, the Washington Hotel changed hands. The brothers Kirkwood made a bargain with Mr. C. C. Sprague, of New Jersey, for the sale of the Kirkwood house for $25,000. Mr. Kingman also made a bargain for the transfer of the Avenue house to Mr. Casey, brother of Judge Casey, of the Court of Claims. Mr. Casey will take possession on the 1st of May.

How Women South Get Food.

The Atlanta (Georgia papers state that a few days ago some fifteen or twenty women, residents of that city, all decently dressed, collected together on one of the principal streets and made an impressment of about two hundred pounds of bacon belonging to private parties. They did it in a quiet, yet bold and determined manner, one of them quietly taking out a Colt's revolver, and standing guard, while the others removed the bacon. They first offered to buy it at the prices the government is paying, but finding the holder unwilling to sell at such rates, announced their determination to seize it, which determination they resolutely carried out.—They are soldiers' wives, who had families to support.

Rebel Trade on the Rio Grande.

In addition to the particulars as to the trade with the rebels along the Rio Grande, we find in the New Orleans *Era*, of the 1st instant a statement that a train of six hundred carts, loaded with cotton, was on the 25th ultimo on its way to Brownsville, Texas. These loads averaged about six bales each, and probably conveyed not less than thirty-five hundred bales of cotton. This would be exchanged for warlike stores, blankets, ammunition, &c., which would be carried back by the same train.

Feeding Soldiers' Families.

A Union meeting held at Richmond, in Wayne county, Indiana, was attended by the farmers of the surrounding country, with a train of wagons over seven-eighths of a mile in length, loaded with wood, flour, meal, beef, poultry, and provisions and delicacies, as a voluntary contribution to the families of soldiers now in the field. The value of the articles contributed was estimated at between thirteen and fourteen hundred dollars.

The Cable Ship.

It is reported that in three weeks a first class steam corvette will be fit for service with our squadrons on duty. This is no other than the famous steam frigate. Niagara, of Atlantic cable notoriety. She is now very different in appearance from her former shape. The fine bulwarks have been cut away, and instead of the high wooden side walls, a solitary rail encircles the deck. The armament will be heavier than that of ordinary sloops of war, the strength of the vessel warranting it. She will be ready for commission in the time named.

Elections.

The Spring State elections in the Northern States are now all over, and there will be no more voting until September, when Maine and Vermont hold their elections. The annual contest in Eastern Virginia will take place on the 28th of May, when a Governor is to be chosen for a four years' term. In August elections will be held in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Texas.

The Atlantic Cable.

Mr. Field has already obtained subscriptions of more than $250,000 to the Atlantic cable enterprise. The latest advices from England state that over $1,000,000 has been subscribed there.

Peace.

Some unsophisticated paragraphist, has an account of a marriage of a Virginia damsel with a Yankee artilleryman as "a step towards peace." Never wider of the mark in the world, retorts the spicy little Providence *Bulletin*.

A Chaplain's Convention.

A convention of the chaplains of the army of the Cumberland is in session in Murfreesboro, conferring upon the interests of Christianity and the well-being of the Government.

Quinine in Hayti.

At the request of Dr. MacGowan, the Haytien ambassador at Washington has addressed his Government upon the subject of experimenting with reference to the cultivation of the cinchona tree in Hayti. Dr. MacGowan adduces evidence, drawn from English experiments in India, and those of the Dutch in Java, showing that the climate and soil of Hayti are unusually favorable to the production of this valuable plant.

SOAPS

Cleaver's musk sented Brown Windsor.
Low's old brown Windsor.
Glenn's brown Windsor.
Low Son & Benbow's Honey Soap.
Benbow & son Honey Soap.
Low Son & Benbow's Glycerine Soap.
J. C. Hull's Son Honey Soap.
Low Son & Benbow's Chinese musk Soap.
Breckenl.'s Skin Soap, (very fine.)
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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fight at Charleston.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The Iron-Clads Unable to Resist the Forts.

Gen. Hunter and Admiral Dupont's Correspondence.

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

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The gunboat Flambeau arrived at Old Point on Saturday afternoon, bringing with her the officers of the iron-clad Keokuk, which was disabled off Charleston, and sunk the next day.

