DAILY POST.

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

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

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

RADICALISM RUN MAD.

Radicalism, like jealousy, seems to make the meat it feeds on; those afflicted with that mania are carried on from one stage of it to another with wings even as "swift as meditation," itself." Some of these incurable lunatics have within the last moon, become ravig maniacs. Having long since satisfied themselves of the equality of the African with the Caucasian, they now advance a step further and declare the former's superiority. "The sculptor, who from out of the rock, brings the image of a God to light," undergoes a weary process before he accomplishes his undertaking; but our radical leaders, see in their sable brethren a race already perfect, possessing action "like an angel and comprehension like a God." We are positively informed by our radical philosophers, that the institution of slavery has a degrading effect upon the whites where it exists; and the same authority assures us that the African, in many respects, is superior even to the boasted and marvelous grandeur of the Anglo-Saxon. So, it will be seen, that while the "American of African descent" degrades his white brother in one relation, he elevates, enobles and improves him in another—at least, so reason the radicals, and they ought to know.

In revolutionary times, when fanaticism is a power, the wildest opinions are those which hold temporary sway; the fanatics and infidels of the French revolution, in their frenzy worshipped as the Goddess of Liberty, a creature whose virtue had long before been doubted; our American fanatics with like halucination, degrade themselves by worshipping an inferior race as the very God of their idolatry.

At a regular anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in New York one evening last week, Mr. Tilton, a leading Abolitionist, not only advocated the superiority of the Ethiopean, but suggested amalgamation in order to improve the present race of Americans. We learn that he spoke of the relative position of the African race as higher than that of several other races, and thus entered into an elaborate argument in favor of amalgamation as the great future of our country and race—its highest perfection coming where the amalgamation is most complete. He continued:

"Great nations get the fibre of their strength out of mixed blood. It is a stoppage of the world's growth to prevent a union of races. The history of the world's progress, the history of the civilization of all empires, is written in one comprehensive word, which many men are afraid to speak and many others afraid to hear, and that word is—AMALGAMATION. We have need of the negro mirth—need of him for his imitating faculties. Othello will never be fitly represented until you permit a negro to go upon the boards to represent that character. We have need of the negro for his musical faculties. The negro is a superior man—in some respects he is the greatest of men."

Without undertaking to examine how a superior race can be improved by admixture with its inferior, we are inclined to the belief that the amalgamation of some branches of the American with the Ethiopean, would produce an improvement upon either. Amalgamate our cold, icy, pulseless and savage fanatic, without "music in his soul," with an "American of African descent," and we are sure that the issues would be the founders of a superior race. The frivolity, docility, and the animal of the latter, would do much to soften the rigid, exacting an intolerant nature of the other. This amalgamation we would favor to an extent, but just then we would stop, for fear of having the humor and mirth of the negro forever lost, because of its contact with the chilling, and freezing, and nipping nature of the other branch.

We think Mr. Tilton mistaken in his conception of Othello, and also in his belief that we will never see it fitly represented until it is done by a negro.—

We have seen several negroes attempt the character of the Moor, and without saying anything of their conception of the character itself, it is sufficient to say that the blank verse was itself too much for them. They were, indeed, "imatative," as Mr. Tilton observes, but nothing at all like the original. But we do not perceive why Othello would be best suited to the capabilities of a negro tragedian, unless it be because he says he fetches "his life and being from men of *royal siege*;" Mr. Tilton thinks the negro superior to the white man, and reasons that he would be a fitter representative of a character which descended from a superior race. But the obstacle of mastering the distinct enunciation of the blank verse of Othello by a genuine negro or half breed, will remain an insurmountable barrier to their ever achieving anything like lofty histrionic renown.

Mr. Tilton's idea of the dramatic genius of the negro being so profound, we wonder that he did not associate it with the metaphysical Hamlet instead of the jealous Moor. Shakspeare appears to have exhausted himself in the production of that incomprehensible creation, the proper conception of which has been in dispute from the day of its first production until the present time. The great John Phillip Kemble, the Hamlet of his day, once remarked that he had been studying and acting that character for thirty years, and yet he was not satisfied with his conception of the part. Now here is an opportunity for one of Mr. Tilton's superior race; it requires such a one to give the auditor a proper idea of the passage from Hamlet, containing the following lines:

"What a piece of work is man? How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a God!"

