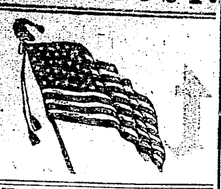
DAILY POST.



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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

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

WE BREATHE FREER.

Last week it was announced from Washington that the Secretary of State had sent a dispatch to the British Government, taking very high ground against her permitting her subjects to furnish our rebels with means to prolong their rebellion. This dispatch, the country was assured, was all that the honor and dignity of the government required. It was, indeed, so pointed and emphatic as to justify the conclusion that upon its reception by the English government, our Minister, Mr. Adams, would receive his pasports, while we would extend a similar courtesy to Lord Lyons, the English ambassador. The New York Evening *Post* and the *Times* grew valiant on this announcement; the Postmaster General, Mr. Blair, attended a Home League meeting in the park and blustered against Great Britain, and for several days it really looked as if these people were endeavoring to "screw their courage to the sticking point," preparatory to an encounter with John Bull.

But the American thunderer, the *Tribune*, with its five hundred thousand of a weekly circulation—whose "pressure" has been so seriously and frequently felt by the administration—in its dogmatical and dictatorial manner informed the powers at Washington that it would tolerate no fight with England, no matter what might be the provocation, until *after* conquering the Southern rebellion. For a few days after this announcement all was as quiet upon the subject as has been the army for the last few months upon the Potomac. But the silence is at length broken, for a little dispatch to the Evening *Post* from Washington, positively assures us that Mr. Seward's dispatches to the English Minister, "are not so warlike as has been reported." The nation may, therefore, rest easy and breathe freer and deeper.

When we reflect upon Mr. Seward's course, at the beginning of the rebellion, in relation to the rebel ambassadors, Slidell and Mason, we do not feel inclined to think it possible to kick him into a quarrel with Great Britain. He then gave it out, in a most ostentatious manner, that under no circumstances would he give up the rebel prisoners; and in order to make it appear that he was settled upon this point, he addressed a circular to our State Executive, urging the immediate fortification of our coasts. This was intended to impress the English with the idea of his determination to hold Slidell and Mason, even at the risk of war. But how did that thimble-rigging functionary act, when the British government, in a note of about six lines, demanded the rebel prisoners? He immediately and without a word of remonstrance quietly gave them up. Since then he has not addressed any more circulars to the governors, urging the immediate fortification of their coasts and harbors.

When Mr. Seward gave up the rebel ambassadors, he was quite certain that the rebellion would be crushed in "sixty," or, at farthest, "ninety days." That is eighteen months ago; and if we could not afford to fight Great Britain then, we are hardly in a condition to go at her now. The Southern rebellion has shown itself sufficient to tax all our resources—as they are at present managed—and we not think that our late affair at Fredericksburg, and our more recent miserable failures at Charleston and Vicksburg, are well calculated to inspire the nation with an exalted idea of our present ability to cope with all creation. At all events Secretary Seward is not made of the stuff requisite for so great an undertaking.—England may, therefore, go on building war vessels for the "Emperor of China" just as long as she chooses. In the meantime we direct the attention of all nervous individuals, who apprehend a war with England, to the following significant extract of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. If Mr. Seward cannot insure a citizen justice from a power like Spain he is not likely to commence hostilities against an incomparably greater power. But, says the *Standard*:

"Within a week a distinguished citizen came on to see Mr. Seward, that he might obtain indemnity from the Spanish government on account of the willful destruction of an American vessel in Spanish waters. The facts made out a clear and unmistakable case for the claimant, and Mr. Seward did not pretend that the case was not a perfectly good one, but he replied to the man: 'We are engaged in such a civil war that we cannot risk any chances of foreign entanglements, and you had better for the present submit to injustice for the sake of your country!' Is the man who said that likely to plunge the country unnecessarily into a war with England? Certainly not. So, in spite of the clamor in certain quarters, over the prospects of a foreign war, we shall not have it. Mr. Seward is too timid for a foreign war, and in the condition of our national affairs his timidity will save us."

