DAILY POST.

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

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

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* quotes a few paragraphs from the late able speech of Mr. Crittenden, and commends them very highly. This is all right, but why does not our neighbor publish the whole speech? It is all good, and we feel quite sure would be far more acceptable to the readers of the *Gazette* than the columns of abolitionism with which it is daily encumbered. We insist upon the *Gazette* giving the whole of Mr. Crittenden's address to its readers; we gave it to ours; but if it will not do so we desire it to publish the following brief paragraph, which is admirable and democratic. Crittenden, like all patriotic Democrats and Conservatives, goes for sustaining the Government, but will not give up his right to criticise the acts of the Administration:

"When usurpations of power are made dangerous, and when encroachments upon my liberty and the liberty of my constituents and upon the Constitution intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made, I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests. *Without this freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty; the Republic cannot exist.* * * A people who cannot discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be."

THE INVASION OF IRELAND.

A cotemporary speculating upon the possibility of a rupture between this country and England, remarks:

"The day may come, perhaps, when England may be made to repent of her treatment to us since this Rebellion commenced. If there be a skeleton in every house, there is a weak place in every nation. *Ours* was Slavery. Russia finds that Poland is *here*. Surely Ireland, the Poland of the Seas, is the vulnerable point of haughty England. In the event of a war with Great Britain, even so small a force as 50,000 American soldiers, backed with a fleet of a dozen war-ships, and a few saucy Monitors, would win the independence of Ireland, in a three weeks' campaign. If we *must* fight, one day, this consummation is what England may look for as inevitable. We want peace with "all the world and the rest of mankind," but if England resume her offensive speech and conduct, it is possible that we may be driven into war. There can be no doubt of the issue."

It is about seven hundred years since Strongbow invaded Ireland, and from that period until the infamous treaty of Limerick near a century and a half ago, that unfortunate Island was in an almost constant state of fierce commotion. And since that period grim-visaged war has, upon many occasions, laid waste her towns and cities.

When Ireland again becomes the theatre of war, we trust that it may be conducted for the absolute destruction of what is termed the English interests. The representatives of those interests have been luxuriating for two centuries, at least, upon what they robbed from a prostrated people. To regain these rich Irish possessions, by the Irish, would be a glorious enterprise; and we doubt not would be undertaken with alacrity by the Hibernians of the United States. If our own "cruel war were over," our Irish soldiery under the lead of Shields, Meagher, Corcoran, Mulligan and other Irish officers, would rally with indescribable enthusiasm to the vindication of the honor of their adopted country upon the soil of their nativity. There, too, in France are Marshals McMahon and O'Reilly, the heroes of Magenta and Solferino, they, like their exiled countrymen in this country, have an account to settle with the English settlers in Ireland. Their forefathers were driven out of Ireland, their estates confiscated and parceled out among the invaders of their country. The recollection of these things, together with the settled hate of the French towards their ancient foe, would, doubtless, induce Napoleon to permit his two great French Marshals of Irish descent to lend a helping hand in the proposed invasion of Ireland.

INVASION OF THE NORTH.

It is believed in well informed circles that the rebel government contemplates an early invasion of the North, which they hope to execute at an early day. Some of the Southern editors appear to have some light upon this anticipated movement, for the Chatanooga *Rebel* in a recent number abusing "peace Democrats" remarks:

"What do we hope for? Not for peace more than revenge upon a worthless, heartless and true enemy. We hope, and hope it earnestly, to live long enough, if no longer, to see our cavalry trooping through every city, village, and hamlet of the Yankees. To see their women begging protection as ours have pleaded with tearful eyes to fiends in Yankee uniforms to be protected from their brutal soldiery. To see the ploughs turn from the hands of their farmers and broken into pieces—their fences laid waste and their homes in flames—their wives and children driven into exile and hooted from their own territory by an invading enemy. We hope to see all this and speedily."

