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 30.

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

The Democratic Editors of the State are respectfully invited to attend in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, business of importance will be submitted.

☞ Democratic Papers please copy.

daw;tf

THE MILITARY vs. THE CIVIL POWER.

In yesterday's *Post* we endeavored to dislodge the champions of arbitrary arrests, who have entrenched themselves behind General Jackson's proceedings at New Orleans. We demonstrated that there was nothing in his action upon that critical occasion suggestive of the infamous system which authorizes an irresponsible, swaggering and conceited official to substitute his humor or prejudices for public law.

We perceive that the *Gazette* of this city, notwithstanding its frequent sneers at those who have spoken reverently of the Constitution, endeavors to prove that all the outrages complained of, are entirely within what it denominates the "war power" of that instrument. In order to illustrate its position it alludes to the action of the English Government in relation to the apprehended Irish rebellion of 1848. It says:

"When the troubles in Ireland commenced in 1848, the Whig Ministry, through Lord John Russell, introduced a bill empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and deputies to "apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as they shall *suspect* of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government." This was a suspension of the act of *habeas corpus* for *al Ireland*—the loyal North as well as the disaffected East, and the rebellious South and West. The bill was introduced in the House, and went through all its stages to its final passage in one day; and on the next day it, in like manner, passed the House of Lords. In both Houses *the vote was unanimous*. Even the Irish members did not vote against it. Even Lucius O'Brien, the brother of the rebel leader, gave it his support."

The reader will perceive that this action of the British government has no more analogy to the conduct of ours, in regard to the point in discussion, than General Jackson's proclamation of martial law in New Orleans, has to Burnside's midnight arrest in loyal Ohio. Rebellion was apprehended in Ireland, and the Government proclaimed martial law there, and there only. The right of discussion of public questions, was not disputed in England, Scotland or Wales. The people of the State of Ohio are not in insurrection against the government, and therefore the *Gazette's* allusions to the Irish rebellion are altogether pointless and irrelevant. The Press of England was not invaded, during the brief disturbance in Ireland; the freedom of speech, even in Parliament, denouncing the previous policy which drove the Irish into rebellion, was not suppressed nor threatened; and, after the revolt was suppressed, the leaders captured and convicted, the English government, with that true policy which ever marks her conduct, acted towards them with a forbearance, which abolitionists deny to loyal citizens here. The English government upon the occasion referred to, secured unanimity in Parliament upon the question of simply crushing the rebellion. Our Congress, at the breaking out of hostilities, put themselves and constituents upon record in favor of crushing our rebellion; they resolved simply that the war upon our side was waged for the restoration of the Union; but since then it has been diverted from its original purpose into a naked crusade against the local institutions of the rebellious States. Had the Irish rebellion arisen to consequence, and the rebels repulsed the royalists in a few obstinate engagements; and had the English government then changed the issue and declared that the war was for the destruction of land tenures, &c., in Ireland, there would not have been much unanimity either in Parliament or among the people. But the English government was too cool and crafty for any such folly. It rellied upon a united public sentiment to simply put down rebellion, and not upon idle proclamations calculated to strengthen it, and at the same time cause discontent and dissions among its friends. The English government was for the prostration of a revolt against her authority; our Abolitionists are for the destruction of slavery, and care nothing for the vindication of the government, only so far as it serves to accomplish their fanatical designs.—The *Gazette* indeed is authority upon this; it saw the "hand of God" in our defeats, until the President issued his proclamation, giving freedom to slaves, who still remain in slavery. "It pleased God," the *Gazette* informed us, that we should be unsuccessful at Fredericksburg, and for the following sapient reasons:

"Had Gen. Burnside been successful * * *Virginia at least would have been conquered at time to save slavery.*"

"But he must be blind indeed who sees not the *hand of God in this thing*—holding us back from success, yet suffering us not to be seriously weakened—baffling the wisest counsels and best laid plans—curbing the hot zeal of both statesmen and soldiers—casting down, but not destroying—thus trying the fidelity and patience of the nation until it shall be educated up to the grand work of its own enfranchisement, by the proclamation of "*Liberty throughout all the land to the all the inhabitants thereof.*"

Here are the secret designs of our radicals, and all their present professions of loyalty for the government are merely so many tricks by which they expect to avert popular condemnation. These expedients, however, will not save them; the Democracy of the Union will restore the Union, and with the assistance of Heaven and good men here will cement it in bonds of unity which will last we trust 'till "time's no more."