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. H. Witte will speak this evening in Washington and Tuesday in Waynesburg, Pa., upon the great questions now agitating the people.

REMARKABLE PENETRATION.

The customary reader of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, must like ourself, be occasionally struck with its remarkable penetration. On Saturday it contained one of its best efforts.

Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, a gentleman of fortune, formerly of New York, but who is now luxuriating in London, hob-nobbing with the English aristocracy, lately addressed a letter to Professor Morse in regard to our present troubles, in which he favors peace upon any terms. The *Gazette* copies a portion of this letter and then exclaims:

"Now a party to whom any man not absolutely mad durst make such infamous propositions must be in a pretty condition, and we think it is about time that all honest men should come out of it."

Mr. O'Sullivan, twelve months ago, intimated that he had left the United States forever and his writing any number of letters to Professor Morse, or to the editor of the *Gazette*, does'nt seem to us of the slightest consequence. He may, ere this be enamored with monarchy, but should he advise Professor Morse to advocate it, instead of our present form of government, is that a reason why "honest men" should leave the great champion of popular government, the Democratic party? he *Gazette's* penetration, we repeat, is truly remarkable.

MAGNIFICENT LYING.

The New York Evening *Post* one day last week had a chapter upon the phenomenon of lying, suggested by the stupendous falsehoods circulated in relation to Gen. Hooker and his presumed performances. The article concludes in this way:

"But the Philadelphia editors and correspondents surpass all others in what has been termed magnificent lying. Who but they told us of Keys's capture of Richmond—who but they saw Hooker's recrossing of the Rappahannock? Of the former wonderful exploit they gave us no details, but of Hooker's they told us everything: how two columns, under Sedgwick, crossed first without opposition; how Hooker himself followed with other columns; how they searched the whole country round about for the rebel army and could not find it; and how they were advancing gallantly towards Gordonsville or Richmond, or some other stronghold. Now, were the editors imposed on, or did they invent all this? They certainly owe the public some explanation of the stories they caused so many to believe.

At the same time, let us hint to the authorities at Washington that if they would be somewhat more communicative, if they would regard the people of the United States as a people having a great and lively interest in the progress of military operations, and if they would satisfy that interest by clear and promptly-made communications to the public, these, however brief, would render systematic lying not impossible, but ineffective. When the telegraph is open to everybody, false reports become useless, because the truth can overtake it at once. But when the telegraph is in government hands, the rogues get twelve hours or more the start of the constables.

From the New York Evening Post

A Manly Protest from High Republican Authority.

BURNSIDE AND VALLANDIGHAM

General Burnside's response to the Circuit Court from which a writ of *habeas corpus* was asked in the case of C. L. Vallandigham, arrested for treasonable words spoken, and tried by a military commission, is published on another page. It is so patriotic in spirit, so decided in its expressions of loyalty, and so nobly bold in taking the resposibility, that we almost dislike to question its propriety. Yet, we think dangerous fallacies run through it which ought to be exposed. General Burnside will himself be among the first to rectify his positions as soon as it is made manifest to him that they are wrong.

* * * * * * * *

Vallandigham's offences, moreover, have been as yet confined to the use of foolish words. He calls Mr. Lincoln bad names; he denounces the Republican party; he abuses Burnside's new military orders; and his example and his instructions are exceedingly pernicious. But alas, we cannot, in the spirit of Anacharsis Kloot's demand, hang all the dastards and scoundrels at discretion. Vallandigham has not, that we hear, committed any overt act of treason; he has not resisted the laws, though he has perhaps counselled resistance; and until he does, his silly babbling, like Brook's and Wood's, must be allowed to pass for what it is worth. It is not likely to persuade more than a few ignorant or malignant men to do wrong. Besides, no governments and no authorities are to be held as above criticism or even denunciation. We know of no other way of correcting their faults—spurring on their sluggishness, or restraining their tyrannies—than by open and bold discussion. How can a popular government, most of all, know the popular will, and guide its course in the interest of the community, unless it be told from time to time what the popular convictions and wishes are? Despotism, like that of Louis Napoleon or the Czar of Russia, have no need of this inspiration, and control from the people, because they are not administered in the interests of the people, and look to those of a single man, or a family, which can very well manage its own afairs. But a republic lives alone in its fidelity to the sentiments of the whole nation.