Indicted for Treason.

Wm. W. Dallas, formerly of this City, has been indibted in the Carroll County Court, Maryland, for treason, in giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

When General Hooker was last in Washington, he was asked how soon he would probably disturb the quiet of Lee on the other side of the Rappahannock.—His reply was, "Don't ask when I will move. I have been waiting for the weather sixty days."

English Pirates.

A correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, regarding Alabama and kindred ships, has culminated in a solemn protest against the proceedings of the English ship-builders, and an intimation that the further fitting out of named vessels for the rebels will be regarded as unfriendly to the United States.

Poisonous Sweets.

Since sugar has advanced they make confectionery from little globules of plaster of Paris, coated with sugar. It would take just a quarter of a pound to kill a child in twenty-four hours. Plaster of Paris in that form sells at twenty-five and thirty cents a pound.

FIGHT AMONG THE CONTRACTORS

Entire unanimity among the government contractors to persecute and defame their political opponents is easily attained; but when these patriots jostle each other in their schemes of aggrandizement, they turn upon one another, like so many hungry mastiffs contending for a bone.—Read the following, from the abolition Philadelphia *Bulletin* on the New York abolition *Tribune*:

"The New York *Tribune* announces that the Roanoke is finished and that *"she is the only vessel in the Navy united on the European plan, that is, having iron armor over an exclusively wooden hull."* The *Tribune* knew this assertion was untrue, but its habit is to ignore everything Philadelphian. The pioneer iron-clad is the new Ironsides, which has proved her impregnability in the late battle at Charleston. The New Ironsides was built in Philadelphia, at the Southwark Foundry, on plans prepared at that establishment, presented to and accepted by the Navy Department, at the same time that the plans of the Monitor and Galena were adopted. She has proved herself to be a perfect success, as reliable in battle as the Monitor vessels, and equal in efficiency to all the Monitors in the action put together. The Roanoke was ordered to be altered and plated after the New Ironsides was finished, and the process of plating and bending the plate was learned by the contractors at the Philadelphia work.—*The New York papers, in their zeal to monopolize all the scoop*, are careful never to give credit outside their own city, and thus impose on the public and claim all the advantages of monopoly."

Pittsburgh, as usual, is never alluded to by these pompous New York and Philadelphia journals, in connection with furnishing material for the war. The *Bulletin*, complains of the *Tribune* for an offence which it commits itself. Our modest and unpretending city has been of more use to the Government, in furnishing material with which to crush the rebellion, than half a dozen Philadelphias and New Yorks, great as they are in reality as well as their own estimation. To us they have to come for the covering for their Monitors, as well as for their guns and shot to render them effective; and when the Philadelphia paper next objects to New York injustice to its city, let it not commit a like offense against Pittsburgh by ignoring us altogether.

For the Post.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

In the legislative history of this country, heretofore, no act of more than ordinary importance has been passed by Congress without undergoing, through the newspapers and other organs of the people, a most critical and thorough discussion. The excitement which raged throughout the country in consequence of the proceedings in reference to the National Bank, the Nebraska Bill and the Tariff is still fresh in the memory of many of our citizens. In those times the people possessed and maintained a strong interest in all the proceedings of their representatives, and guarded with zealous care their rights and interest; and no act which would not bear popular discussion remained long on the rolls of Congress; while the representative who supported an unpopular measure soon lost his position.