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The reader of our city papers, yesterday, must have been attracted by the following important announcements from the Rappahannock:

"WASHINGTON, May 28—from the statement of gentlemen who have just arrived from the Rappahannock, it seems probable that the rebels have greatly reduced their strength, and are maintaining a mere shell in front of our lines. *If this were positively known to be military authorities it is probable* our forces would not much longer remain inactive."

The same dispatch announced the important news of fishing having been discontinued in the Rappahannock.

☞ Our estimable cotemporary, the *Chronicle*, yesterday, in one of those admirable and lucid articles with which it occasionally regales us, in relation to the war, romarks in regard to Vicksburg:

"We still have great confidence in Grant's success, *provided he is abundantly supplied with troops.* The loss lately has been mostly on our side, but Vicksburg once ours, Johnston will have the same *role* to play as Grant, and the tables will be turned. The dispatch in the morning papers that Johnston has only ten thousand men or so is all nonsense. He *can* reinforce as rapidly as *we can*, and *will* do so, it is probable, *more* rapidly."

Amid the labarynth of contradictory rumors afloat perplexing the acntest understanding, it is a relief to read a little paragraph like this explaining our actual sitution. In its next we trust that our neighbor will be able to announce "the tables turned" and Joe Johnston's "ten thousand" soldiers captured.

(For the Post.

MODERATE MEASURES.

NUMBER V.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: In relation to our revolution, George III. said: "I have a firm confidence in the protection of Providence and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause." And no doubt he was sincere, in so far as selfishness of opinion can be called sincere; yet history tells us—"Never was it suspected that the contest, by which an empire was rent asunder, by which every political, civil and social tie was dissolved that can unite and endear nation to nation or man to man, cost this monarch a sigh or a tear."

We believe that, under the circumstances, our present war is just, and that it was inevitable, and will end well, if we conduct it and ourselves wisely. But extreme men cannot do this, because their extreme views prove in them a state of chronic excitement that forbids all moderation and rule; and all reasonable action must be according to rule. No doubt there are extreme men everywhere, who fully partake of this excitement, and approve of the most extreme measures; and this state of feeling is carefully kept up by partisan papers and leagues. And it is claimed that even men of the South, who have been relieved from the oppression of the rebels, sanction and urge the most extreme measures. But it is quite natural to look for such sentiments from men under such circumstances. During our revolution and its preliminary contests, piles of letters were written by royalists here and sent to England, containing the most extreme views, and the Tory ministry very foolishly believed in and acted on them.

But hear what the British historian, Belsham, says: "The writers (of these letters) appear to have been men very respectable in their private characters; but, viewing the transactions that were passing before them through a thick cloud of prejudice, resentment and interest, they discover an eager solicitude that government should adopt more violent, or, in their language, more vigorous measures in support of its authority; and, in their laudable anxiety for the re-establishment of order and tranquility, they seemed not the least to suspect that, of such measures, a civil war must be the inevitable result. Nor had they the wisdom or magnanimity to comprehend that far other ties than military force or imperious edicts were necessary to form that bond of connection which could alone restore peace and prosperity to the colonies, and render the connection itself advantageous or honorable to the mother country."

And the historian, Bissett, says: "It is admitted that moderation, conciliation or proper compromise would have prevented the American war; but resentment and indignation against our enemies absorbed all thoughts of the impolicy which had enabled their malignity to operate."

Even Lord Mansfield, tory as he was, saw the necessity of a change of measures: but he did not go far enough. He said: "Nothing but a full and comprehensive union of all parties and all men, could effect the salvation of the country. He was old enough to remember the realm in very embarrassing circumstances. He had seen violent party struggles; but no previous time presented an image of the present. How far the temper of the nation and the state of parties might admit of a coalition he could not decide; but the event was devoutly to be wished."