Notwithstanding the extravagance of this raving paragraph, which hopes to see rebel cavalry trooping through "every city, village and hamlet" in the North, some of our Republican contemporaries appear alarmed at the announcement.—It sounds strange indeed after two years of desperate slaughter, to imagine the invasion of our State by a rebel soldiery.—Yet an invasion is actually feared and that too, by those who assured us two years ago that the rebels would be crushed in a few weeks.

Among the Republican papers which are thus alarmed by this contemplated invasion, is the New York *Post*, a journal of great care and caution and not given to the publication of sensation paragraphs. It remarks:

"There are unmistakable indications that Davis is quietly withdrawing troops from the outlying camps along the sea coasts to reinforce Lee, which movement will be continued, we think, until that General has a command of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men. As soon as it is ready Lee will move, we conjecture, not in the direction of Washington, but of the Shenandoah Valley, with a view to crossing the Potomac somewhere between Martinsburg and Cumberland. It will be easy for him, should he be able to reach the valley, to defend his flanks, by occupying the gaps which are the only access to it, and to maintain also uninterrupted communications with Staunton and the Central Virginia Railroad. The valley itself is filled with rapidly ripening harvests, and once upon the river supplies may be got from Pennsylvania."

Of 100 parts into which the surface of the earth can be divided. Europe contains 7; Africa, 21; Continental Asia, 33; New Holland, etc., 8; South America, 15, North America, 16.

GUBERNATORIAL.

In announcing in yesterday's *Post* that the meeting held in the borough of Washington, on Monday, instructed the delegates from that county to vote for the nomination of Mr. Witte, we should also have stated that the delegates had been elected some months since by a regular County Convention. The instructions, therefore alluded to, are not binding upon the delegates, unless they regard them so themselves.

Gen. Hooker.

Why did the Army Retreat?

A fact has come to light within a few days past, says the Washington correspondent of the *World*, that has lost Gen. Hooker what few friends he has had in military circles since his famous nine days campaign to the south side of the Rappahannock and back again. It seems that after the battles of Saturday and Sunday, a council of war was held of all the corps commanders, to decide what was best to be done. When the council opened, Gen. Reynolds stretched himself on a camp bed, with a remark to the effect that he was going to take a nap, as the decision of course would be to move the army out of its intrenchments to fight Lee. And he did go to sleep, to be astounded when he awoke with the news that Gen. Hooker had determined to recross the river. It seems all the corps commanders save Gen. Sickles urged the policy of at once attacking the enemy, who at that moment was moving to drive General Sedgwick's corps across the river. General Sickles alone proposed a retreat, and his councils prevailed against all the other corps commanders. The only excuse for Hooker, is that he had discovered his utter inability to handle a large army, and moreover was, perhaps, laboring under a fit of depression, such as often occurs to people whose appetites for stimulants are excessive. This report, which is undoubtedly true, is creating much comment here. It is rumored in connection with this matter, that General Sickles is to be detached from the army of the Potomac, and will shortly have his headquarters in New York to attend to the enrolling of the conscripts.

Mr. Seward as a Prophet.

Blackwood is very amusing on Mr. Seward. A wicked writer strings together the following extract from his despatches:

"On February 19, 1862, he writes to Mr. Adams: 'I was just about instructing you how to answer the querulous complaints in Parliament which you have anticipated, the chief of which is the assumed incompetency of government to suppress the insurrection. But a very shrewd observer, a loyal, and at present, exiled Virginian, fell in at the moment, and expressed to me the opinion that the end of the war is in sight; that there will be a short and rapid series of successes over a disheartened conspiracy, and then all will be over.'

"March 15: 'The financial and moral, as well as the physical elements of the insurrection seem to be rapidly approaching exhaustion.'

"On the 25th of March it seems impossible to the sanguine Secretary that the organization of the insurgents can be longer maintained.'

'On the 15th April he tells Mr. Dayton: 'A few days will probably complete the opening of the Mississippi river, and restore to the country that national outlet of the great granary of America, which disunion in its madness has temporarily attempted to obstruct in violation not more of political laws than of the ordinances of nature.'