From participants in the battle we gather the following particulars:

The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rennezvonsed in the mouth of Edisto, and several days were occupied in gathering the vessels together, making final arrangements, issuing orders, and arranging for the attack. All being completed, the fleet left in detachments, and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, the 5th inst. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bar and entered Charleston harbor on Monday. The Keokuk, drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in first, to find the channel and replace the buoys.

Proceeding up the main channel, she found easy and unobstructed entrance with full eighteen feet of water in the shallowest places, more than has ever been before found on that bar. The buoys were replaced without difficulty, the rebels offering no opposition. The Keokuk returned to the fleet, and on the morning of the 7th an order was given for the iron clads to enter the harbor. The order was to proceed in single file.

The Weehawken was the leading vessel, having in front of her a scow, and when between her and the scow the Ericsson's torpedo or devil, as it has been called, exploded. The Ironsides, having on board Admiral Dupont, was fifth in line, and the Keokuk last. In this order the bar was passed in safety without detention.—The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie and let go her anchor, it being dangerous to take her further up on account of her drawing over fifteen feet of water.

At this moment there was a temporary misunderstaeding, and all the iron clads except the Weehawken and Keokuk gathered about the Ironsides, apparently thinking she needed assistance. They were, however, soon signalled to go into action. The Keokuk kept on until she led the line, and had advanced to within four hundred yards of Sumter, against whose granite walls she hurled her heavy shot with all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could command.

The rebels, as expected, immediately concentrated their fire on the Keokuk, which assumed to lead in the attack.—From Forts Sumter and Moultrie, battery Beauregard, the batteries on Cumming's Point, and from a fort erected on middle ground, the fire of four or five hundred guns concentrated in terrible hail upon the devoted vessel. Such a fire had, perhaps, never in the history of the world been equalled. It was met by the officers of the Keokuk with heroic fortitude.—Whilst balls were striking her at the rate of one for every second, her guns were worked with vigor and precision, and their weight and force were already making their marks upon the walls. It soon, however, became apparent that the Keokuk had none of the impregnability of Ericsson's monitors, and that in fact as an iron-clad she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as a wooden vessel. The port holes or shutters of her ports became jammed and her guns practically unserviceable.

During the thirty minutes she remained, one hundred shot struck her. Her flag was shot into tatters, and her whole side battered, bruised and pierced. Perceiving the severe injuries she had received, the Admiral signalled her to retire out of action and anchor beyond range. This was safely accomplished.

In the meantime the Monitors Nahant and Catskill moved up to support the Keokuk and engaged Fort Sumter, the Ironsides and other vessels at longer range dividing their attention between Moultrie and Sumter. Into and on the latter fort a heavy fire was thus poured, and it is believed not without effect. The engagement lasted from one till four o'clock, when Admiral Dupont signalled, and the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the rebel fire until they anchored out of range within the bar.

The Weehawken was assigned an important duty, which was faithfully performed in the midst of the fight, viz: To examine and if possible to fire the obstructions which the rebels had extended across the harbor from Sumter to Moultrie.—Preceded by a scow and the devil in front of her, she pushed up straight towards the obstructions. They were found to consist of a network of chains and cables, stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling the propeller, and which it was found impossible to force. The rebels are supposed to have attached to this network torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having completed the examination and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means were devised for the removal of these obstructions, the Weehawken returned and reported to Admiral Dupont, who ordered a discontinuance of the conflict.

It is believed that the damage to Fort Sumter by our fire was serious, so far as it showed externally. It consisted of two embrasures being knocked into one, and numerous indentations in the wall, which it is believed a few hours more would have converted into a serious breach. What damage and loss of life was sustained in the interior of the fort is not of course known, but it was supposed to have been considerable. Fort Moultrie was also well hammered, and at least one gun dismounted. Beyond the sinking of the Keokuk, the damage to the iron-clads was very slight, not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair.

The Ironsides was hit frequently, but except having one port hutter injured, was unharmed. Our informant heard of no serious casualties except that of Keokuk. This vessel sunk next morning about one thousand yards from Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom, including, acting ensign McIntosh, will probably die.