History shows, however, that the Whigs had continually struggled against the unconstitutional and extreme measures of the Tory ministry, and warned them of the consequences that were to arise, and that a coalition with them, on their measures, was impossible, and the Tories had at last to give place to the Whigs. But it was after many years, and when weariness of the contest allowed the popular excitement to subside, which had sustained the extreme party and its measures. Such excitements often grow into a chronic state and cease to be felt as such. Niebuhr says: "The greatest mental excitements become in the end as habitual and indispensable to men as gambling, or any other gratification and excitement of the senses." It is obviously so. I hope it is not yet so with us.

Very respectfully, yours,

MORRIS.

Army Promotions.

[Authentic.]

Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment.

First Lieutenant John Shields to be Captain, vice Thos. Church, resigned on account of disability caused by wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks.

Second Lieutenant B. C. Ammon to be First Lieutenant vice Shields, promoted.

First Sergeant Henry F. Manges to be Second Lieutenant vice Ammon promoted.

All the above are in Co. E.

Quartermaster's Sergeant Mahlon S. Ludwig, promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company B, vice S. R. Bland, resigned.

Three companies of this regiment (A, B, and K) are on detached service as provost guard of Hancock's division, the remaining seven companies, numbering 161 men, were actively engaged in the late battle of Chancellorsville, losing one officer and thirteen men wounded. The regiment has been in fourteen engagements.

Union Leagues.

The Union Loyal Leagues, in the interest of Secretary Seward, held their convention at Utica yesterday. The proceedings, of which we give a full report, were exceedingly harmonious. Among the attractions of the occasion was the entertainment of several hundred returned volunteers by the ladies of the city. The soldiers were, no doubt, expected to fraternize with the leaguers, but, to the disgust of the politicians, the volunteers persisted in vociferously cheering for McClellan and Fitz John Porter, and some of them declared that the meeting was nothing but an abolition "sell."

THE country has furnished plenty of men, but the Administration cannot furnish the General. That's what's the matter.

JOURNEY THROUGH THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

An Inside View of the Rebellion.

A correspondent of the New York *World* having made an involuntary journey from Vicksburg to Richmond sojourning about three weeks in the Southern Confederacy comes home more devoted to the Stars and Stripes than ever before, and determined never again to trust his valuable body within rebeldom. We give an extract or two of his experience:

Strength and Weakness of the Place.

The very length of the line, from Warrenton up the shores of the Big Black, and across to the Yazoo, or, what is the same, the meagerness of their force to guard it, is the great weakness of the position. It would require, to keep such a line (twenty-six miles) intact, an army of fifty thousand men and a hundred pieces of light artillery. I have a grounded conviction, based upon current testimony, that at the time of our sojourn *there were not more than fifteen thousand troops West of the smaller stream, and six thousand East:*—Could these all be concentrated upon one decisive point they might with their works repel five times numbers; but a reptition of such a plan of attack they may never hope for again.

The confederate hopes of Vicksburg are mainly hung upon General Joe Johnston, who arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and was pursued thence after a destructive fight next day. His plan appears to be to amass a considerable army outside and drive off the besiegers. We do not believe his intention is to get inside of Vicksburg, but to leave that post to Pemberton. If he can do this, Grant is, by the double line, front and rear, placed in a critical condition.

Gen. Johnston and His Forces.

We have no fears for the result; but in this case minutes are of great moment.—To the three thousand forces at Jackson, when we passed through, Johnston seems to have scraped up six thousand additional and Loring is since at Jackson with his corps, which will leave Grant with fifteen thousand in his front and say twenty thousand in the rear, deducting disabled and captured in the three late engagements, which, from the meager reports received at Richmond, we judge to be considerable. *The extent to which Johnston can be reinforced by the railroad from the Tombigbee to Meridian is fifteen hundred a day. His army cannot be supplied by that route. Vicksburg is provisioned for thirty days only.* The country affords him perhaps a sufficiency of corn and forage. His communication with the rest of the South is very precarious, and if Grierson be not idle, may be destroyed.

General Martin Luther Smith commanding a division, is post captain. Major-General Forney, an Alabamian of small reputation, wields one corps and General Loring the other. Lieutenant-General Pemberton, a pet of President Davis, of small field experience, commands the department. Much and bitter criticism of his competency exists in the South, but I am informed in high quarters that the selections of Mr. Davis have uniformly proved to be so good, that his judgment in an untried case is not urgently opposed. Full General Johnston is the ranking officer, and has been sent to the scene of action charged with the duty of saving Vicksburg. It is needless to say that considerable alarm exists in the confederacy for its fall, and from my nearer and inside view of affairs I see nothing to bar the way to victory.