Abuses and licenses of course adhere to this unlimited freedom of public criticism; but these are apparently inseperable from the use, and without the abuse, we should scarcely have the use. It is a question, too, who is to draw the line between the use and the abuse outside of the courts established for the detection and punishment of all offences? If Vallandigham's peace nonsense is treasonable, may not Greeley's be equally so? If he cannot arraign the conduct of the war, can Mr. Schalk, who has written a book on strategy, which is the severest arraignment of it yet printed? If he may not question the justice or the propriety of Burnside's orders, may the *Evening Post* or a thousand other journals venture to hint a doubt of the superhuman military abilities of General Halleck? We know it may be said that his motives are bad and treasonable, while those of the others are loyal; but tribunals and commissions cannot inquire into motives. Deeds are tangible, but not thoughts.

The *Tribune* observes: "We agree fully with Gen. Burnside that Val. ought not to make such speeches—that he ought to be ashamed of himself—but then he *will* make them and *won't* be ashamed—so what will you do about it? "Send him to the Dry Tortugas" says the General—probably as a hint to him to 'dry up.' "Set him over into Dixie," the President is said to suggest as an alternative. But this is the worst joke Mr. Lincoln has yet made.

Hydrophobia Cured.

A cass of hydraphobia, fully developed, has been cured by the Health Office of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the simple application of ice and wet cloths on the back part of the neck and along the spine of the patient.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Halleck and Hooker.

No Indications of a Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It is said that a serious disagreement exists between Gens. Halleck and Hooker, and it is now positively asserted that Hooker's new movement was countermanded by Halleck.

Prominent senators and representatives have united in a vigorous protest against General Halleck taking the field, and it is thought that the President may veto the project.

There are no indications of an immediate movement. Many of the corps commanders and staff officers of the Army of the Potomac are preparing to leave, and some are now in Washington.

The Reign of Terror Necessarily of Short Duration.

The reign of terror of the French revolution lasted from 1792, till 1794, and prepared the way for absolute monarchy. All its leaders ascended the scaffold, and, as a lasting consequence of their misdeeds, their ghosts continue to be the terror of the French people whenever an effort is making to gain a larger field for the exercise of the reign of freemen. The infamy of that reign and the detestation in which the memory of its champions is to this day held by all classes of society, have made even liberty an object of apprehension; and we have seen a Bonaparte, the Bourbons, the Orleans, and at last Napoleon III., triumph over the popular will, simply because any form of Government, even without freedom is preferred to the of a faction without law. Even Lafayette, "the citizen of two worlds," preferred a King to a Republic, with the unchecked Jacobin rule; and the present Emperor Napoleon III. is willingly accepted by the French people as the man who is ready and able to keep the Red Republicans out of power! Of three persons who support him, there are perhaps two who dislike him personally; but they prefer him to a Republic, with a Jacobin faction lurking behind it. And so it will ever be in France. The Reign of Terror, like Macbeth, has murdered sleep, the ghosts of the Jacobins have almost entirely destroyed the faith in popular government.

And so it will be here if a lawless faction is permitted to make sport of the Constitution and laws of the country.—Let license be granted to popular passion, let factions run riot and attempt to establish power by brute force, and a reign of terror will soon follow; but it will be of short duration, and cover its instigators with defeat and disgrace. Passions that are directed against one man to-day may be hurled against another to-morrow; the house that is burned to-night may lead to a conflagration to-morrow, till the general sense of insecurity will make the people submit to any Government, nay, to any man, who shall be able to keep the factious down, rather than continue the system under which they can enjoy neither tranquility nor safety. Who, then, suffers more than the wealthy classes? It is the manufacturer, the merchant, the capitalist who has to pay the expenses of the New Government, for the simple reason that they have the means to do it, and that money is more easily obtained from them than from the honest laborer whom the revolution has thrown out of employment. It is the possessing classes who, in revolutions, have always to "pay for the whistle."