The "Conscription Bill" has now, so far as Congress is concerned, been a law for more than a month. More than two months have passed away since it was proposed. It gives to the President of the United States unlimited power over the lives and fortunes of a great majority of the able-bodied portion of our citizens; it adds several thousand to the list of officers to be supported by the people; it prescribes an entirely new plan of raising the national revenues. Yet this is a bill whose importance to the people and to the country far surpasses that of any preceding measure. This bill, upon which hangs the fate of the American nation, was passed and received amid the silence of the American people. Here and there we have heard the murmur of discontent or admiration. Here and there, in some out of the way corner of the world, an unknown country newspaper has taken up and tremblingly discussed this all important subject. But where is the clamor which met the refusal to re-charter the National Bank? Where the outcry with which was received the overthrow of the Protective Tariff? The leaders of the people, either lost in contemplation of the immense importance of the measure, or fearing by too free a discussion to incur penalties with the nature and extent of which they are unacquainted, have said nothing; but have left it to their followers to learn the nature of this law when they shall have felt it in their own persons.

And yet, a free discussion of this law, above all other laws, is necessary. It is necessary to show those who are opposed to the law the difference between illegal opposition by force and that kind of legal opposition at the ballot box which will lead to a repeal. It is necessary to show those who favor the law that men may oppose this law, as all other laws, without intending to interfere with the action of the government, and without being liable to the charge of disloyalty. Without such free discussion the favorers of the law on the one hand are liable to mistake legal for illegal opposition and treat as traitors those who are only acting in accordance with their legal right; while its opposers on the other hand are liable to extend their opposition so far as to be guilty of the crime of treason, and thus on both sides there is a tendency to collision and civil war.

Keeping this in view let us examine the effects of this law. 1st, upon the rights of the States under the Constitution; 2d. Upon the rights of the people under the Constitution; and it will be observed that in these two heads are included all the parties for whose benefit the government was formed.

1. The Conscription bill was passed under the two clauses of Art. I, of the Constitution in which power is given to Congress.

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions."

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The first clause provides in what cases the militia may be called into the national service by act of Congress; the second gives power to Congress to prescribe uniform rules for the organization and discipline of a national militia, and of their government when in the service of the United States. But in the latter clause there are two reservations: 1st, that the states shall have the appointment of the officers; 2nd, that they shall have the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. We may add a third—that is, the preliminary organization of the militia, under the rules prescribed by Congress. For where power is reserved to the States to appoint officers it is not limited merely to the appointment of officers to command, but to all officers, including such officers as may be necessary for organization; and, as will be readily perceived on examination of the second quoted clause, authority is given to the general Government to govern them only when in the service of the United States. Until that time they remain under the control of the State. But they can not be in the service of the United States until at least partially organized. It is evident, therefore, we think, from the plain words of the Constitution, that in reserving the power to the states to appoint officers and granting to the general Government control over the militia only when in the service of the United States, the right of preliminary organization belongs to the States. This will appear still more clearly by reference to the debates in the Convention on this clause. It had been objected that the clause gave too much power and would lead to the overthrow of the State governments. "Mr. King," (a member of the Committee to whom the matter had been referred,) by way of explanation, said, "that by *organizing*, the Committee meant proportioning the officers and men—by *arming*, specifying the kind, size, and calibre of arms—and by *disciplining*, prescribing the manual of exercise, evolutions, &c."

Mr. Sherman withdrew his motion.

Under this explanation the clause passed the Convention; but it was left sufficiently evident that it was not intended to grant to the general Government to organize the militia but only to prescribe rules in accordance with which the States might perform that duty.

The Conscription Law violates the first and third of these reserved rights of the states. It gives power to the President to assign the persons drafted "to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require." So that Pennsylvania soldiers may be assigned to a regiment or company commanded by New York or New Jersey officers; or it should suit the whim of the President they may be placed under the command of negro officers. Soldiers from Massachusetts and Illinois may be found marching side by side under the command of a Captain or Major from Wisconsin.—The distinction of State may be entirely lost, and the father who would wish to find the corpse of his dead son, instead of going for his information to that son's old comrades and neighbors might be compelled to seek his information among strangers.