"23d April: 'We have reason to expect Savannah to come into our possession within the next ten days.'

"5th May: 'We shall have peace and union in a very few months, let France and Great Britain do what they may.'

"On the 10th May he wrote: 'Less than a year will witness the dissolution of all the armies; the iron clad navy will rest idly in our ports; taxes will immediately decrease; and new states will be coming into the Confederacy, bringing rich contributions to the relief and comfort of mankind.'

"On June 24: The war in the Mississippi valley may be deemed virtually ended.'

"On the 10th July he says: 'The reduction of Vicksburg, the possession of Chattanooga, and the capture of Richmond would close the civil war with complete success. All these three enterprises are going forward. The two former will, we think, be effected within the next ten days.'"

New Armor for Ships.

A new armor for ships has been constructed by a Mr. Chalmers, in England, and a section of it has just been tried by the authorities at Shoeburyness, with results apparently strongly in favor of the armor. This is described as consisting of three iron plates, joined edge to edge, of the thickness of three and three-quarter inches, and backed by a kind of cellular structure of alternate blocks of timber in a series of plate-iron cells, of the construction of which we may form a rough idea by supposing a set of pigeon-holes in a merchant's office to represent the iron frameworks of the cells, while in lieu of the letters filling the pigeon-holes, the iron cells of the backing are firmly plugged up with solid blocks of wood. Behind this cellular backing is a second iron plate, one and a quarter inches in thickness, resting against a cushion of four-inch timber planking, and this against the skin of the ship.

The whole structure—containing as much thickness of iron as the Warrior's target, but differently distributed—was bound together by thirty-three strong iron bolts, flush in front, and braced up from the inside by nuts and screws; a washer of India rubber, half an inch thick, being on each bolt. By these arrangements, it is said, Mr. Chalmers conceived he had obviated the evils which result from a backing composed of wood only—such as buckling; and that he had reduced to a minimum the injurious effects of vibration, such as the fracture of the armor plates, and the destruction of the fastenings and the frame of the ship.

This target bore all the tests, from a shell filled with sand, fired from a 10-pounder rifle gun, to a volley from two 68-pounders and three 110-pounders, and received no serious damage.

Colonel Grierson, who has made his name historic by his magnificent sweep through the entire length of the State of Mississippi, was familliarly known in Northern Ohio as Ben. Grierson. Some ten or fifteen years ago, he resided at Youngstown, Mahoning county. He was a marvelous musician, and performed more extraordinary passages, and brought sweeter notes from his favorite clarionet, than any other musician, amateur or professional, we have ever known. He gave instruction to bands, and was accomplished in all sorts of string and wind instruments. Grierson had indomitable perseverance, and accomplished a great deal in a brief space of time. We remember him as a thin-faced, less than medium sized man, with dark brown hair, clear, full, blue eye, and a nose that Mozart himself would have envied. Measured by Napoleon's rule, his nose indicated the soundest judgment and prodigious military genius; and he seems to have given evidence of it in his masterly raid from Lagrange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Confederate Congress.

This body adjourned *sine die* at Richmond on the night of the 1st instant. The most important measures passed during the session were a taxation act, for the support of the government, the army and the navy; a currency act, to promote the funding of Confederate notes in Confederate bonds; the impressment act, to authorize the seizure of all produce for army use; an act to organize a general staff for the army; the formation of a new flag, and the adoption of a new seal. The bill making it a penal offense to buy, sell or circulate United States bonds and Treasury notes, or "greenbacks," was rejected in the Senate, on the ground that the Constitution did not authorize Congress to provide any punishment for the crime which the House bill created. The acts providing for the election of members of Congress by general ticket, to authorize the conscription of resident foreigners, and for the repeal of all naturalization laws, were also rejected. The joint resolutions offering terms of peace to the Northwestern loyal States were defeated in both houses.

Proclamation of the Governor of Mississippi.

