DAILY POST.

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

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

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2.

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 sentiments 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.

OUR DEGENERACY.

When we look back a few years since, when such men as Webster, Clay, Wright, Benton, Cass and Crittenden and others like them, figured in the Senate of the United States, and think of the wretched fanatics and pigmies who now are most conspicuous in that lofty arena, we are amazed at the rapid decline which has produced so striking a contrast. What is visible in the Senate of the United States, is to be seen in the House of Representatives; and not only there, but throughout the entire country. The corruptions of the time have driven great men into involuntary retirement, while they have thrown upon the surface blatant, aspiring demagogues, who seek to attain promotion by pandering to the basest predjudices. Ex Governor Johnston, of this city, gave us a very striking and transparent exhibition of this last week in Philadelphia. Taking the occasion of returning thanks on the part of a number of clergymen to the Loyal League of that city for its hospitalities, the Ex-Governor delivered himself of a political harangue, in which, instead of endeavoring to subdue his political prejudices to suit the temper and calling of those for whom he pretended to speak, he delivered a stump speech, calculated to inflame his hearers, and intended to advance his own political prospects. He announced that he had been watching slavery for "twenty-five years;" on the stump, in the Legislature and in Executive Messages. He announced that if it was permitted to exist, it would bring the country to "ruin and annihilation." He then said:

"My words were disregarded. I was unfortunate in being 12 or 15 years ahead of them in this respect, or they were as many years behind me. (Applause.) I fear I have got so many years ahead of you. You may be now where I was then. I am more thorough than this now. I was in favor of saving the constitutional rights of slavery where it existed. I am now in favor of repealing all laws and constitutions that maintain that fee to the permanency of the American Union, let it be found where it may."

After annoucing that he had been watching the enormities of slavery for twenty-five years, and his being ahead of the present Abolition party "fifteen years," he now proclaims his determination to repeal and disregard everything which stands in the way of its destruction. His is an enterprise to destroy slavery, under the shallow pretense of saving the country.—He then advances another novel idea, by proclaiming that, "for the preservation of the people and this Union, even the Constitution must be disregarded and set aside, and everything be trampled under foot that interferes with it."

When a cool political trimmer assumes the role of the fanatic, he always becomes extravagant, substituting pretension for sincerity. What is it that Gov. Johnston desires? Not our Constitution; not our institutions, not our forms of national and State governments, but their utter ruin and annihilation, in order, he says to preserve our country! What does he, and others like him, mean by our country? Is it a certain territorial area, without a government, or what is it? What do they mean when they talk about preserving our country by the destruction of all in it that is worth having. Slavery is their hobby; it is, they insist, the cause of the war, in order to get rid of it every thing in our government worth preserving is to be trampled under foot, and all this in the name of the Union. Governor Johnston and his set of restless partizans ought to know that the Union and the Constitution are inseparable; and the former cannot exist without the latter.—There is, therefore, no necessity for any pretentious patriot trampling the constitution under his feet, in order to preserve the Union. When the constitution is trampled under foot, indeed, it will not be for the purpose of restoring the Union, but to usurp our liberties. This is the sort of teaching that cut the golden chord which bound the States together, and Johnston having commenced it at so early a day as he announces, ought now to be upon his knees, asking forgiveness for his share in bringing our country into civil war, instead of counselling, in imitation of Wendell Phillips, the utter destruction of our constitution. Daniel Webster, a great man, unlike the small ones who are now struggling for place, was not so blood thirsty and destructive as our radicals of the present day. Alluding to the possibility of civil war, in a speech made a short time before his death, he remarked:

"In March, 1850, when I found it my duty to address Congress on these important topics, it was my conscientious belief, and it still remains unshaken, that if the controversy with Texas could not be amicably adjusted, there must, in all probability, be civil war and bloodshed; and in contemplation of such a prospect, although we took it for granted that no opposition to the United States that would not be suppressed, it appeared of little consequence on which standard victory should perch. But what of that? I was not anxious about military consequences; I looked to the civil and political state of things, and their results, and I inquired what would be the condition of the country, if, in this state of agitation, if, in this vastly extended, though not generally pervading feeling of the South, war should break out and bloodshed should ensue in that quarter of the Union? That was enough for me to inquire into and consider; and if the chance had been *one in a thousand*, that civil war would be the result, I should have felt that that one thousandth chance should be guarded against by any reasonable sacrifice."