The law places the organization of the militia in the control of Provost Marshals who are appointed by the President, and who are to act in accordance with rules prescribed by a Provost Marshal General who is also appointed by the President. The Provost Marshals holds the rank, receive the pay, do the duty and are generally considered as military officers, yet, even though they were not so considered, but were regarded as civil officers, their connection with the militia would require, under the Constitution, their appointment by the State. Unlimited power is given to these officers to organize the militia, which, of course, includes the appointment or the formation of rules controlling the appointment of officers. The inference that such power is included under their general authority is rendered the more obvious from the fact that unlimited power is given to the President over the militia in the clause quoted above, and which can only be rendered operative on this supposition. Thus we see that this law violates not only the clearly to be inferred right of the State to control the organization but the expressly reserved right of the State to appoint the officers of the militia.

But in order to give still greater force to this reasoning, let us suppose for an instant that the Conscription Law is constitutional—let us suppose that the President possesses full power not only to call out and control, but also to organize the militia. In that case he has at all times, so far as specified in this law, unlimited and uncontrolled power over every citizen in the land, who is bound to obey every call of the President made for military purposes. He might be called to fight against his own State, to overthrow its government, to destroy its separate existence. He might thus be compelled to destroy at a blow his liberties, his rights of property, the protection of the laws, which the State provides and maintains, and no power under Heaven could lawfully interpose for the preservation of these liberties, rights and laws. Not only this, but he might be called upon to destroy the general government itself. Under the unlimited military authority which this law places in the hands of the President, he would be bound to obey his call, not only for the legal purpose of suppressing rebellion, but for the illegal purpose of overthrowing the other departments of the government. The Supreme Court might proclaim the illegality of the purpose: the people might fill the air with their clamors, yet every citizen would be bound to obey, and thus to become, involuntarily, the instrument used to destroy his own dearest rights. And thus, too, this power of calling out and controlling the militia, intended for the protection of the federal government, while it did not interfere with the sovereignty and separate maintenance, would cause the destruction of both.—That which was intended to preserve would only be used to destroy.

Nor is fear on the part of the people unreasonable at the present time. We are told that Augustus, in usurping despotic authority over Rome, did so by concealing his actions under the guise of the ancient constitution. The Senate, Consulship and Tribunitian power, all became the instruments by which he reduced to slavery the free population of Imperial Rome. So much power has been conferred upon the President by revenue, banking, indemnity and conscription laws, that the people have good right to fear that their ancient, beloved constitution will be made the instrument to reduce *them* to slavery.

Preparationz for the Collapse of the Rebellion.

A Mississippi firm, comprising two or three wealthy rebels, recently sent an agent to Philadelphia, for the purpose of contracting for cotton machinery—principally gins, it is understood—and the agent, venturing to this city, was arrested yesterday by our authorities, and condemned to give a bond of three thousand dollars or go to Fort Lafayette.

Not all the details have been disclosed; but the main facts are, that the principals in the affair are possessed of property of much value, and they have come to the conclusion that the rebellion will soon collapse; therefore, in order to be ahead of their neighbors, they desire to purchase cotton machinery. In order to avoid the danger of capture of the property here, or seizure at home, as well as to avoid risks of all kinds, they propose to have the machinery constructed and boxed up; but it was not to be sent to Mississippi till the end of the war—which, however, they expect to be very soon.

It further appears that the agent, who, it is said, is a Mormon, and was selected for the service partly on that account—his name it is not deemed advisable to publish at present—has given the order according to his instructions, and the order is to be carried out to the letter.

Meantime the arrest takes place. The man cannot now give bonds, and we understand that under the peculiar circumstances of the case there is some hesitancy on the part of the Provost Marshal General or General Wool, or both in sending him to Fort Lafayette.

