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, JUNE 1.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates chosen by the Democrats throughout the State will assemble

AT HARRISBURG,

On Wednesday, June 17, 1863,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Candidates for GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will also give expression to the sentimens of the Democrats of the State, who while *their* policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great Party to rescue the Constitution and the Union, one from usurpation, the other from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES.
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

POTTSVILLE, May 26, 1863.

THE HOME LEAGUE EXPERIMENT.

A PIOUS DODGE.

The crushing disasters which overtook abolitionism last fall, was stunning to the magnates of that organization; they were petrified with the sudden uprising of the people, emphatically in condemnation of radical teaching. After recovering from their prostration, they consulted together and resolved to change the name of their party. "Loyal League" was the new cognomen selected. Forney, one of the pioneers of the new organization, announced through his paper, that the formation of the Leagues was the inauguration of the "next Presidential election," and referring to that announcement since, he says:

"I stated in a recent letter that the 'campaign for the Presidency in 1864 had been opened by the Union men.' *I made that statement deliberately. I repeat it now.* The Union men—in such organizations as Union Leagues, or in whatever capacity they may please to act—have opened the campaign, and intend to support the President in 1863, and, if possible, *to control the election of a President in 1864.*"

It now appears that these utterances of Forney were premature; but Forney can never keep reticent when his talking will give himself the slightest importance. He is what is vulgarly termed a blatherskite, and will talk more in five minutes than he will make good in five years. He likes to hear himself talk, and his principal weakness is to be considered the chief of some cunning, even if a desperate and profligate political or partizan experiment. In the case in question, however, his imprudence, in announcing the object of the Leagues, has put its wisest members to thinking, in order to divest it of all partizan appearances. In Philadelphia these Leagues, or rather augurs have commenced boring in a new quarter: they have fastened themselves upon the clergy, and henceforth, calculate for success, upon equal proportions of patriotism and piety. We were indifferent to the power of these Leagues as long as they taught, merely Abolitionism and loyalty to *their* opinions, but when, like Richelieu, they invoke the power of the church, we feel like De Moprat, and acknowledge our inability to brave their power. It is true, that the country has, upon several previous occasions, been humiliated at the sight of ministers of the gospel becoming partisan declaimers, but the ingenuity of the Leagues in Philadelphia has thrown a degree of gentility around their proceedings, that even ministers, of great piety and self denial, can not resist participating in their festivities. In addition to the luxuries under which the tables of the leagues groan, the only subject allowed to be discussed at their select gatherings is loyalty, intense loyalty—not so much to the government as to those brilliant and infallible persons who have a two years lease of it. During a hot afternoon, after business is over, these patriots with the potent and exhilerating effect of choicest brands well iced, endeavor to put in a few hours in a highly intellectual, patriotic and hilarious manner.—The persons who gather at these *matinees*, are, we are assured, all gentlemen, which means contractors and office-holders, with a sprinkling of faded gentility, in old finery, tumbled into decay, and a few dilapidated fellows of the Robert Macaire stripe, who in their extremity travel upon shape and talent. In the evening's the doors are thrown open to the people, but the private gatherings are confined exclusively to the elite of abolitionism. So that while the former ventilate their loyalty under the exhilerating influence of champagne and sunshine, the latter are compelled to put up with clouds and ginger-pop.

In Washington City professional borers in the pay of heavy government contractors, keep fine rooms with the necessary "appointments," for the purpose of entrapping verdant members of Congress. In these houses of assignation, many a corrupt bargain is struck; the member's vote is secured by the agent, and by such proceedings the people are fleeced. The Loyal League patriots of Philadelphia have adopted a similar system, only that one is for private peculation, the other ostensibly for the dissemination of loyal sentiments. From the *North American* we learn that the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church visited the rooms of the Union League; and on Thursday they were also visited by "the entire lay and clerical delegation of the Episcopal Convention, which had been in session in Philadelphia. The Reverend gentlemen were delighted with everything they saw and heard. Magnificent arrangements, brilliant furniture, rich carpeting, splendid mirrors and elegant curtains, gratified the sight, while the frequent expressions of loyalty to our Administration, whose conduct of the war has enabled these leaguers and contractors to accumulate fabulous fortunes, arose upon their ears like sweet music's "voluptuous swell."—And then the banqueting hall; this was too much for retiring christian gentlemen. The *North American's* report proceeds:

"Having inspected the economy of the establishment—and everything met their approbation—they were conducted to the dining room, where a collation was served, to which *wines* were added from the private cellar of Mr. Wm. H. Ashhurst, Jr., *himself* a delegate to the convention, and a lay representative of Holy Trinity church. The visitors were given the freedom of the place, and with entire absence of anything like *ceremony or form*, the table was surrounded and its generous burden *gradually removed*."!!

Some people, whose brains are always muddy, are often convinced through the mediums of their stomachs; and of all the epicures we have ever seen demolishing rare morsels, we know of none more destructive, than a rotund lay churchmanor a District Judge. Justice Greedy, himself, with all his experience, had not a nicer appreciation of "a roast, a bake or a boil."

After sweetening the clerical gentlemen with the table's "generous burden," which they "gradually removed," the *real* business of the occasion was commenced, which was the indoctrinating of the unsuspecting churchmen with sound Abolition teaching. Ex-Governor Johnston, of this city, was a lay delegate in attendence, and he, on behalf of the delegates returned thanks for the League's hospitality. He, of course, went the entire extent of Abolitionism, taking great credit to himself for being "twelve or fifteen years" ahead of his party in sectional agitation. Whether this new bid of the Governor's for a gubernatorial nomination, will amount to anything, or not, the coming First of July convention must determine. Our impression is that the evening of the State election of 1851, saw his political sun go down, never to rise and afflict us by again warming him into public life. The late expedient of using a body of religious ministers, however, demonstrates that he is still full of political strategy, while his speech proves him to be a demagogue of the most dangerous and pestilent character. Our space, however, prevents us from alluding to its infamous utterances as it deserves; we shall return to its consideration to-morrow.

☞ In Saturday's *Post* we neglected to notice the rarest bit of ingenuity which our acute neighbor, the *Dispatch*, has yet produced. It calls upon us to prove that Mr. Seward ever made use of the language attributed to him—in relation to "touching the bell," &c.—by Lord Lyons. Not having been present at the meeting of Seward and Lyons when the said conversation took place, we are unable to satisfy the demands of our searching neighbor. All we know about it is precisely what we know of other public proceedings. Lord Lyons stated in an official dispatch that Seward made use of the conversation in question, and now after eighteen months have elapsed, we have seen no contradiction of his Lordship's revelation. The *Dispatch* might as well ask us to prove the authenticity of the President's last message as the genuineness of Lyon's declarations: if the one in question be not correct it is Seward's business to prove its falsity, not ours.

For the Post.

THREATENING MANIFESTOES.

NUMBER VI.

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

Sir: Even if the confiscation and the emancipation proclamations be constitutional—[illegible]—clear proof that passion, and not reason, were the parent of them. They can be taken by thoughtful men as no better than as mere threats against the Southern states and all their institutions, and as means of feeding the excitement at the North and thus sustaining the zeal of the partisans of the abolition leaders, sorts of safety valves used "to allay the gust they have for quarrelling," with followers whose faith is not so strong as they would like.

I say so because history shows that such proceedings never had any other effect against a rebellion. No great rebellion was ever frightened into submission by proclamations and new penal statutes.—Even an ordinary mob is ordinarily only aggravated by reading the riot act. Such proceedings, in great rebellions, are usually mere forms of showing the spleen of an oppressive party, and of laying the ground for still further oppression, if they can gain any advantage, or for excusing themselves for future acts of severity. And if ever the rebellion is suppressed or reconciled, the measures proposed by such documents are never carried out. I know of no instance of it, and indeed it is usually impossible. They are always depraved by passion and severity, and modern civilization would not bear their execution. They always add bitterness to the assailing, and energy to the rebellious forces, and increase and prolong, rather than mitigate and shorten the bitterness of the contest.