Instead of Governor Johnston inflicting his petty denunciation of the constitution upon the clergymen of the Episcopal Conference, he should have called upon one of them to pray for a speedy peace, in imitation of the following from a sermon of Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, recently delivered:

"Blow from the South, O winds of God, and bring us tidings of reconciliation and love! Blow from the North, winds of God, and carry back the message of fraternity and peace! Scatter the darkness, roll away the clouds, and give unto us all once more the sunshine of tranquil rest! Under the shadow of thy wings we make our refuge, *O, God, give us peace!*"

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

The Eastern telegraphic agent of the Associated Press is a rare genius; and his news sometimes is as rare as he is himself. It is nothing for him to keep compositors waiting until midnight and ofter, for a few lines of gossip or twaddle unworthy even of publication. On last Sunday evening, late, we received under the caption of "important from Washington" the following:

"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."

Here is a party of pleasure, on a pleasure excursion, comprising one old man and several young men with their prospective wives, dashing down to spend an hour upon the Rappahannock, and the movement is so remarkable as to attract the attention of the telegraph agent in Washington. Where was Mr. Stanton when this dispatch was being transmitted? His censorship prevents us from receiving any important truths from Hooker's army. Does he intend to weary our patience by substituting such stuff as we are noticing? If the Secretary of War were a wag, given to the perpetration of practical jokes, we could understand his telegraphic performances: but the contrary is the truth. There is no humor in him; he is neither witty himself, nor is he the cause of wit in others. We conclude, therefore, that he is merely malicious, for nothing but such an intention would, late on a Sunday night, send such a dispatch, as the one in question, with the caption of important from the army!

When our eye first caught the imposing head line, we were sure of it being the "avaunt courier" to the announcement of the fall of Richmond, the destruction of Lee's army, and the capture of the Southern Confederacy. In anticipation of such a glorious consummation, our heart beat quick and heavy, while our pulse advanced several degrees, not temperately keeping time. We saw white robed smiling peace looming up before us, while grim-visaged war was smoothing "his wrinkled front." Consider then our despair and prostration when we read that all the importance of the dispatch from Washington consisted in a few individuals, principally girls, expressing *their* belief that, when the "proper opportunity" arrives, Hooker will do something handsome. Will the Secretary of War amend this dispatch and inform a weary people when that proper time is likely to be ushered in?

NOTE FROM JOHN VAN BUREN.

John Van Buren did not attend the late meeting of the Utica Union-League Convention; but he sent to the Treasurer of it the following neat little epistle which explains itself, while at the same time, it demonstrates that the Leagues can not fool either the writer of it or the soldiers to whom it alludes. That no party dodge is already played out.

DEAR MR. JEROME: I inclose you $50 toward defraying the expenses of the volunteers to the Union Convention. My first intention was to contribute $25, but as I see they were suffered to cheer for McCLELLAN, I raise it to $50. Pray see that nothing is done to prevent them *voting* for him also when the proper time arrives. Common sense is not so common as is generally supposed, but I should think there was enough left to put a stop to these blind and blundering assaults upon a retired patriot, whom the mass of the people respect and admire, and whom the soldiers love. Truly yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

L. W. JEROME, Esq.
Vice-President Loyal League of Union Citizens.
NEW YORK, May 29, 1863.

Returning Reason.

"We are well aware, says the New York *Times*, that the Democratic party does not endorse very many of the acts of the administration. *We have no right to ask such an endorsement at its hands.* Upon any of the details of administration, upon any of the measures which the President and Congress may see fit to adopt, *that party has a perfect right to its own opinions. It may with perfect propriety protest against the proclamation of emancipation, the policy of arbitrary arrests, the enlistment of negro soldiers, and any other measure of the administration.*"

Another Abitrary Arrest.

From the Oskaloosa (Kansas) Inderendent

On Tuesday last D. H. Bailey, Esq., editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, was arrested, by Mayor Anthony, for criticising the conduct of General Hooker. Mr. Bailey was denied the right of trial by a jury of his own peers and was adjudged by his honor the Mayor to pay a fine of $20, which he refused to pay, and was thrust into prison. He was afterwards released on a writ of habeas corpus. This is a high-handed outrage against the freedom of the press, and, if we are correctly informed, the proceeding was unwarrantable and unjustifiable. It is strange that the *Conservative*, generally so outspoken on all subjects, has not mentioned the circumstance of this arrest in its columns. The press should everywhere denounce such supercilious and dictatorial attempts to curtail civil rights and stifle the freedom of speech and of the press. Every man has the right to criticise the official acts of public functionaries, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and the Constitution asserts that the "right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." We very much fear that the rashness which is evinced by men in authority will rather result in evil than good; and we are sorry to see it displayed in so many instances. We are an admirer of Gen. Hooker; but we do not fall out with men entertaining opinions of him, or any other officer, than we do. It is their right. Let them enjoy it.