The Devil was not lost, as stated by the rebel dispatches. When the Weehawken returned from the reconnoisance of obstructions, the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded on Morris Island. The rebels, thinking it a dangerous affair, peppered away at it believing it was the Devil or something worse, but our informant assured us that the Devil was safe and will yet be made use of against the rebels.

The affair summed up is this: We have entered the harbor, made a successful reconnoisance, engaged the rebel forts for three hours, damaged Sumter seriously, lost one vessel, and have increased and convincing proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet.

The above is made up from an interesting account furnished to the Baltimore *American* by an eye-witness, who was in the fight.

Another Account.

The New York Times has issued an extra, containing the particulars of the attack on Charleston, furnished by its special correspondent, who arrived in that city this morning. He says the trial was decisive. The ordeal of the two hours served to prove that the defensive powers of our iron-clad fleet is not sufficient to withstand the terrible force of the offensive engineery of the works. It had to assail, while the limitations of the offensive powers of iron-clads took away all advantage. *The result of the reconnoissance proves the utter insufficiency of our iron clad fleet to take Charleston without assistance.*

The Nahant received thirty wounds, several being bad fractures of her deck and sides, below and above her water line. The most fatal blow was by a heavy rifle shot, which struck her pilot house and dislodged several bolts, wounding all the inmates.

The Passaic received twenty-five or thirty rounds, the most extraordinary shot was from a 10-inch rifled projectile, which struck the top of the turret and scooped out a huge portion of iron, breaking all of the eleven plates of an inch thickness each, and spending its fury on the pilot house on the top of the turret, on which it made a crater three inches deep and raising the pilot house three inches.—Another shot hit the turret, forcing a plate and striking upward, the carriage of a 11 inch gun was disabled by the shock, while a portion of the interior iron casing fell, and lodging in the groove of the turret, stopped its revolution.

The Nantucket had her turret so badly jarred that the cover of her port hole could not be opened, and consequently her 10 inch gun could not be used. The other Monitors received more or less shots, but were not disabled.

Still Another Account.

The New York Tribune's special correspondent says the Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times without material damage. The enemy used only shot of the heaviest calibre. The most destructive of their missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whitworth's steel-pointed projectiles. Eleven large holes, apparently running through the walls, some of which were about three feet wide, were made on the East face of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual.

The Monitors fired altogether about one hundred and fifty rounds. The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable, and upon the navy devolved the main share of the work, and all the fighting was done by it alone.

Correspondence Between Gen. Hunter and Admiral Dupont.

The following correspondence between Gen. Hunter and Admiral Dupont has taken place since the close of the action:

Headquarters of the South, U. S. Transport Ben Deford, April 8 1863.—Admiral S. F. Dupont, Flag Ship New Ironsides, off Fort Sumter—Admiral: Not knowing yet what have been the results of your attack of yesterday, so far as Fort Sumter is concerned, I cannot but congratulate you upon the magnificent manner in which the vessels under your command were fought. A mere spectator, I could do nothing but pray for you, which, believe me, I did most heartily, for you and for all the gallant men under your command, who sailed so coolly and fearlessly into and under and through a concentric fire, which has heretofore never had a parallel in the history of warfare.

That you are uninjured, and so many of the vessels of your command fit for service is a cause of deep gratitude to Almighty God. I confess, when the Weehawken first ran under Sumter's guns, receiving the casemate and barbette broadsides from that work, simultaneously with the similar broadsides from Fort Moultrie and all the other works within range, I fairly held my breath until the smoke had cleared away, not expecting to see a vestige of the little vessel which had provoked such an attack. With each of the others the same scene was re-enacted.

My interest in the fate of the Ironsides was perhaps the keenest from my knowledge of her comparative vulnerability, and of the deep loss the country would sustain if anything happen to you. Thank God for the results, so far as they go. May He have you in his keeping through whatever chances are yet before you. No country can ever fail that has men capable of suffering what your iron-clads had yesterday to endure. God bless you, and keep you safe, Admiral, and believe me, with the highest esteem.

D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

FLAG SHIP IRONSIDES, CHARLESTON HARBOR, N. C., April 8, 1863.—GENERAL: I am this moment in receipt of your most gratifying letter of this date. It did not, however, require this to satisfy me of your deep sympathy in our operations of yesterday, intensified by the fact that circumstances beyond your control prevented that which of all things you would most have desired, an immediate and active co-operation.