Military Spirit.

That they should have been able to make every male between the ages of fifteen and fifty (exceptions noted) a soldier of the State, and drove into the ranks nearly the whole able-bodied population is a remarkable stretch of power in the history of republics and a potent engine of war. To any one who has the accomplishment it is not mysterious but strange. That they have been able to carry and force their men into many desperate battles without more symptoms of demoralization is also remarkable, as is the fact they can use a large a proportion of conscripts with impunity.

That there is a certain apitude for arms among these people is true. Whether this is to be set down to their credit as men and citizens may be questioned; but as a national or belligerent advantage it is undoubted. The mass of these men love fighting more than we do. The people, their provisions, their roads, their houses, newspapers—all are at the call of the State. Like the intrusive and protective system of France the government is in the smallest pie. What sympathies could not be enlisted were few enough to be ignored. All things, the law itself, bend to the imperious "military necessity." In material they commenced with little, but have by one expedient or another gotten a larger stock. The first Bull Run was a godsend to them; since then they have imported large and small arms and ordnance stores in quantities in exchange for cotton. Clothing they still lack, but one cannot but see that neither in the field of war nor in society do clothes make the man. In equipments they are short, but here again they have but upon a wonderful expedient—to use less. Medicines they are scant of—so much the better, perhaps. The health of the men at this season, although the food is very coarse and scanty, is on the average as good as our own.

Operation of the Blockade.

The blockade has been and is a damaging injury. It is useless for them to talk, as they do, about the development of manufactures in their midst. All such are factitious, and will subside at the first dawn of peace, as it needs no Adam Smith to foretell. The whole South is living in the plainest way, in many things having reverted to the necessities and practices of the earliest pioneer settlers. Some commodities there are in manufactures which rank almost as necessaries. A spool of thread, for example, costs a dollar in some parts of the South. The impotency of the South in the elements of a self-sustenance and a long war is seen most clearly in the railroads. Although they appropriated all the rolling stock of the border States, and drew it back as they retreated, the roads South are in shabby order. All along the roadsides and at the termini can be seen the wreck of cars and locomotives. The road beds, never good and much used, are kept in poor repair.

The Rebel Army.

There are many points still untouched which I can only mention briefly. The rebels have confidence in their generals: Lee, Beauregard, Johnston and Cooper. Their President is on the whole quite popular, and his failing health shields him from much criticism. The hostility to the government on measures of policy is not very noticeable even in Congress.

Several fallacies seem to be running through their minds in regard to what is passing outside of their limits. The recent investment of President Lincoln with extraordinary war powers convinces them that we are living under an oppressive despotism—unconscious, seemingly, that they have long had a more complete, a more dangerous one, because acting through the forms of law, in the practice of their own government. Legislation there is more completely subservient to military power than in the Assembly of Napoleon.

We did not find it necessary to apologize or defend that stretching of powers and straining of prerogative incident to all war and all revolution, as the argument is void in their months. With what face can they speak of breaches of the Constitution whose pleas and actions are one grand flagrant rupture of that solemn covenant?

We give it as our deliberate conviction that every man's life, liberty, or property within their lines is at the service of the government in such sort as it may prescribe. Public opinion has little or no voice; the exigency has so long been the excuse for every encroachment that the precedent is established.

The case of Mr. Vallandigahm has often been cited to me. If the manner of his arrest is correctly reported here, this is by far the most unhappy event of the kind for the reputation of our government. When I asked, "What would have been done in a similar case with a Southern malcontent?" they answer that he would have been tried by civil law. "But if not convicted?" Why, then military force, is the answer. But conflict between the two is at present improbable.

Live the Union!

On the whole our faith in the unity of the republic is strengthened by this experience. We must regard the confederacy as a wonderful bubble of bubbles built, yet one which has many bright hues on the surface. It does not seem to be founded upon any great national, popular, craving, but rather the invention of a few shrewd men. It posseses all the elements which they say divided the old Union, and some peculiar to itself, without so firm a bond.