But our Republic is young, and our men of fortune have made money without acquiring experience. They certainly do not sufficiently reflect on their own position. "Property," says Burke, is inert, and, consequently, eminently conservative;" but our men of property seem to reverse the rule, and under the influence of the Jacobin Leagues, to become eminently destructive. We would warn them to reflect a little before they lend themselves blindly to the intrigues of a faction which is even now playing its last card.—*Age.*

Distinguished Visiters.

The *Republican*, of Washington City, last evening, makes the following announcements:

"Gen. Hooker arrived in town this morning and visited the President. He was riding upon the Avenue with Mrs. Lincoln this forenoon. He appears to be in good health and spirits.

"Gen. Burnside is in town, in consultation with the President and Secretary of War, probably with reference to the disposition of Vallandigham."

How Gen. Grant Started on his Present Campaign.

The Chicago *Tribune* learns from a gentleman who participated in the recent campaign of General Grant, up to the time the enemy crossed the Big Black in the retreat towards Vicksburg, that in starting on the movement the General disencumbered himself of everything, setting an example to his officers and men.—He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor tent, nor campchest, not even a clean shirt. His only baggage consisted of a tooth brush. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier, sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating hard tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, had on a low-crowned citizen's hat and the only thing about him to mark him as a military man was his two stars on his undress military coat. On the battle field he was omnipresent, riding everywhere, generally alone, into the very thickest of the fight, inspiring the troops by his imperturbable coolness and bravery.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? *Ans.*—Because they steel their petticoats, bone the stays, and crib the babies. Yes, and hook the eyes, too.

The French feed hens with bread soaked in wine to make them lay. Soaking bread and eggs in wine in this country, often makes "old cocks" lay—in the gutter.

DIED:

On Thursday evening, May 14th, at Washington Farm, near Wheeling, Mrs. SMITH, wife of Geo. W. Smith.

Funeral at 3 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, to start from Allegheny Depot, on arrival of the Wheeling train, when carriages will be in attendance. The friends of the family are respectively invited to attend.

Mineral Waters.

SPRING SUPPLY

OF

BLUE LICK,
Bedford,
Congress,
Empire Spring,

KISSINGEN, ARTESIAN, SELTZER, &c

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
my6 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Case of Vallandigham.

GEN. HOOKER PREPAIRING FOR ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

NINE MONTH'S MEN LEAVING FOR HOME.

Draft to Take Place First of July.

THE REBELS DESPAIRING.

Passports Abolished in Portugal.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ALBANY.

SKIRMISHING IN MISSISSIPPI

Destructive Fire at Reading.

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

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It is rumored that the case of Vallandigham is not yet decided, that Mr. Seward favors his release, and that the President is undecided. The Union men in Ohio demand that if this man is to be punished at all he should be sent South to the rebels whose cause he has so long defended.

General Hooker has gone back to Falmouth to prepare for another campaign. The rebels are already upon their legs, and if we do not cross over and give them employment they will soon move up towards Washington. This is the opinion of some of our best military men.

Regiments of nine months' and two years' men are constantly pouring through Washington to the North, their time having expired. There is a feeling of nervousness upon the subject in some quarters, but our military leaders are satisfied that if we are to lose twenty or thirty thousand men from the army at all it is better to lose them now.

The draft will take place about the first of July. The soldiers now returning home will have had six weeks away from the army, and they will begin to be restless. By the middle of July the War Department will offer a bounty of $300 to all who will re enlist, using the fund which has accumulated from those drafted persons choosing to pay $300 rather than go into the field. It is expected that nearly all these returning soldiers will accept the high bounty and return to the service. Six weeks will undoubtedly be consumed in the enrolling of all persons subject to military duty.