I shall have your letter read in every iron-clad in the fleet, so that every man under my command shall know what has long been familiar to me, the heart-felt sympathy of the commanding General of the army of the Department of the South. I am, General, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant.

S. F. DUPONT,
Real Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.
To Major General Hunter, Commanding Department of the South, off Charleston.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Dudley Buck arrived at this port this morning, from Newbern on the 9th. She brings the report that it was expected that Gen. Foster would have to surrender from the want of provisions.

The transport Northerner left Newbern on the 7th, with 800 men of Spinola's brigade, to assist Gen. Foster, by way of Tar river, but meeting with a number of rebel batteries, she was forced to return. There was no one hurt.

Gen. Foster's forces at Washington number twelve hundred men.

On the 5th a force of eight thousand men left Newbern by way of Neuse River, under Gen. French, to reinforce Foster, but meeting with a superior force of rebels, returned to Newbern, on which place the rebels were marching.

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Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters,	$1 37
Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters,	1,50
Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters,	1,62
Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters,	1,75

At the Peoples' Shoe Store, No. 15 Fifth St.
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

OWING to the difficulty experienced in fitting up their new Hall, at the Corner of 5th and Smithfield Streets the above named Club have decided to defer their first meeting therein until the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when an address will be delivered by one of the most distinguished men of our County and State.

Democrats generally, and especially the members of our branch Clubs throughout the County are invited to attend on that occasion.

J. D. HANCOCK, Cor. Sec'y.
JOHN COYLE,
J. G. BUFFUM, Committee.
ap4

☞ GRAND RALLY!—THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CLUB will have a meeting at their new Hall, corner of 5th and Smithfield Sts., on Tuesday evening, April 14th, inst.

Maj. WILL A. STOKES, of old Democratic West-moreland, will deliver the opening address. Doors and windows open. CONCERT COMMENCE AT 7½ o'clock. By order
J. D. HANCOCK,
apl1 Ch'n. Com.

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. G. Conn's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.
NEAL BRICELAND.
ap 14;

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Hudson Henry and Jno. H. Slentz, in the Drying business, has this day been dissolved.
HUDSON HENRY.
JOHN H. SLENTZ.
Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1863.

☞ The business of the late firm of Henry & Slentz, will be settled by Hudson Henry who will continue the business, under the superintendence of James White.
HUDSON HENRY.
ap 14, 3t.

FOUND, A SUM OF MONEY BETWEEN Little Saw Mill Run railroad depot, and the Marine railway Temperanceville. The owner can have the same by describing the money and paying this advertisement. Apply at the office of the *Post*.
ap 14

ONE TO FIVE ACRES WANTED. Having a front on the Allegheny river contiguous to A. V. Rail Road, and not more than 6 or 8 miles from the city. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON'S,
51 Market Street. ap 14;

LARGE DWELLING FOR RENT. Hall, eight or ten rooms, all well painted, papered, gas and water fixtures, marble mantles etc. The house is entirely new, immediate possession. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS
51 Market Street. ap 14;

A NELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR

PHALON & SON'S
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COCIN,
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The only genuine article made from
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COCOA NUT OIL.
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PHALON'S COCIN or Deodorized Cocoa Nut Oil, is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold at,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
April 13.

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES, Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters Certificates,

7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other government securities, bought by
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh5:6m Wood street, corner of Third.

For CHEAP DRY GOODS,
YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO CALL AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S.
NO. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET.
apl1

PAPER HANGINGS.
1863.
Now Or Never.
WM. P. MARSHALL
Again beats all the West in
STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.
WALL PAPERS.
Borders, Decorations, Testers, Curtains, Landscapes, Fireboard Prints, etc., of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood St., near Fourth,
mh28:1m PITTSBURGH.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals, made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.
W. E. SCHMEETZ & CO.,
ap4 51 Fifth street.