I suppose that a hundred such penal acts and proclamations by British Parliament, and generals, and Commissioners, duly authorized could be found to have been issued during our revolution. And as that contest was found more and more difficult, many of these, one after another, were modified or recinded, or simply allowed the fate of oblivion. As with a great bully,

"Who thunders with his tongue,
And with his weapon nothing durst perform."

such threats diminish as the danger in executing them increases. Burgoyne issued a terrible proclamation in the State of New York shortly before his surrender.

No doubt a thousand such manifestoes may be found in the history of the rebellion of the Netherlands, and many of them were much more bloody minded, I admit, than any that have issued from Washington or St. Louis or New Orleans. But they were, in effect, nothing but threats of the cruel Philip and his successor, and had no effect except to increase the energy of the rebellion, as it did every where except within reach of the Spanish army or under the power of the King's forts. However, they may have been intended, the fact of the rebellion deprived them of all moral force, and they could, therefore, have no other force than military force. They could be enforced where the army was, and so long as it was there—but no farther and no longer.

But, however, ineffectual such manifestoes for their ostensible purpose, they are very far from being fruitless in another way already indicated. They do express the vengeful feelings of the party that is really in power, and unite all the forces and rouse all the energies of the rebellion. It cannot be otherwise. Severity begets severity, cruelty begets cruelty; what is felt to be wrong wakes up the sympathy of all who are in similar circumstances, just as certainly as one extreme of social opinion begets another.

Let us learn what the history of Lord Dunmore's proclamation teaches us.—Lord Dunmore required *all persons* capable of bearing arms to resort to his standard, *under the penalty of forfeiture of life and property*, and declared freedom to all indentured servants and negroes belonging to the rebels who should join him, "hoping thereby to oblige the rebels to dispose and take care of their families and property." At this proclamation, "a thrill of indignation ran through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth."

The English historian, Bissett, says: Even well wishers of the British government censured the proclamation as tending to loosen the bonds of society, to destroy domestic security, and instigate savages to the most atrocious barbarities." "The Virginians, when this proclamation was issued, were driven to the most furious resentment, and thenceforward set no bounds to their enmity. The project had the same fate with many other compulsory schemes of government, causing violent irritation without affording adequate advantage." And Mr. Burke reported it as barbarous and impolitic, and as farther irritating the Americans, being an attempt to excite insurrection among the slaves.

Very respectfully yours.

MORRIS.

[Correspondence of the Post.

THE "DUNKERS" OR GERMAN BAPTISTS.

ALTOONA, May 29, 1863.

DEAR POST: Morrison's Cove, one and a half miles from Martinsburg, is the garden spot of Blair county, and as its highly cultivated fields, snug farm houses and capacious barns come into view on descending the mountain which overlooks the valley, the spectator is prompted to ask who are the happy proprietors of this agricultural paradise. A small frame church, located on the bank of Clover Creek, near Brumbaugh's Mill, and two others of a like character, within a small circuit, furnish a clue to the answer. It is a settlement of "Dunkers," or German Baptists, and the members of these three churches form the prosperous congregation of Clover Creek.

Lest your readers should be ignorant of the character of these worthy people, I may premise that they are a denomination of German Baptists, rapidly increasing in the United States, and among whom are some of the best citizens of our Commonwealth. They kneel in the water and dip the head first, following the teachings of their first leader, Alexander Mack, a German, who, in 1708, taught them to reject pedo-baptism. They are called "Dunkers"—from the German *tunken*, to dip—to distinguish them from the Mennonnites, (organized by Menno Simon, a Hollander of the sixteenth century) who also reject child baptism, and baptize by sprinkling instead of immersion. The Omish, or Hooker Mennonites, (so called from the fact that they wear hooks and eyes instead of buttons,) called after Jacob Amen, of Switzerland, who organized them, are much more rigid than the true followers of Menno, though in many respects like them, being averse to war, oaths and capital punishment, requiring members to marry within the church and observing the ordinance of feet washing. The Seventh Day Baptists are closely allied to the Dunkers