WASHINGTON, May, 16.—The truth that both officers and men to a considerable number daily arrive from the Rappahannock and proceed to their homes, on leave of absence, is regarded as an additional indication that the army will not immediately make a movement against the enemy.

Major General Hooker's purposes and the designs of the government in connection with the war, so far as the army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, matters of conjecture.—Hence, there is no reliance to be placed on rumors concerning them.

The opinion is entertained in some quarters that it is unnecessary to contradict rumors, whatever may be their character—acting on the principle that time will afford the required correction.

For this reason, and in the absence of official dates, it is sometimes difficult for the press to discharge its duty in counteracting the evil effects of false reports.

There is no truth in the alleged threatening movement of Mosby's cavalry in Louden county, Va. They number but one hundred and fifty men, and no raid on the Baltimore and Ohio, or any other railroad, is at all probable, or indeed possible.

Differences of opinion between high officials as to the conduct of Gen. Hooker and the affair of the Peterhof are said to prevail to such an extent as to interrupt the previous *entente cordiale*. It is believed by many that some important civil and military changes are about to take place, which will be received with great satisfaction by the friends of the government.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Richmond Inquirer of the 15th contains the following editorial article:

There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our line is weakest or our defences least perfect, and if repulsed can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder and cause much sorrow and heart-break to our people by expeditions through thinly peopled regions destitute of troops, and also can force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath for a quiet life and save their property from confiscation.—Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own border, preparing all the while serious assaults and delivering them fast when they are ready and when they choose. It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks South-westward it would seem that the State of Mississippi is the region of the most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering around Vicksburg, and while preparations are in progress for a new assault upon that place, the back country is devastated and the people plundered by cavalry raids, but at the very same moment Charleston is kept on the *qui vive* by energetic preparations for another attack by sea and land, or both at once. The object may be only to prevent Gen. Beauregard from sending away any of the trops which now defend Charleston. At the same instant too, Burnside threatens East Tennessee and Hooker largely reinforced is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere or other from Culpepper to Port Royal. To keep some of our forces employed in the defense of Richmond, reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe and lest any part of the country should have to assist, the enemy's gunboats are harrassing North Carolina.

In the Raleigh progress of the 13th inst. we read of the gunboats continuing to prowl up and down the Chowan and Parquimens rivers. They steal the negroes silver ware, jewelry and everything they can get their hands on, and have broken up a number of fisheries. They stole some four thousand dollars worth of jewelry from a man named Cook, breaking up his furniture, &c., and committed other depredations.

In one instance they entered a soldier's house and broke the crockery, furniture, &c.

Five or six thousand Yankees are reported to be in Plymouth, and seveal gunboats in the Sound.

There is no enemy at Edenton or Elizabeth city. They recently burnt a mill on the Chowan, the property of Mr. Hay, situated a mile below Trenton.

Some persons entertain the idea that the force at Plymouth meditate an expedition up the Roanoke.

The great number of the enemy's forces and the multitude of their shipping make it easy for them to carry on simultaneously all these operations, and they do not care for delay for it is our people who are suffering, not theirs. The longer this style of warfare lasts the greater will be the mass of plunder carried North—the more of our mills, machine shops and railroads they have destroyed, the more of our material and resources they will have ruined and wasted, and the better chance they think they will have for an irresistable advance at last. They are in no hurry.