MUSIC.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE VIOLIN. Also, parties furnished with Music. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 189 SMITHFIELD STREET to
JOHN CAROW.
ap7-1w

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CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
☞ Next door to Express Office, ap3
Selling as usual, much under the regular prices

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
(Late of the firm of W. H. Williams & Co.,)
BANKERS,
NO. 75 FOURTH STREET,
Next door to the Mechanics Bank.
DEALERS IN
GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE, and all classes of Government Securities.
ap6.3md

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

S—T—1860—X

DR. DRAKE'S
Plantation Bitters

They purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome the effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enliven the min
They prevent miasmic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver complaints and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, and the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
feb13md No. 202 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.
BY T. A. M'CLELLAND

SPECIAL SALE.—By request of numerous citizens who were unable to attend the sales of shells, &c, the agent has consented to give Two Sales on FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings, April 17th and 18th, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House. The sale will embrace together with a rich variety of

SHELLS, CORALS AND PEALLS,
CABINETS OF RARE SHELLS,
FINE IVORY CARVED CHESSMEN.

Also, 400 cans Magic metal Polish,
100 boxes India Ink.
Large lot of Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
Seats provided for ladies
T. A. McCLELLAND,
T. BOYTON, Agent. Auctioneer.
apl1

TO THE MILLINERS OF THE TWO CITIES—Just received on consignment from importers, a large and varied assortment of Flowers, Fruits, Grapes, &c., which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. An early call is solicited.
T. A. M'CLELLAND,
ap7 Auctioneer.

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, THREADS, PINS AND THE VARIOUS SMALL ARTICLES IN OUR LINE OF BUSINESS.
We have on hand a large and well selected stock of
STAPLE ARTICLES,
bought when prices were from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than at present, and having added our spring purchases of STYLE GOODS, bought at first hands and on the most favorable terms, we are prepared to offer advantages in price and selection equal to any house east or west.
☞ 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. CLYDE.
MACRUM & CLYDE,
No. 78 Market Street,
ap9 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machine,
IS A
Welcome Companion
IN EVERY FAMILY.
IT LIGHTENS TOIL,
MAKES HOME HAPPY,
DOES MORE HANDSOME WORK,
AND
A GREATER VARIETY
THAN ANY OTHER
MACHINE:
IS A MODEL
Of Beauty and Simplicity,
AND
Can be Managed by a Child.
OFFICE, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ap9:1w

Important to the Public,
TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
BOGUS CARDS IN CIRCULATION.

A Dealer tries to make the public buy his Photographs.
READ! READ!!
The following is copied from a would-be Photograph dealer's advertisement:
"ONLY 10 CENTS—(sold in the East at 6 cents,)—Cartes de Visite of Tom Thumb & Lady, in bridal attire. Another large supply of these much admired Photograph Cards have been received at ..... s. They are sold at such a low price that even *enterprising and indefatigable* dealers are astounded, and think they must be lithographed, but they are not; they are genuine Photographs, as any one can see."
He may think they are Photographs, but I can't see it.
Original Card Photographs of the Little Couple, CAN BE HAD AT
PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Post-office.
☞ SAMPLES OF THE BOGUS CARDS CAN BE SEEN AT PITTOCK'S.
ap10

PANEL WALL PAPERS—UNION—M'Clelland and Garbaldi decorations, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
apl1 87 Wood street.

BECKHAM & LONG—Agents for the Buckeye, Quaker, Russel Iron, and Cayuga Chief Mower and Reaper; Cayuga Chief, Farmer & Wood's Mowers, Wheeled and Revolving Horse Rakes, Hay Elevators, &c.
apl1 No 127 Liberty St.

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HOES, shovels, spades, seed drills, garden and hay rakes, hay and manure forks, scythes, grain cradles, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG,
apl1 127 Liberty street.

FODDER CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, farm mills, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG,
apl1 127 Liberty street.

GARNET CHILL, PEACH BLOW, cherry blow, buckeye, Prince Albert, Michigan white, sprout, Fox's seeding Potatoes, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG
apl1 127 Liberty street.

GOLD PAPER HANGINGS, STAMPED and printed, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
apl1 87 Wood street.

PENN STREET RESIDENCE TO RENT. A large three story brick dwelling No 81 Penn street, near Marbury street, wide hall, large parlor, library, dining room, closets, pantry, kitchen, chambers, bath room, etc. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ap8 51 Market street.