The Dunkers are an honest, simple, unpretentatious and strictly moral people, dressing, like the Friends, very plainly, usually in brown. The men, particularly ministers and old members, cultivate long beards and wear broad-brimmed hats—the women wear sun bonnets and reject hoops, which they regard as an abomination in the sight of the Lord. They do not follow the strict community system, but live in settlements of their own, generally agricultural, and are distinguished for industry and thrift. They make it a point to assist each other in all proper undertakings and never permit their worthy poor to become a charge upon the public, maintaining them by an assessment on the members of each congregation. They are non combatants, do not go to law, object to oaths, and until recently did not take interest for their money. Their religious ceremonies include the love feast, the kiss of charity, the washing of feet. Ministers are not ordained as such, but all who wish may exhort the people. If one shows ability to preach, he must not write his sermon; he is chosen minister and ordained by fasting and prayer, the laying on of hands, &c.—He receives no pay and is expected to make his own living, but the congregation generally deal liberally with him, leasing him a farm at a nominal rent and presenting it to him after a term of years.

The Dunkers of Morrison's Cove have for some time past been engaged in making extensive preparations for the annual national assembly, which commenced at Brumbaugh's Mills last week, when fully two thousand members were in attendance, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia and Maryland. About one thousand ministers were present, of whom one hundred are bishops. A goodly number of females attended, as in all cases where they exercise equal privileges with the men, all being entitled to a voice and vote. The body is increasing so rapidly that it is believed they will be obliged to resort to the delegate system. The Virginia members have for two years past been unable to attend the annual meetings, as they were until recently within the rebel lines; and those from Maryland had been almost impoverished by the war in that State; one congregation was asking contributions to rebuild their church, which was almost totally destroyed during the battle of Antietam, fought on their ground. The houses of all the Dunkers in the Clover Creek settlement were thrown open to all comers, whether members or curious visitors, and, though food was abundantly supplied, sleeping accommodations were limited and blankets, shawls, robes and haylofts were brought into requisition, while the mill had its full share of occupants The assembly continued in session for several days, closing on Wednesday last. On Sunday it is estimated that at least five thousand persons were present, who, after listening to sermons delivered from six several stands, partook of the good things set out for them. The church, during the assembly, was converted into a dining hall, with four tables running its entire length, and a temporary kitchen for cooking was erected in the rear. One part of the room being reserved for the females, the ministers are first admitted and seated; then the standing committee and older members; then the visitors. The fare served up was simple and substantial, but of excellent quality, consisting of bread and butter, apple-butter, boiled ham or beef, and a kind of bread-soup. A hymn is sung and a prayer offered before and after each meal.

The meetings of the Council were held in the open air near the church, and every member who wished took part in the discussions. The matters to be decided upon were brought up in the form of questions and referred to committees, numbered in the order of their appointment, which after consultation reported to the Standing Committee, by whom, through the clerks of the Council (who read the reports in German and English,) they were presented to the assembly for decision. If a measure was acceptable, the Moderator (Rev. John Kline, of Virginia) declared it passed, by common consent; if any objection was made it was passed over. Several matters of interest came up for decision. The most important was the draft, with regard to which it was determined, notwithstanding their peace principles, to sustain the government and obey the laws. The Council decided that every member drafted shall pay his commutation, and if he is unable to do so, the expense is to be assessed, according to ability to pay, on the members of the congregation. A bitter and animated discussion followed as to whether the ceremony of feet washing should be performed before or after supper is placed on the table.—The subject was finally left in abeyance, each congregation, meanwhile, to act according to its judgment or the practice now prevailing. The me decision was arrived at concernin pulpits in the churches, to which some members objected, as leading to pride and vain glory among the ministers. The question also arose whether a person baptized in a vessel in a house (contrary to the ordinances of the church, which requires that ceremony to be performed in a running stream or a pool formed in one) should be considered a member. It was decided that he should, as, although the custom could not be sanctioned, the failure to comply with strict requirements would not invalidate membership. Several other knotty points having been disposed of, the assembly adjourned, to meet next year at Hagerstown, Indiana.

The "Dunkers" cling with great tenacity to old forms and are opposed to innovations. It is only recently that the progressive party have succeeded in establishing a school for the education of their children, against the strong opposition of the older members. It is located at New Vienna, Ohio, 56 miles above Cincinnati, and is progressing finely, under the charge of James Quenter, one of their ablest ministers.