The manufacture of the machines, will not, of course, be interfered with, and the enterprising Mississippians will have the benefit of their forecast.—*N. Y. Post.*

Americans in England.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Messrs. Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, 19 Craven street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending 4th April, 1863. The Morris Express, 28 Broad street, New York, agents: Rev. C. W. Dennison, Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass.; Samuel C. Cobb and wife, Boston, Mass.; Fred. Ritso, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Gill, do.; Frederick Roan, San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. Low and family, New York; H. C. Billings, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Knight, New York; P. A. Andre, Brooklyn; Col. Schaffner, Kentucky.

NEWS ITEMS.

Apples.

Apples, that were so plenty last season as to sell at from $1 to $1,25, are now worth double that price. There is a ready demand for them at the Southern ports; and in Washington they bring $4 per barrel.

Spy Killed.

One day last week a man attempted to get outside of the Federal lines, beyond Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was hailed by the pickets, but endeavored to escape.—He was fired at and killed. Upon his person was found a plan of the fortifications near that place.

Bears for Hamburg.

Two large bears left New York on Saturday by the steamer, a gift to the Zoological Gardens of Hamburg, from the agents in New York to the Hamburg line of steamers.

Heavy Robberies.

On Monday night the safe of the Reading (Pa.) Railroad Company was robbed of $10,000 in money. Yard & Gilmore's store on Chestnut street in Philadelphia was entered on the same night, and robbed of $4,000 worth of goods.

The Negro Pilot.

The pilot of the lost Keokuk, sunk in Charleston harbor, was the negro hero, Robert Small, who once piloted the "Planter" out of that harbor.

☞ New York to be Attacked.

Evidently the Confederates are counting on some tall offensive operations by their iron-clad fleet, now finishing in England. The Richmond *Examiner*, as if hinting at the bombardment of Northern cities, says New York will soon have something more important than false news and brokerage gambling to talk about.

Sensitive

The most tender-hearted man we ever heard of was a shoemaker, who always shut his his eyes and whistled when he ran his awl into a sole.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

What is the difference between one who walks and one who looks up a flight of stairs? One steps up stairs, and the other stares up steps.

Back to London.

Mr. George Peabody, the American banker, having passed the winter months in Nice, has returned to London in excellent health.

Cannot Re-Marry.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected a bill authorising divorced parties to remarry by consent of the Supreme Court.

Handsome Present.

The Prince of Wales gave his schoolteacher a handsome Bible and a church living worth $3,500 per annum as a wedding present.

New Fashion

A new style of ladies' veils has been imported which envelops the face like a mask and fastens under the chin.

Will Wonders Never Cease?

The Paris *Patrie* contains a description of a process of taking portraits by telegraph.

Blondin.

Blondin, the rope dancer, has been performing at the Barcelona opera.

Well Paid.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey receives a salary of $60,000 per annum.

Langiewicz and His Female Aid-de-Camp.

On the arrival of General Langiewicz and his young aid-de-camp at Cracow they were confined in a room at the police office; but the latter had the authority to receive visitors, who had the authority of the junior military officer and the special police officer to present themselves. A Pole, who visted the young lady on the the morning of her arrival, and before she had exchanged her military apparel for female costume, thus describes his visit:

The police officer went to the next room to announce us. He returned in a few moments, and by the motion of his hand towards the door we saw that we were admitted. At our entrance a short, thin figure rose to salute us. She still wore the national Polish costume in which she had fought by the side of the Dictator, and which imparted a particular charm to her interesting appearance. Her black hair, though cut short, surrounded by cords and richly adorned with fur, formed her head-dress, and she also wore boots turned over at the top and reaching to the knee, gray trowsers and a red shirt confined to her slender waist by a band. If it were possible to doubt whether this masculine costume was indeed worn by a maidenly form, the elegance and aminbility with which she requested us to be seated, and the womanly voice, removed all apprehension.

DIED.

At Kittanning, on Friday evening, April 17th, Mrs. DARCAS ANN CROUSE, (wife of Henry Crouse, late of the Fifth Ward,) aged 80 years.