Executive Office, }
Jackson, Miss., May 5, 1863. }

To the People of Mississippi:

Recent events, familiar to you all, impel me, as your Chief Magistrate, to appeal to your patriotism for united effort in expelling our enemies from the soil of Mississippi. It can and must be done. Let no man capable of bearing arms withhold from his State his services in repelling the invasion. Duty, interest, our common safety, demand every sacrifice necessary for the protection of our homes, our liberty, honor itself.

The expected position won in her name upon every battle field where Mississippi's sons have unfurled her proud banner, and hurled defiance in the face of overwhelming numbers, forbids that her honor, the chivalry of her people, the glory of her daring deeds on foreign fields, should be tarnished and her streaming battle-flag dragged to the dust by barbarian hordes on her own soil.

Awake, then—arouse, Mississippians, young and old, from your fertile plains, your beautiful towns and cities, your once quiet and happy but now desecrated homes, come and join your brothers in arms, your sons and neighbors, who are now baring their bosoms to the storm of battle at your very doors, and in defense of all you hold dear. Meet in every county with your arms; organize companies of not less than twenty, (under the late act of Congress,) forward your muster rolls to this office, and you will be received into the service with all the protection and rights belonging to other soldiers in the field. Ammunition will be furnished you, and every aid in my power extended to you for your security and efficiency.

Fathers, brothers, Mississippians—while your sons and kindred are bravely fighting your battles on other fields, and shedding new lustre on your name, the burning disgrace of successful invasion of their homes, of insult and injury to their wives, mothers and sisters, of rapine and ruin, with God's help and by your assistance, shall never be written while a Mississippian lives to feel in his proud heart the scorching degradation.

Every moment's inaction and delay but strengthens your enemy and weakens your brothers in arms. Let every man, then, make it his business, laying all else aside, to assist in organizing as many companies as can be raised in each county, and report immediately to this office for orders. By this course you will enable our arms in a short time to repel the invader, secure the safety of your home, and shed imperishable honor on your cause. You will not be without assistance. Let no man forego the proud distinction of being one of his country's defenders, or hereafter wear the disgraceful badge of the dastardly traitor who refused to defend his home and his country.

John J. Pettus,
Governor of Mississippi.

Preparing to Strike.

A late letter from General Rosecrans's army, published in the Philadelphia *Press* says:

* * * "The Army of the Cumberland is just now actively engaged in making preparations for the great struggle, which is apparently not far distant.

"There is at present but little sickness among the soldiers here, especially among the old troops. I never saw the men in better spirits. The rank and file have the greatest confidence in the commanding general (Rosecrans), and all look forward to the future with brilliant hopes and confident anticipations of victory. As a whole, the army was never in as good fighting condition, or as well prepared to meet the enemy as now. Thoroughly disciplined, well armed, clothed and equipped, and fired by the most patriotic devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, we certainly will not disappoint the just expectations of our friends; of that you may be assured. We are united as one man, and with brave hearts and willing hands, are determined, when the opportunity offers, to strike such a blow as will cause the sham fabric of the Southern Confederacy to tremble to its very foundation."

Pierre Soule is reported to be at Havana anxious to return to the Confederacy.

The freedom of the City of London has been presented in a box made of 250 golden guineas to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER,
PLANTATION BITTERS,
BLOOM OF YOUTH
LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER,
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
SCHNECK'S MEDICINES.
CATTLE POWDER,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES,
BICARBONATE SODA PILLS
KENNEDY'S RHEUM OINTMENT
MINERAL WATERS, all kinds,
VOWELL'S RAT POISON,
BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
my19 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

W. E. Schmertz & Co.

NO. 31 FIFTH STREET,

Have now in store a complete stock of

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

for Gent's Boy's and Youth's. Consisting of

Calf Enamelled, Patent Leather, & Kid Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Scotch Tie, Oxford and English Walking Bootees,

All of which are manufactured of the best of material and workmanship, and warranted to give satisfaction.
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HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.
DEALERS IN
Foreign Brandies, Wines and Gins.
Also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, &c.
No. 83 Liberty Street,
Opposite Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Hotels, Taverns, and Families, supplied at moderate profits for Cash.
my21:1yd

TELEGRAPHIC.