Hoping this rambling description of these peculiar people may interest some of your readers, I remain

Yours occasionally,

Q. K. P.

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Enemy Moving

GEN GRANT'S ARMY.

HIS ABILITY TO TAKE VICKSBURG.

FRENCH IN MEXICO.

LATEST ARRIVAL BY THE JURA.

From San Francisco.

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

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The gentlemen who arrived to-night from the Rappahannock, say that the large column of the enemy in motion were traced yesterday by the lines of dust in the rear of their river front, while one considerable body was moving Southward. The preponderance of the masses appeared to be going in the direction of Kelley's Ford and Culpepper. The rebel's infantry guard at Bank's United States and Kelly's Fords has been considerably increased within the past day or two, which is construed in some quarters as a ruse to cover the movement of a raid by Stuart via Culpepper and Rappahannock Station.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, paid a visit to Gen. Hooker yesterday, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen. They were courteously and warmly received by the General, and left with favorable impressions of his ability to defeat the rebels when the proper opportunity shall arrive.

It is believed the enemy are preparing to demonstrate somewhere on our line.

The movement up on the other side may be only a ruse to draw attention from some other point.

NEW YORK, May 30—The Washington letter of the Commercial of this city contains the following from the front of the Army of the Potomac:

The rebel army is very active, and their position at the river fords is decidedly offensive. The main picket line on the river troops behind Fredericksburg appear to have moved elsewhere. The letter also says that no further exchange of prisoners will be allowed for the present. The rebel authorities have taken the initiatory steps and the war department promptly followed it up, that all rebel officers on parole be ordered under arrest for imprisonment. It is probable that negotiations will soon be commenced for the continuance of negotiations under the late cartel.

WASHINGTON, May 30—Medical Inspector, D. G. K. Johnson has recently inspected the corps hospital at Aquia and Potomac Creeks, and will soon submit to the Department a detailed report. These hospitals exhibit a remarkable exemption from mortality in the surgical operations. This is attributable to the excellent physical condition of the men previous to the battle as well as to the completeness of the arrangements and skilful medical attendance in the hospitals, scarcely a case of amputation has terminated fatally. An amputation of the hip joint was performed in the Second Division First Corps hospital, an operation which is almost invariably followed by death, and consequently has, it is said, been discarded in European and American surgery. The patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the New York 9th State Militia to-day presented Dr. Chas. J. Nordquist, Chief Surgeon, Second Division, First Corps, with a superb American chronometre and massive chin, valued at $280, in appreciation of his character and services while surgeon in their regiment. The occasion was the second anniversary of the regiment's departure from home in the service of their country. General Robinson, commanding he division, together with his staff, were resent.

From what we can learn, Gen. Lee evidently contemplates a movement, but as to what point, can only be a matter of conjecture. He continues to show off troops in the front of Fredericksburg, as with a design of deceiving our military. There are no indications of a movement by our troops, which must depend upon that of our enemy.

NEW YORK, May 30—The Tribune says: At 2 o'clock this a. m. our Washington correspondent telegraphed the facts of the situation at Vicksburg which are thus summed up by high authority: General Grant has, step by step, driven the rebels into the interior of their intrenchments, turning the others against them. They, however, have troops to relieve each other as often as may be desired for defending that line of their works, but is continuing without serious if any, molestation from Johnston, so far as to assail successfully, but gradually, in order to take as much care as he should take of the lives of his troops, engaged in the desperate fighting of such a siege.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—A dispatch from Gen. Blunt to Gen. Schfield states that the rebels crossed Arkansas river, near Port Gibson on the 20th, and attacked Col. Phillips, but were repulsed and driven back across the river. Our loss was thirty killed. The enemy's is much greater.

All difficulties between Gens. Schofield and Herron have been reconciled and the latter resumes command of the army frontier and leaves for the field soon.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the reception of the wounded from Vicksburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29th.

No communication is allowed between the pickets, and the intelligence from the other side is very meagre.