In every relation of life, Mrs. Crouse was a most exemplary woman. She has left an estimable family, who owe by her influence and excellent teachings a remembrance they will long cherish with gratitude and affection.

On Sunday evening, April 19, WATSON M. only child of William W. and Susan Grier, aged four years.

PLANTATION BITTERS.—THESE Bitters unlike any others now before the public, are in their effects

TONIC, DIORETIC, ALTERATIVE AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Their immense sale is the most conclusive proof of the high estimation in which they are held by the public. Those giving them a trial, are speedily convinced, of their powerful medicinal qualities, and continue their use until health is restored, and body and mind thoroughly strengthened and invigorated. For Sale in any quantity that may be desired by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth Sts,
ap 18.

ARNICA PLASTERS—These plasters are prepared from the Arnica Mountana, that valuable vegetable Remedy, used for many years in Germany, and various parts of Europe, with such astonishing efficacy as to attract the attention of the world, and the medical profession particularly, to its wonderful medical properties. By its stimulating and anodyne effects it affords immediate relief in all cases of Pains or Weakness in the Breast, Side, Back or Limbs: Also Bruises, Sprains, Fractures, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and is a valuable auxiliary in Liver Complaints, Pleurisy, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

They are daily prescribed by the medical profession, the most eminent of whom bear honorable testimony of their wonderful efficacy.

Price 15 cents, 20 cents and 30 cents.
Sold at A. J. RANKIN'S Drug Store,
65 Market St. 3 doors below Fourth,
ap11

FISH TACKLE FOR SALE BY
ap18 JAMES BOWN
136 Wood street.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS and Balmorals, at McClelland's Auction House.

ORANGES AND LEMONS—1000 Boxes Messina, in store and for sale by
ap18 REYMER & BROS,
No 126 & 128 Wood street.

CATSUP AND SAUCE.
27 doz. Tomato Ketchup, quarts
25 " " " pints
75 " Pepper Sauce.
In store and for sale by
REYMER & BRO,
No. 126 & 128 Wood street.

SPICED OYSTERS—20 DOZ. IN store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.
ap 18 126 & 128 Wood street.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AN ATTACK AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

ARRIVAL OF THE CATINET.

THE HALIFAX RIOT.

LATE FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

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

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Telegrams received at headquarters say that Fayetteville, Arkansas, was attacked before daylight on Saturday morning, by about 3,000 rebels, with four pieces of artillery.

Our force was less than 2,000, part of whom were unarmed.

The rebels were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was five killed and seventeen wounded.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The French gunboat Catinet arrived at this port this morning.

The steamer Catinet reports that she was seventy-two hours on her passage from Charleston.

The new Ironsides was then at anchor off the bar.

HALIFAX, April 18.—Whisky was the prime mover in the late riot, the origin of which was the rough handling of a soldier at a recent celebration. The soldiers tore down several dwellings.

All is quiet to-night, but it is feared that the riot is not over.

A man was killed by the soldiers this afternoon.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Ellen Terry arrived at this port this morning, from Newbern on the 16th, and brings a confirmation of the safe arrival of General Foster at Newbern. His forces at Washington had been supplied with provisions and ammunition, and were well fortified and able to hold the place till other reinforcements reached them.

The Fifth Rhode Island Regiment arrived at Washington on the steamer in which General Foster subsequently came to Newbern.

A private letter, dated the 18th inst., announces the safe arrival, on the 13th, at Newbern, of Gen. H. M. Naglee and staff, on the steamer Spaulding, which made the run to Beaufort, N. C., in 22 hours.

The writer says that General Foster has sent instructions that immediately on Gen. Naglee's arrival he should take charge of all active operations, which he commenced to do yesterday by sending Spinola's brigade on a reconnoissance fifteen or seventeen miles out in the direction of Washington, accompanying the expedition himself. It returned to-night.

This morning Gen. Foster arrived here, having run the blockade in the steamer which was struck forty times, twice amongst the machinery, (both spent, however,) which did no damage. They fired one hundred and seventy shots at her, but no one was hurt.