Last year indeed there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days or in ninety. Now we hear much less of the vehement urgency, and the whole Yankee nation seems to have out accounts for war as the settled business of life, rather than consent to peace and separation. They are perfectly willing to fight upon the present system for twenty years or forty. They are willing during all that time to go on submitting to such defeats as they have sustained at Fredericksburg and on the Rappahannock, because by these defeats they lose not a foot of ground. They lose nothing but men, and men are of less value to them than to us. To kill one thousand southern soldiers they would be willing at any time, to sacrifice 5,000 Hessians to sustain a repulse, which they would represent, however, as a mere retreat for strategic reasons, and rather honorable than otherwise, and they would regard the transaction as a paying one. On the whole, one thousand gallant southern lives lost to us are ill balanced by five thousand of their base hirelings. Jackson alone is a dearer loss to us than Hooker and his whole hundred and fifty thousand would be to them, and they speculate that it may be Lee's turn next, or Longstreet's, and that at any rate they are killing us slowly off, and in the mean time they are stealing much and ruining more, and their women and children are safe at home. Many of them dress better than ever before in the spoils of our homes, while confederate women and children are rooted out of house and home and chased like wild beasts. In short, if we can endure this war for the next half century, they can and will wish us joy of our victories and our glory. We urge nothing we have suggested, we only state the facts; such is the policy of the enemy; such is his calculations and such is his intent and interest.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A royal decree of the King of Portugal has been officially communicated to this government. Every individual, whether native or foreign, may freely travel or move about within the kingdom and adjacent islands without a passport or any other similiar document. The existing police regulations have been modified, in order that all travelers from foreign countries, on entering the kingdom, may not meet with unnecessary difficulties nor pay undue fees, and the fees paid by vessels entering and quitting the national ports are modified and equalized in such a manner that national vessels shall not pay more than foreign vessels, and that in one port no heavier fees shall be demanded than in another, except in special cases. The fee of six hundred reis hitherto paid by foreigners who enter the bar of Lisbon is abolished.

ALBANY, May 16.—The meeting to protest against the arbitrary arrest and sentence of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, held at the Capital to-night, was largely attended. There were strong speeches made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Francis Kernan, John Murphy, Esq. of Buffalo, and others. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham as unwarrantable assumption of military power. A letter was then read from Gov. Seymour, characterizing the arrest of Valandigham as an act that has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. An attempt was made to disturb the meeting but failed, and the police succeeded in making several arrests of the guilty parties.

There was some disturbance at the Vallandigham indignation meeting to-night. During the day a feeling of opposition to the meeting among some of the returned soldiers was clearly manifest, and soon after the organization of the meeting evidences of dissatisfaction were shown among the soldiers present. The Spragues were interrupted by their noisy demonstrations, and finally they made a rush for the stage.

Great excitement prevailed for a short time; the proceedings were brought to a stand still. The chairs on the stage were broken into pieces and thrown in the crowd, and for a few minutes it seemed as if the soldiers would gain possession of the stage and drive the civilians off. The soldiers were in small force, however, and finally retired, when order was once more restored and the proceedings resumed, although, not without occasional interruptions. Eventually quiet was fully restored and the meeting carried on peaceably.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—The Richmond Inquirer of yesterday contains the following of the fighting in Mississippi:

The enemy yesterday advanced one thousand strong upon Raymond, where Gen. Gregg had 4,100 infantry and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The enemy was continually reinforced till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when we opened the battle heavily with musketry. Learning that the enemy was heavily reinforced and ready to engage, we retired through Raymond, making a stand at the Mississippi Springs, where we have reinforcements.

Col. McGaverik of the 10th Tennessee, was killed.

The firing to-day is heavy and continuous towards Jackson.

READING, May 16.—About four o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the foundry and scale works of Moore & Dehart, situated on Cherry alley, below 4th street, the flames extending to and consuming four small dwellings and several frame stables. The sparks from the latter fell on the roofs of dwellings on Washington street and set fire to and totally burnt out five more dwellings with a great part of their contents. It was feared at one time that our city would suffer to a great extent owing to the high wind which was prevailing at the time. The loss amounted to about $50,000.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—Seventy-nine Confederate prisoners, including one Colonel and Captain, were sent North to-day.

Dr. Cheatham and family also left for Alton to remain during the war.

Twenty-five rebel families were sent South by Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, who assumed command of Nashville this morning.

The river is still falling, with four feet of water on the Shoals.

Major Kimenkiel, the rebel Van Dorn's Adjutant, has been appointed Confederate Adjutant General of Missouri, with the rank of Brigadier General. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States cavalry.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Rev. E. W. Hager, who has been on trial at Joliet before an Ecclesiastical Court for alleged immoral conduct, was to-day, by a unanimous verdict, fully and honorably acquitted.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.

Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

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

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only.

ap24-lyd

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'COLLISTER & BAER,

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco Dealers

108 Wood St., 4 Doors from 6th.

Have received a great variety of

SMOKING TOBACCOS.