All quiet.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Mr. S. C. Scott, a well known river man, arrived here to-night from Young's Point. On Sunday last he had been with Gen. Grant's army, and saw some of its operations. He says that our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear, were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburg and its garrison.

He says the attack on the fortifications on Friday was not made by our entire line, but by the force under Gen. Blair, which assaulted the big battery and failed.—Wherever the rebels attempted to plant their guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are being rapidly forwarded to the river at Chickasaw Bayou, where there were sufficient boats to receive them.

The City of Memphis reached Cairo with for hundred and twenty wounded, and the January was next due.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

General Asterhouse and Captain Foster, of the 1st Wisconsin, are wounded, but not dangerously.

Mr. Scott heard nothing about the death of Gen. Steel,

Forty-eight hundred prisoners are in camp at Young's Point.

MURFRESBORO, May 30.—The Chatanooga Rebel of the 29th ult., has the following: MOBILE, May 28—Reports from below Vicksburg states that Banks crossed with his army to Bayou Sara. Grant sent in a flag of truce yesterday about the sick and wounded.

The slaughter of the Federals is far greater in the assault upon Vicksburg than in any battle west of the Mississippi.

The Tuesday's and Saturday's battle at Vicksburg was most stubborn.

All the Quartermasters at Canton says, the Yankee gunboats have left Yazoo City.

RICHMOND, May 29—A private dispatch from Canton says, all well yesterday. Vicksburg holds out bravely. The Rebel says, Capt. Demyer, of the Morgan Cavalry, was killed in a skirmish near Readville, on the 26th. The rebel batteries and the army of the Cumberland are in a weaker condition to-day, than at any time since the battle of Murfresboro. Thinks Rosecrans reinforced Grant. The Rebel thinks Vallandigham's chances of being Governer of Ohio very fair. With such men the President of the United States could always have peace.

SHELBYVILLE, May 28—Vallandigham is still here, he will go to Virginia in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Advices from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, up to the 6th inst., have been received. Up to the 5th inst. the French continued the bombardment of Puebla, making but little progress. It is believed that the French will soon be compelled to abandon the siege. Gen. Comonfort had commenced an important movement, designing to get in the rear of the French, and then throw his 15,000 troops into Puebla and strength en Ortega. On the 7th, Comonfort telegraphed to Juarez. The enemy is now a mile and a half from our position. He keeps up a slight cannonading of Puebla. All his attention is directed to my movements. My line extends to San Pueblo del Monte. The soldiers are very enthusiastic and intead to profit by it.

Signed, COMONFORT.

CAPE RACE, May 29.—The steamer Jura, with Liverpool dates of the 21st, and Londonderry of the 22nd, was boarded this afternoon.

A general feeling of suspense prevails in relation to American news. The Derby race was won by Macaroni, by a short head only. Lord Clifton was second.

Cotton sales for three days 10,000 bales, the market closing dull and slightly lower.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady, without any change in prices. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 93⅜@93½.

The Latest.—MAY 21.—Sales of cotton for the week 20,000 bales; prices are ¼ and ⅛ lower for American and Surats.

The Glasgow arrived on the 21st.

—The rumors of an armistice having been agreed upon between the belligerent parties in America, which were received by the steamer Glasgow, and reached here to-day, created a buoyancy in the cotton market, and the week's decline was partially recovered.

Breadstuffs closed firm and steady.—The Provision market is dull but steady.

LONDON, May 22.—The Cork Examiner contains a correspondence from various parts of Ireland, which leaves a scarcity of any doubt that recruiting for the Northern army has been attempted to be carried on there on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchelstown, Charlesville and Fermoy, have been visited by several gentlemen of military aspect, who publicly offered to give a passage to any number of young men who were willing to accept it to New York, for three pence each, with a certainty of continuous remuneration when they arrived there. The police were present on several occasions, which fact obviously discommoded the strangers, but as there was nothing illegal in their proposition, no proceedings could be taken. Several hundred young men who, beyond all doubt, have engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents, are awaiting the sailing of the early steamer.

The advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

There is really nothing new as to the movement of the Polish insurgents.

The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount ½ per cent.