Taking of Jackson, Miss.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

Interesting from General Grant.

REBELS DESPONDING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

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

Philadelphia, May 22,—The New York Herald contains the following regarding the capture of Jackson, Miss., taken from rebel newspapers:

Brandon, Miss., May 17.

Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the city. The enemy had evacuated about two o'clock. It is supposed that they numbered about forty thousand and retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing has been heard in that direction, and it is supposed that General Pemberton is in their rear.

Before leaving the place they burned the Confederate House, the depots, the penitentiary, Green & Phillips factory, Stevens' foundry, Lenoires hat factory, and a block of buildings on State street, including the Medical Purveyor's and other government offices; also both bridges over Pearl river, and destroyed several miles of the railroad track. It is reported in Mobile that some of the burning was done before we retired. The Confederate House was burned by its proprietors.

Mobile, May 18.—The special report of the *Advertisr* at Jackson, writes on the 17th: I arrived in the reconnoitering train; the Catholic church of this place was destroyed, and the *Mississippian* office gutted, the presses broken and the type thrown into the street. The furniture in the capitol was badly abused, and the Governor's mansion demolished. Ladies were robbed of jewelry, and money; and the stores were sacked and their contents destroyed, and iron safes broken open. The Railroad was badly broken up for several miles, and the telegraph wires torn down.

About three hundred negroes from Hinds county joined the Yankees. The country was plundered generally; the farmers estimate the damage at from five to ten millions. Much destitution and suffering prevails. The enemy evacuated on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily. No serious engagement took place. The last of the rear guard left about two o'clock, when our cavalry pickets dashed in, killed a Federal Colonel and captured two others. The Yankees captured and paroled two hundred South Carolinians and Georgians.

The following is the official dispatch of Gen. Joe Johnston to the rebel war office:

Camp Between Livingston and Brownsville, Miss., May 18.—To General S. Cooper: Lieut. Gen. Pemberton was attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 16th inst., near Edward's Depot, and after nine hours fighting was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black.

Signed, J. E. Johnston,
General Commanding.

The following dispatches are from the Richmond Examiner of the 19th and 20th inst:

Mobile, May 18.—The Advertiser and Register's special reporter, under date of Jackson, May 18th, says there was a heavy and indecisive battle near Edwards' Depot on Saturday. We fell back to our entrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. General Tilghman, of Ky., was killed. The Federals sent in a flag of truce this evening for the principal surgeon left in charge of the wounded. The officer in charge of the flag states that in Saturday's fight they lost six hundred men, took sixteen guns, and that our troops fell back across the Big Black, destroying the bridge.

They advanced eight miles north, and this morning found Johnston in line of battle. According to our advices no artillery was lost, and the bridge was not burned. Our force of twelve thousand men fought two army corps of twenty-four thousand men, sustained themselves and fell back to their intrenchments. The loss was heavy, and the battle was severe and indecisive. The Yankees are on the way to intercept communication. Rumors good and bad are plenty.

Washington, May 21—Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th have been received, from which we extract the following:—Mobile, May 18—Two hundred and fifty New Orleans exiles are at Pensacola, and five hundred more are to arrive to-night—conveyances to be sent them in the morning. A dispatch from Pascagoula, from New Orleans, mentions a rumor that the Hartford was burned by Farragut, after being stopped. The Southern editors are devoted to the news from Mississippi, and are very desponding in their tone.

The President changed the sentence of Vallandigham, from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through our lines. He leaves to-day for Louisville on the gun-boat Exchange, and will be handed over to Rosecrans, who, under a flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Bragg.