The talk of extermination, black flags, and so forth, is passionate nonsense. We have looked into their talk about "alien races," but the argument proves too much. Desperation may nerve men to great deeds of heroism and valor; it cannot multiply the hands nor permanently increase the strength of the arm. We consider that with military reverses the people who have voices would elect for the old flag, stipulating of coarse for such terms to their life, privileges, and interests as they could.

We emerge from the seat of the rebellion baptized with a new loyalty—as does every Union prisoner, we believe. The flag seems fairer, the very rocks and hills dearer, and the sweet souls more charming than ever. Separation has no charm comparable with Unity. Our motto is again inscribed: The Union! *Esto perpetua!!*

A Draft for Three Hundred Thousand Men.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

A draft for three hundred thousand men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months if put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things which injure the health and cause sickness. The old, bronzed warriors know how to cook, wash, sleep, camp and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering the draft, but it has been caused in getting ready.—Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the deputies, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a Provost Marshal General.

Col. Fry has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfected, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made. In a few days more the enrollment will commence, to be followed by the draft as speedily as possible. Those conscripted will be at once mustered into service, uniformed, rationed and assigned to their regiments, after a few days preliminary instruction. The regulations for the government of the draft are already printed.

Each State will be credited with the time which her troops have enlisted. One three years' man in Illinois will reckon as much as four nine months' men in Pennsylvania. If a draft for 300,000 men be ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois—perhaps not so many—while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise from forty to fifty thousand.

The Draft.

Attorney General Bates has prepared an opinion, which, it is said, is accepted by the Department, that the law of Congres regarding the payment of three hundred dollars in lieu of service, when a person is drafted, is mandatory, and that this sum, and no less, must be fixed in all such cases, but it is also held that this only exempts the party from that particular draft when the money is paid, and that a similar liability is incurred upon each and every draft.

DIED:

On Friday morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Major John B. Butler, Dr. JOSEPH P. GAZZAM, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on 6th street, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Suddenly, on Friday morning, Mrs. ANN McDONOUGH, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Bank Lane, Allegheny, Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

[Cincinnati papers please copy.]

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER,
PLANTATION BITTERS,
BLOOM OF YOUTH
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER,
LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
SCHNECK'S MEDICINES,
CATTLE POWDER,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES,
BI-CARBONATE SODA PILLS
KENNEDY'S RHEUM OISTMENT
MINERAL WATERS, all kinds,
VOWELL'S RAT POISON,
BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS,
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
my19 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

AT THE CORNER OF WOOD AND Sixth streets, seventy-three feet nine and one half inches of ground for sale, sixty feet in depth on Sixth street, apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
mp29 51 Market street.

Groceries,
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Groceries of all descriptions, which will be sold either wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices.
J. DUNLEVY,
my22:d&w No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

GENTS LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS, a very superior quality, just rec'd at W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO
my23 No. 31 Fifth St.

GENTLEMEN WOULD DO WELL to call and supply themselves with
SPRING AND SUMMER FURNISHING GOODS,
GAUSE 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,

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

ANOTHER MARYLAND RAID.

WOUNDED FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

GUERRILLA SKIRMISHING.

WILL RE-ENLIST.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Herald contains the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, May 28, 1863.

The enemy is in motion. Their trains being observed moving towards Culpepper, followed by a heavy column of troops.—General Lee, it is said, has issued an address to his army congratulating them upon their past achivements, and foreshadowing a raid into Maryland. He tells them they are to have long and rapid marches through a country without railroad, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships.

The trains of the enemy have been seen for seueral days moving from the depot of supplies below Fredericksburg, and balloon reconnoissances have discovered a large column pushing rapidly in the direction of Culpepper. Whether the army intends making a raid into Maryland or are endeavoring to get between Gen. Hooker's army and Washington, we are unable to determine.

Every one is on the *qui vive*, and stirring news may be expected soon from the army of the Potomac. Everything remains quiet along the river; a few additional rifle-pits are being thrown up on the South bank, but the rebel pickets lounge in the shade as usual, apparently oblivious to all operations outside of their own sphere.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A Memphis special of the 28th says: The first lot of wounded from Grant's army have arrived. Among them are Col. Masvandy, Lieut. Col. McAuley and Seaher of the 11th Indiana, and Lieut. Col. Barton of the 24th Indiana.—The 11th and 12th Indiana lost about two hundred and fifty men each.