Also choice brands of

Chewing Tobacco & Cigars,

To which they would call the attention of Country Merchant's, as they are sold at the very lowest Cash figures.

my18

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

New Shawls, Silk Sacques and SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

JUST OPENED

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, MANILLA, HONEY COMB AND ORIENTAL CUFFS,

All of which we are selling remarkably cheap, at

C. Hanson Love & Co.,
NOS. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET,
my18

HOOP-POLES, 20,000 HICKORY light poles, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER.
my18 Corner Market and First st sts.

CORN STARCH, 20 BOXES JUST RECEIVED and for sale by REYMER & BRO'S.
my18 No. 126 & 128 Wood street

500 DOLLARS CASH, $500 IN ONE year and $500 in two years, will purchase a well built and convenient brick dwelling house and lot of ground, pleasantly situated on Denman street, Birmingham, near Market square, four rooms, kitchen, cellar, gas fixtures, back building of two rooms, lot 25 feet front by 60 deep
S. CUTHBERT & SONS
my16 5½ Market St.

HENRY C. BLAIR'S LIQUID RENnet, for making in a few minutes slip, junket and tregolac, delicate, wholesome, economical and convenient deserts. Just rec'd and for sale by A. J. RANKIN, S & CO'S, Drug store, 63 Market 3 doors below Fourth.
my16

ARNICA PLASTERS, PRICKLY Porous Plaster, Hemlock Plaster, Burgundy Pitch Plasters, of all kinds at RANKIN'S Drug store, 63 Market street
my16

NEW GOODS.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

Are now opening a splendid stock of

New Spring Dress Goods,
New Spring Sacques,
New Spring Circulars,
New Spring Shawls,
New Spring Silks,
New Fowland Silk,
New Cassimeres,

And a full assortment of

Summer Dress Goods.

my15

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of an act to incorporate the Juniata Manufacturing Company, approved April 1st, 1863, the undersigned will open books to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Company, on MONDAY 25th, inst.

at the office of Jones, Wallingford & Co., Variety Works, corner of Grant and Water St. at 10 o'clock, a. m. Parties wishing information in regard to stock—plan of organization, &c., can apply to Messrs. Jones, Wallingford & Co.

Jno. F. Singer, W. W. Patrick, Jas. J. Bennet, Wm. K. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Charles Miller, J. H. Jones, A. M. Wallingford, Alex Nimick, David Fetley, Corporators.
my14-10td

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of Haworth & Bro., was by mutual consent dissolved on the first day of April. The accounts of the said firm will be settled by David Haworth.
JEHU HAWORTH.
DAVID HAWORTH.

Notice.

IN RETIRING FROM THE GROCERY business, I kindly beg leave to return my most sincere thanks to my kind friends and public generally, for the very liberal patronage so generously bestowed on the late firm. And hope they will continue the same kindness, to my successors, as they are determined to sell all goods in their line low for cash.
JEHU HAWORTH.

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day, entered into partnership, and will continue to carry on the Grocery business at the old stand, under the style and title of D. Hawin, and close attention to the business, together with the means and facilities of always procuring all goods in their line, from first hands, to receive the same patronage, that the old firm has been so liberally favoured with, as they are determined to sell all goods, in their line, wholesale or retail, as low as any house, west of the Mountains.
DAVID HAWORTH.
my15 tf ALFRED C. WHITEHEAD.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLE

OF

Carpets & Floor Oil Cloths.

Retailing at Wholesale Prices

AT THE

NEW CARPET STORE,

OF

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

FIFTH STREET,

Next Door To The Post Office.

We have now open a new and complete assortment of every description of goods, in our line, great part of which we are selling at *Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices*
ap24.d&w.

HOSE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of three ply vulcanized Hydrant Hose. This hose is warranted not to be affected by heat at three hundred degrees, Fahrenheit, and to stand a pressure of 75 pounds to the inch. Cut in length to suit, with couplings and pipe attached.
WELDON & KELLY.
my15 tf No. 164 Wood Street.