ALBANY, April 20.—The State Legislature has agreed to appropriate a million of dollars for the defense of New York harbor.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Drugs,	Lead,	Cream Tartar
Medicines,	Paints,	Baking Soda,
Perfumery	Dye Stuffs,	Eng. Mustard,
Chemicals,	Spices,	Oils,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. feltote

SPAVIN AND RINGBONE OINTMENT.
THIS OINTMENT REMOVES SPAVin and Ringbone from horses. It does not interfere with the animals working, nor does it remove the hair from the part to which it is applied. It is recommended to do as above, and failing to do so the money will be refunded. We ask it a trial and feel confident of its success.
PRICE $1 PER BOX,
To be had only at BARNS'S Drug store Market street, 3 doors below Fourth. ap 0

FORRENT—TWO ROOMS, ONE PARlor, and chamber on first floor, suitable for offices, or gentleman and wife. The rooms will be rented at moderate rates, situated No. 101 Fourth street, formerly occupied by Dr. Fundenburg. Application should be made soon on the premise. ap 18.

CORN STARCH—15 BOXES, OSWEGO Corn Starch, just received and for sale by
ap20; GEO. A. KELLY, 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

WHITEWASH, PAINT, VARNISH and Sash Brushes, a large supply just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
ap20; 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

SALERATUS—30 BOXES SALERATUS just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY, 69 Federal St.,
ap20 Allegheny.

SUPER CARB SODA—20 KEGS OF Super Carb Soda just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
ap20 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, EVERY variety, just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
ap20 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

PASSAGE
FROM THE

"OLD COUNTRY."
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to bring out emigrants from any part of England, Ireland or Scotland, either by super or first class sailing steamers or first class sailing vessels, at from $5 to $15 less than tickets can be purchased for at any other office in Pittsburgh. Greenbacks or currency taken. Address
D. O'NEIL,
European Agency, Chronicle building, Fifth st
Pittsburgh, Pa mh16:6md

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, THREDS, 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. GLYDE.
MACRUM & GLYDE.
No. 78 Market Street,
ap9 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

COOPERS AND CARPENTERS Tools for sale by
ap18 JAMES BOWN.
133 Wood street.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES FOR Sale by
JAMES BOWN.
136 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL.
DR. F. BARDEEN HAS REMOVED from Smithfield street below the Girard House, to No. 145 Fifth street opposite the Court House. ap21:tf.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
An Exhilirating Extract
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For the Hair,
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Made from Stimulating
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Oils, Roots, Barks and Herbs,
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Transportation Clerk.
WANTED—A SITUATION BY A middle aged man and experienced Clerk, in any of the Rail Road offices or depots of this or Allegheny city.—Address, "Clerk," in care of Messrs. Robt. McConnell, Diamond street near Grant, ap21 6t.