Murfreesboro specials say that Breckinridge's and Coather's divisions are on their way South.

Vallandigham is a guest at Bragg's Headquarters in Shelbyville.

Joe Johnston was rapidly receiving reinforcements in the vicinity of Jackson, with the intention of attacking Grant in the rear. He is reported to have said that if Nickaburg holds out, in fifteen days he will throw a hundred thousand troops into it, if it should require the relinquishment of every foot of territory in his department to effect it.

CAICAGO, May 29.—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 26th, (Tuesday) says, that a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry attacked the guerrillas on Hernando road on Tuesday, killing four and capturing five. A few days since a detachment of the 5th Kansas and 3d Iowa cavalry fought with a superior force of guerrillas, seven miles back of Helena, and finally drove them off. The rebels report a loss of nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The Federal loss was four killed, twenty wounded and several prisoners.

On the 24th inst. Colonel Hatch had a fight with two hundred of Chambers' guerrillas near Senatobia, killing ten, wounding twenty and capturing sixty.

BOSTON, May 29.—It is said that a large portion of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment will re-enlist for the war.

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 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 1833 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, bids bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbess, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all disease 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 Companys,
CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.
A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, lumps, tumors, strains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.
Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House.
dec11 Corner Fourth and Market streets

ONLY THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS—for a comfortable, well built three-story brick dwelling house of hall, six or eight rooms, celler, etc, and lot of ground fronting on Ferry St, opposite Third Presbyterian Church, apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my27 51 Market St.

ON BEDFORD STREET—A TWO STORY frame dwelling house of hall, six rooms, and celler, lot of ground for sale or rent, immediate possession. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my27 51 Market St.

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

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, SITUATED in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Mt. Washington, Lawrenceville, Mc Keesport, Birmingham, Roch ster and other locations. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my22 51 Market street.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!
AT
M'COLLISTER & BAER.
TOBACCO DEALERS.
No 108 Wood Street,
Four Doors from Fifth.
Are now opening the largest and most complete assortment of CIGARS in the city, Embracing styles and and qualities of every description, and to which they would call the attention of TRADE DEALERS, and the Public generally.
☞ India Rubber, Brier and Clay Pipes on hand. my27

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COM'NY, Pittsburgh, May 29th, 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. VOEGTLY, Pres't.
I. GRIER SPROUL, Sec'ry.
my21:10d

JOSEPH B. MILLIKE
SUCCESSOR TO
JAS. P. FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Perfumery.
No. 77 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
my22:1yd

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

SEASONVBLE ARTICLES.
HOOP SKIRTS,
SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,
SHAWLS & LACE MANTLES,
—AND—
THIN DRESS GOODS,
Oriental, Honey Comb & Morceills Quilts,
DARK FRENCH CHINTZES,
at a bargain.
Prints, Ginghams, Ticking, Table, Diaper, Crash, Bleached and Unbleached Muslin,
as low as they can be bought for the money.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
my30 74 & 76 MARKET STEET.

New Goods.
WE WOULD CALL THE ESPECIAL attention of the public to the fact that
M'CLELLAND, AT 55 FIFTH STREET,
has just received a large new stock of
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS,
Also, Men and Boys
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND BALMORALS.
☞ All desiring new styles and cheap goods should call and examine before buying. my30

GENT'S
CALF CONGRESS GAITERS,
Nos. 8, 9 and 10 for $1,50. A few left at
DIFFENBACHER'S,
my30 15 Fifth street, near Market.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
LADIES, MISSES,
and CHILDREN'S GAITERS,
BALMORALS AND BOOTS at
BORLAND'S,
98 Market street.
consisting of small sizes Gaiters, Nos. 2 and 3. Misses Congress Boots Nos. 1 and 2; Children's Lasting Balmorals, Tipped. Also, Mens' Pegged and Sewed
BOOTS, GAITERS & BALMORALS.
Remember to go to
JOSEPH H. BORLAND'S,
3mp30 98 Market street.