ONION SETS—3 BARRELS ONION Sets, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER.
my7 Corner Market and First stree

BANK DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 5 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on its Capital Stock, out of the profits for the last six months, Payable on or after the 15th inst., and free of all taxes.
my5:2wd W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1863.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders, of this Bank, will be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, to consider the propriety of organizing, as far as practicable, under the act of the last Congress of the U. S. entitled, "an act to provide national currency."
F. SELLERS.
may4:1m Prest.

BANKING HOUSES.

IRA M'VAY & CO.
(Late of the firm 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.
ap5:3md

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. R. MERTZ

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.
ap11

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.,
mh5:6ird Wood street, corner of Third.

LADIES

WHO WILL HAVE THE

MOST STYLISH

AND BEST

FITTING SHOES

will examine our immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS,

Superlatively elegant Goods, and prices economically adjusted.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
No. 31 Fifth street.
ap23

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

STERLING'S AMBROSIA,
STERLING'S AMBROSIA,
STERLING'S AMBROSIA,
An Exhilirating Extract
An Exhilirating Extract
An Exhilirating Extract
for the Hair,
For the Hair,
For the Hair,
Made from Stimulating
Made from Stimulating
Made from Stimulating
Oils, Roots, Barks and Herbs,
Oils, Roots, Barks and Herbs,
Oils, Roots, Barks and Herbs.
Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
may13

FOR

VERY LATEST FROM

THE

Army of the Potomac

Have one of the NEW YORK Daily Papers left at your residence or place of business. By taking them from us, you can discontinue when you please or change your paper.

KEEP POSTED.

Leave your Address with the Agent.

J. W. PITTOCK,
BOOKS, STATIONARY AND NEWS DEPOT
Opposite Post-office.

☞ Copies of all the New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, Daily papers, can be found on the Counter.
my8

GENTLEMEN WOULD DO WELL

to call and supply themselves with

SPRING AND SUMMER

FURNISHING GOODS.

GAUZE SILK and COTTON UNDERCLOTHING,
FINE LINEN & TRAVELING SHIRTS,
COTTON MERINO & WOOL HOSE,
GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, & STOCKS,
HDKF'S, COLLARS & SUSPENDERS,

Of all which will be found a fresh and attractive stock, at

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

MACRUM & GLYDE,

No. 78 Market Street,

my13 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

REMOVAL.

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

DRAKES' PLANTATION BITTERS, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Burnett's Cocoaine Helmbold's Buchu, Halls Balsam, Lyon's Kathairon, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Estlack's Lozenges, Brown's Bronchial Troches, and all of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, together with all the the Patent & Proprietary medicines of the day. For sale wholesale or retail, by
my9 GEO. A. KELLY, 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

SOAPS, SOAPS, SOAPS, SOAPS,

Genuine Castile Soap,
Genuine Castile Soap,
PURE OLD PALM SOAPS,
PURE OLD PALM SOAPS,
Colgate's Assorted Toilet Soaps,
Colgate's Assorted Toilet Soaps,
Fine white Castile Soap, and fancy toilet Soaps of every description, just rec'd and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
my9 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

RED AND WHITE LEAD, PAINTS ground in Oil, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of every description. A large stock of each on hand, and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
my9 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
(Successor to Jas. Holmes & Co.,)
PORK PACKER,
Dealer in Bacon, Lard, Sugar-Cured Hams, Smoked Beef &c.
Corner Market and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec31:lyd.

MRS. D. LYNCH, SQUIRREL HILL, has laid off 80 beautiful building lots, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms. They are eligibly located, lying between the Oakland Station and the Monongahaela River. They offer many inducements for private residences. For plan of lots and price, apply at the office of
M. K. NOLAN,
No. 127 Fourth St, one door above Smithfield St.
my12:1wd

POTATOES—II½ BARRELS POTAtoes, just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
my14 corner Market and 1st St.

EGGS—12 BARRELS FRESH EGGS, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
my14 Corner Market & First St.

NEW FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS from the celebrated manufactories of Desfossez, in Paris, just received and for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
my4 87 Wood street.