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL Roofing, of the best material at the lowest prices.
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Post building corner Wood and Fifth St.
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CONCERT
FOR THE
Benefit of the Subsistence Committee,
TO BE GIVEN BY
Mr. Clement Tetedoux's Pupils and Friends,
AT
MASONIC HALL,
ON
Tuesday, 21st,—half-past Seven precisely.
MR. VICTOR DE HAM AND MISS MAGGIE G. ADAIR have kindly volunteered their assistance, and will preside at the Piano.
The CHICKERING PIANO used on this occasion is furnished by Mr. CHARLES MELLOR, 91 Wood street.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Soldiers, brave Soldiers...Ne touches pas a la roina. (Boiselet.
Mr. Charles Wade and Chorus.
2. Infelico, o tu credevi.....Ernani.....Verdi.
Mr. Wesley Kearns.
3. Autumn Leaves.....Berger.
Miss Rachel Woods.
4. Yes, O My Son (duett).....Trovatore...Verdi.
Miss Mathilde de Ham and Mr. Felix Smith.
5. Il Bacio (the kiss).....Arditi.
Miss Mary Semple.
6. Come, Hunters Lounge and O'd...Duett. Kucken
Miss Alice Cochran and Mr. C. Tetedoux.
7. Tu vecrai in Sventurata...Il Parata...Bedini.
Mr. F. Smith.
8. Hope (with violin obligato)...L'Eclair...Halevy.
Miss Amelia Everson and George Teorge.
9. Te sol quest' arsima (trio).....Aida...Verdi.
Miss A. Cochran, Mr. F Smith, and Mr. C. Tetedoux.
PART SECOND.
1 Finale 2d act.....Lucline.....Wallace.
Miss A. Cochran, Mr F Smith, W Kearns, chorus.
2. The orange Girl (Spanish song)...Sobonodopole
3. Miss Maggie McCandless.
3 Il Marinaro (Barcarola).....Campana
Mr Wm Hamilton.
4 Say once again I love thee...Don Pasquale (Donizetti
Miss M Semple and Mr F Smith.
5 Robin red-breast.....Couch.
Miss A Cochran.
6 Kathleen Mauve een.....Couch.
7 In the deep ravine (duett) Crown...Jewels Auber
Miss A Everson and Elena Poindexter.
8 Sky-lark (with violin obligato).....Comer.
Miss M Semple and G Teorge.
9 National Cantata (by general request) V de Ham
Miss A Cochran, M de Ham, Messrs F Smith, W Kearns and Chorus.
☞ All the Ladies and Gentlemen named in this programme are Pupils of Mr. C. Tetedoux.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had from the Committee, and at the Music Stores.
Extra Accommodation Trains will leave at the close of Concert on the following roads; Penna. R R to Braddock's Field; P. Ft W and Chicago R R to Rochester. ap20;

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF FURniture, Carpets, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock at Masonic Hall auction house, will be sold, Household, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Queensware, Clocks, Lamps &c.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
ap20 Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF SHELLS, CORALS, Cameos and fancy goods will be continued Monday and Tuesday evenings at 7½ o'clock at Masonic Hall auction house.
T A McCLELLAND, Auc'er.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
(Late of the firm of W. H. Williams & Co.,)
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NO. 75 FOURTH STREET,
Next door to the Mechanics Bank.
DEALERS IN
GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE, and all classes of Government Securities.
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KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to. apl1

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and all other government securities, bought by
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SLIGHTLY DAMAGED GAITERS,
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GAITERS.
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WHITE SATIN AND KID SLIPPERS.
FRENCH KID AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS
BUSKINS AND TIES.
All of which have been manufactured to our order, and warranted superior to any in the city.
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BECKHAM & LONG
127 Liberty street.

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ap18 BECKMAN & LONG
127 Liberty street.

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS Seeds warranted at
ap18 BECKHAM & LONG
127 Liberty street.

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ap18 JAMES BOWN.
136 Wood St.

GAITERS OF ALL KINDS AT LOW Prices, at Masonic Hall Auction.

STAMPED GOLD PAPER HANGings, for sale by
ap18 W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood street.

GLAZED WALL PAPER AT 20 AND 25 cents, for sale by
ap18 W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood street.

LADIES' CONGRESS E. L. GAITERS.
Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters, $1 37
Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters, 1,50
Ladies' Congress E L Gaiters, 1 62
At the Peoples' Shoe Store, No. 15 Fifth St.
ap11 D. S. DIFFENDACHER.

ROLL BUTTER, ONE TUB, ONE Basket Fresh Roll Butter, just received and for sale by
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Has on hands a beautiful assortment of styles of Fancy Cassimeres for suits or single garments, both for Men and Boys
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FRENCH CLOTHS
Black and Colored Doeskin Cassimeres, Silk and Cassimere vestings, which will be made to order in the most Fashionable manner.
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