The Gazette's Murfreesboro' dispatch has contradictory reports from Mississippi. One is that Grant has been driven back from the city of Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Johnston has possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad. Another, that Grant has beaten Johnston, and has taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black river, which is the most important in that section of country, entirely cutting off the rebel communication with Vicksburg.

Advices via Cairo say our loss at Raymond was 71 killed and 300 wounded.

Sixty-five cars, loaded with bacon and corn meal, were captured between Raymond and Jackson.

It appears to be Grant's intention to march in the rear of Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff.

Rebel papers recount with exultation the movements of large forces from all parts of the South to reinforce Johnston.

LONDON AND INTERIOR
Royal Mail Company's
CELEBRATED REMEDIES
BLOOD POWDER AND
BONE OINTMENT.
A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1844 up until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company their annual sales of condemned stock exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER
A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

London and Interior Royal Mail Company's CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.
A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, sweatches, lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.
Blood Powder 50s per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50s per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

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SUCCESSORS TO

J. P. FLEMING,

77 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY,

Having made arrangements with the best Druggists in the East I am prepared to supply dealers with goods on the most favorable terms.
☞ The Trade can rely upon having the Best Goods from the latest importations.

If you desire to recruit your stock of

PERFUMERIES & PATENT MEDICINES,

CALL AT

77 Federal Street

ALLEGHENY.

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

A PRIME ARTICLE OF

Catawba Wine,

from celebrated Vineyards in Ohio, together with a large stock of

Beninger's Port Wine;
Beninger's Madeira;
Beninger's Cognac Brandy;
Beninger's London Dock Gin;
Beninger's Jamaica Rum;
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always on hand, and which may be relied on as pure, at

77 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Not having given this branch of our business heretofore much attention, we take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public generally, that hereafter we will give this department

PARTICULAR ATTENTION,

and are prepared to fill

PRESCRIPTIONS.

AT LEAST 25 PER CENT LOWER THAN ANY OTHER DRUGGIST IN THE CITY.

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77 FEDERAL STREET,

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SOLE AGENCY FOR THE WELL KNOWN REMEDY

TRIESMAR,

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Allegheny City, Pa.

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J. B. MILLIKEN,

my22:3d DRUGGIST.

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NEW GOODS
RECEIVING AND OPENING EVERY DAY
BEAUTIFUL
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Beautiful Summer Dress Goods & Lace Mantles,
Lace Points, Sun Umbrellas, Hoop & Balmoral Skirts &c.
Black Berege Robes, some with colored flounces and some entirely Black, selling cheap.
N. B. A heavy article of Canvass used for Awnings. Call and see our stock.
C. Hanson Love & Co.
my23

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS GO to McClelland's Auction.

LADIES' CONGRESS AND LACE Gaiters at McClelland's.

HOOP SKIRTS OF ALL SIZES AT Masonic Hall Auction House.

McCLELLAND'S SHOE AUCTION HOUSE, 55 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS AT McCLELLAND'S Auction, 55 Fifth street.

PRINTS AND MUSLINS CHEAP AT 55 Fifth street.

CONGRESS AND LACE GAITERS AT McClelland's Auction House.

DRY GOODS AT McCLELLANDS.

SHOES OF ALL KINDS AT McClelland's.

HOOP SKIRTS AT McCLELLAND'S Auction. my23

BORDERS—BANDS IN GOLD AND bands in plain colors, Polychrome bands, drapery patterns, &c. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
my23

GOLD PAPER HANGINGS with brilliant and plain colors, of newest Paris style. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
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KNABE & CO'S PIANOS—Just opened this week a choice supply of those BEAUTIFUL INSTRUMENTS, beyond a doubt the finest in the country. This fact is now almost universally conceded; for some months past we have not been able to fill one half of our orders.
WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
43 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
Sole agent for Knabes Pianos, Haines Bros. Pianos & Princes' unrivalled melodeons.
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Gaiters, Boots, Balmorals,

Every Day

The best Ladie's Gaiter, for	$1 25
The best Ladie's Gaiter, for	$1 50
The best Ladie's Gaiter, for	$1 75
The best Ladie's Gaiter, for	$2 00