BECKHAM & LONG, No 127 LIBERTY ST., dealers in Mowers and Reapers, Horse Power Separators, Hay Elevators, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, and Harvesting implements in general. my30

HAY RAKES, (wheeled, revolving, and hand,) Hay Forks, &c., for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
my30 No. 127 Liberty street.

SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, Forks, Scythe Stones, &c., for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
my30 127 Liberty street.

FARM BELLS—A VERY SUPERIOR article, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
my30 127 Liberty street.

DOG POWER CHURNS FOR SALE by
BECKHAM & LONG,
my30 No 127 Liberty street.

WALL PAPERS EXCLUSIVELY and prices accordingly—New patterns bought before prices advanced, for sale low by
W. P. MARSHALL,
my30 87 Wood street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—A LEIDER Commercial Broker in Leaf and manufactured Tobacco and Segars, 124 Water street, (corner of Pine,) New York. Tobacco and Segars carefully selected for exportation. Dealers and Tobacconists will find it to their interest to call or communicate by letter. The best brands, in any quantity, at lower prices than any other house. my29:3md

CARPETS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
WE ARE SELLING THE BALANCE OF OUR
SPRING STOCK
of new and attractive GOODS, a very considerable reduction in price.
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 & 73 FIFTH STREET.
Next Door To The Post Office.
my28:daw

BUY BOERHAVE'S GENUINE Holland Bitters.
Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters;
Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters;
Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters.
Superior to all others—Superior to all others.
For sale very low—For sale very low.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
may27

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT Court—THOMAS MACCONNELL Esq., (of Robb & MacConnell) will be urged for nomination for the above office, before the coming Union County Convention, by
MANY DELEGATES.
my26:2tdawtc

ICE, ICE, ICE.
PURE LAKE ICE.
For sale by
THIRMAN & GETTY.
N. E. corner of Ohio street and Diamond, Allegheny city, Pa. my23:1wd

MEEN FUN,
ROSE LEAF POWDER'
Pearl Powder,
THEATRE ROUGE,
Vinegar Rouge,
VIOLET POWDER,
Violet Powder,
HARD & SOFT RUBBER SYRINGES,
Hard & Soft Rubber Syringes,
Just received at Just received at
RANKIN'S Drug Store, No, 63 Market street, 3 doors below Fourth. my28

THE FAIR FOR St. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.
THE FAIR FOR St. BRIDGET'S Church, will commence to-night, (25th) in the School house, between Duncan and Enoch streets in the Seventh Ward, and continue until Saturday June 6th. The Minersville cars run, past Hobert date vicinity of St. Bridget's.
The charitable are invited most earnestly to attend. my25:2wd.

LABOURERS WANTED!
200 MEN WANTED ON THE LINE of the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad, Lawrence County, Penna. ☞ Wages $1,50 per day, and prompt monthly payments.
McGRANN, REILLY & CO.
my29:3taw3w New Castle, Pa.

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.
ap6:3md

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. R. MERTZ
KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood St., Second doo 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.,
mh5:6md Wood street, corner of Third.

CITIZENS BANK.
PITTSBURGH, May 2d.
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.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 122 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.
SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.
Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the line of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway. fall

Steamship Great Eastern
WALTER PATON, Commander
THE STEAMSHIP
Great Eastern
From Liverpool.....From New York.
Saturday, May 16th.....Saturday June 6.
Tuesday, June 30th.....Tuesday July 21
And at the same regular intervals, thereafter.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$ 70
Excursion Tickets; out and back in the 1st, & 2d Cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and Children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, with superior accomodations.$30
All fare Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the Office, 28 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
54 South street.
or to THOMAS RATTIGAN,
ap24:tjul No 122 Monongahela House.

POTATOES—700 BUSHELS PRIME Peach Blow Potatoes, in store for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
my25 corner Market and 1st

DRIED FRUIT,
200 bushels prime dried Peaches,
500 dried Apples,
in store and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
my25 corner Market streets.

LARD—10 BARRELS COUNTRY Lard, 12 kegs do. in store and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER.
my25 Corner Market and First 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. said day.
WM. H. BARNES,
H. W. BROWN,
WM. P. STERRETT,
WM. P. SHINN,
JAMES D. MACKIN,
Commissioners.
my22:td

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. Haworth, & Co. And hope by their long experience 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

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