The political news is unimportant.

The arrival of the steamer Glasgow has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America.

The ship John Merrick is ashore near Almeira. Her crew have been saved.

The steamer Saxonia did not leave Southampton on the 20th, owing to her damaged machinery.

The Hammonia is expected to arrive on the 22d inst. and will take her place.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship City of Baltimore which sailed to-day for Liverpool, took ninety-six cabin passengers and $57,000 in specie.

The steamer Borussia took 117 cabin passengers, including Ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, Commissioner to the Hamburg Exhibition, and Hon. Oliver Hoyt, of Connecticut.

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MINERAL WATERS, all kinds.
VOWELL'S RAT POISON,
BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
my19 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE FIFTH PUBLIC MEETING
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION
will be held
THIS EVENING at 7 1-2 o'clock,
in the
FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,
(Rev. R. Hill's) Seventh street.
Addresses will be delivered by GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Commission; Rev. C. P. LYFORD, of Camp Convalescent, Washington, and JOSEPH PARKER, of Philadelphia.
All are cordially invited to attend this meeting.
jel.1t

PRICES REDUCED.

WILL BE OPEN TO DAY AT
12 1-2 cts. 1 Case Bleached Muslin;
20 1 Fine Yardwide Bleached Mus
12 1-2 4 Dark and Light Madder Pri
6 1-4 2 Mozambiques;
8 1-3 2 Lailellas;
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HATS, HOODS, RIBBONS,
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At greatly reduced prices.
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Above the Diamond.
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Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters;
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corner of the Diamond and Market street.
jul

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL for sale at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher for sale at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
Helmbold's Preparations can be had at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
Sandford's Liver Invigorator can be had at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
Hurd's Hair Restorative an excellent article at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
At Dr. Keyser's Drug Store you can get any kind of hair dye.
At Dr. Keyser's Drug Store you can get fine hair brushes.
At Dr. Keyser's Drug Store you can get any kind of hair oil or pomade.
At Dr. Keyser's Drug Store you can get any kind of perfumery.
At Dr. Keyser's Drug Store you can get Batin's Toilet Waters.
At Dr. Keyser's Drug Store you can get any kind of fancy soap.
Any kind of Tooth Brushes can be had at Keyser's, 140 Wood St.
Any Kind of Patent Medicine can be had at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
Schenck's Medicines can be had at Keyser's, 140 Wood st.
You Can Buy Everything Cheap at Keyser's, 140 Wood st. jul2t.

MANCHESTER PROPERTY FOR sale.—A neat two story brick dwelling house and lot of ground for sale, pleasantly situated on Chartiers St., comfortably arranged and in good order. Price $1500. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market Street. jul

ON EWALT STREET LAWRENCEville choice building lots for sale, each 22 feet front by 140 feet deep. Terms, one fourth cash, remainder in nine yearly payments. S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street. jul

FOUND.—On Easter Saturday between Smithfield and Market Sts. On Water St. a small sum of money. The owner can have the amount by calling on Mrs. Negle, below Clinton Mills and proving property. jul:dlt

FRENCH DECORATIONS.—GOLD F'ames, Ceilings, Statuary, Pictures, &c. for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WASHINGTON HALL (late Mrs. Mason's), so long and favorably known to visitors at the Springs, is now Open for the reception of guests. The house is large, delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, and is surrounded by ample and beautifully shaded grounds.—Table first-class—and the rooms well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars address Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs. jul:dlmg.

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. my25:dtwto

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, Briar and Clay Pipes on hand. my27

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

SEASONVBLE ARTICLES.
HOOP SKIRTS,
SUNUMBRELLAS &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 STREET.

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,
my30 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 147 Liberty street.

WALL PAPERS EXCLTSIVELY and prices accordingly—New patters 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, 134 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;dtw

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.

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, 8 doors below Fourth. my28

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

ONLY THREE THOUSAND DOLLAR:—for a comfortable, well built three story brick dwelling house of hall, six or eight rooms, cellar, etc. and lot of ground fronting on Perry 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 cellar, lot of ground for sale or rent, immediate possession. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, my27 51 Market St.