Misses', Childrens Gaiters & Fancy Boots, also Men's, Boy's, Youth's Balmorals, fine Boots & Bootees.
☞ Call and examine my large stock. Country merchants are particularly invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at
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Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs and Perfumery,
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my22:1yd

Office of Pennsylvania Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, applicable to the reduction of stock obligations, for stock not fully paid up, and payable to holders of paid up stock in cash on demand.
N. VOEGELY, Pres't.
J. GRIER SPROUL, Sec'ry.
my21:10d

J. DUNLEVY,
Grocer,
NO. 4 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my22;1ydaw

ON THE SECOND BANK, A CHOICE property for sale, 44 feet front on North Canal Street, Allegheny, by 120 deep, having a front of 10 feet on East Lane, shade trees, shrubbery, grape vine etc., a two story frame house, the location is very desirable. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
mr22 51 Market St.

LADIES E. L. CONG. GAITERS $1 50
Ladies E. L. Congress Gaiters, $1 50
Ladies E. L. Congress Gaiters $1 50
Ladies E. L. Congress Gaiters $1 50
DIFFENBACHER'S
85 Fifth street, near Market.
my23

Groceries.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Groceries of all descriptions, which I will sell either wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices.
J. DUNLEVY,
No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
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BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, SITUated in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Mt. Washington, Lawrenceville, McKeesport, Birmingham, Rochester and other locations. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my21 51 Market street.

PUBLIC NOTICE—BOOKS OF SUBscription to the capital stock of the Western Insurance and Transportation Company, will be opened at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 23d, 1863, and kept open from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m. that day.
WM. H. BARNES,
H. W. BROWN,
WM. P. STERRETT,
WM. P. SHINN,
JAMES D. MACKIN,
my22:td Commissioners.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
I am in receipt of a large lot of Pure Old Palm Soap, equal to any toilet soap now in use. Its constant use is a sure prevention of chapped hands, face, &c. Those wishing a good soap at the price of an ordinary article should use the
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
may19

Wanted.

75 DOLLARS A MONTH! I WANT to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

Wanted.

60 DOLLARS A MONTH! WE WANT Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and 15 other articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
my6:3mdaw

ELSINGBURG GRAPE.
WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES of this valuable Grape at $2 00 per dozen; $12 50 per 100.
J. KNOX,
ap28 29 Fifth street.

REVOLVING AND HAND, HAY rakes, hay and manure forks, hay elevators, grain cradles, scythes, snaths, scythe stones and harvesting implements generally, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
my20 No 127 Liberty street.

BUTTER, 3 BARRELS FRESH BUTter, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
my21 cor Market and 1st St.

LARGE WAREHOUSE FOR SALE, Situated on First St.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my20 51 Market St.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT ALCOHOLIC
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penna.,
Will effectually cure
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic, or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases Arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,
such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming or the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits,
And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!
They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.
Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (truly deserving) hosts of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.
Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing only aggravates diseases, and leave the disappointed sufferers in despair.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!
Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are unrivalled by any similar preparation.
The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent
CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS.
Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING to STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.
This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.
For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters, *and mix with* Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whisky, *and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of* Hoofland's Bitters *in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS
We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers hundreds of lives might be saved, that otherwise will be lost.
We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

Philadelphia, August 23d, 1862.
Messrs. Jones & Evans.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognisant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 25th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.
I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Stambron, of 6th, below Arch Street, advised me as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained 10 pounds, and feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.
Very truly, yours, ISAAC MALONE.
We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.
JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st N. Y. Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. G, 17th Maine.
LEWIS BRIEVALLIER, 92d N. Y.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. D. FASEWELL, Co E, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co B, do
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN HOCH, Co H, 12th N. Y.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co E, 85th Pa.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co A, 3d Vermont
JOHN JENKINS, Co B, 103th Penna.

*BEWARE