Gen. Franklin for Governor.

The York *Gazette*, extra, of Wednesday last, presents the name of Major General William B. Franklin as the choice of York county for the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

For the Post.

The Clergy and the Conscription Again.

We were aware that owing to that perverseness in human nature described by the French philosopher when he says, "there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends that is not entirely disagreeable to us," there was a feeling of satisfaction among a large portion of our people derived from the fact that clergymen were subject to draft under the new conscription law. But we thought it was one of those little weaknesses that men were scarcely willing to admit to themselves, certainly that no one would have the hardihood not only to openly acknowledge but attempt to defend. That we were mistaken in this we discovered by looking at the Cincinnatti *Enquirer*, which seems to think that the clergy is of no use to the existence or propagation of our religion. This novel and outrageous doctrine comes properly from one of the *very* few papers in the West that encourages little boys to desecrate the Sabbath and neglect their religious duties by hawking a political sheet about the hotels and other public places on that sacred day.—It attempts also to ridicule that large and respectable class of Christians, who believe that things don't happen by chance, or are regulated day by day according to the circumstances that may turn up, by saying that if preachers were predestined not to be drafted, "Heaven would stand by and direct the lot," that they should not, or that if they were drawn it could "turn away the bullets of the enemy even as it shut the mouths of the lions in the case of the Prophet Daniel."—We presume he scarcely doubts that God could hold them in the hollow of his hand as safely in the battle field as in their homes. But this is dictated by the same spirit that actuated the Jews, when they reviled our Saviour, suffering under their persecutions saying "He trusted in God; let Him save him now, if he will have him." As to whether the clergy is of any use to the cause of religion we would ask the editor how long it would exercise a moral influence on the people, if there were many among them who regarded it as lightly and irreverently as himself and there were no watchman on the tower to sound the alarm. Did he ever know of anything useful or good to spread very fast unless there were some whose special mission it was to extend it? He quotes Mr. Beecher—a man whom the editor could not be induced to accept as authority on any subject whatever—to show that all men are "called" to their avocations alike by the Lord; preachers, "shoemakers and day laborers," and seems to think it is in the "eternal fitness of things" to call a preacher from prayer to fighting, rather a good joke. The editor will doubtless agree that the vocation that Mr. Wilson, of Mass., was called to was exactly suited to him, but it would be hard to convince him that it was right to call him from shoemaking to law-making. Of course there are some preachers who, forgetting their sacred mission have interfered mischievously with affairs appertaining entirely to the State, but this fact of some having done wrong should not draw down punishment on all; for that this drafting is intended as a punishment the editor admits, and these very ones that have transgressed are generally pretty comfortably provided for and will escape with paying their money, while the poorer preachers who have attended solely to their pastoral duties will be the ones who must suffer. One of the twelve disciples was an evil man and was brought over to assist those in authority in crushing out any belief different from their own, but his sin did not cause the well-beloved John and the other apostles to be looked on with suspicion or subjected to punishment. Apart from his personal claims the minister of the gospel is entitled to respect on account of the sacred office he is called to fill. We respect the members of the Cabinet, because they are ministers of the government, which controls our temporal affairs, although we would not be willing to admit they were entitled to it personally, and why should we not the more respect those who serve as ministers of the supreme government which controls our destinies. We repeat that to destroy or weaken the respect of the people for their religious teachers and you destroy their respect for the religion itself, and no man or men of sense would attempt to govern, and none could govern a nation without its restraining influence. So in a mere temporal and paying point of view it is the interest of rulers to foster religion; most certainly not to weaken it. We object to the Editor taking it for granted that the writer of the article he takes to task is a clergyman as an unwarrantable assumption on his part, that not one of the laity is willing to say a word in favor of their preachers. What becomes of the flock when the shepherd is taken from it? Take away an intelligent, educated clergy and ignorant designing men will spring up, wresting the scriptures to their own and others destruction. But we have great hope in Mr. Stanton, that when the time comes he will stretch forth his hand and save this nation from the danger and disgrace of reducing its priesthood.

Even infidel France, in her sorest straits for soldiers, never descended to such an outrage. We are strengthened in this faith in Mr. Stanton by the remarkable piety displayed in the "orders" issued by him shortly after his installation in office, in which he gave the glory acquired by our arms to where it belonged, and showed a disposition to look for aid and strength to the only power truly able to give it. We know that some of his most intimate legal friends in this city shook their heads when they read those orders, and said they were afraid Mr. S. was becoming deranged, they were so different from his sentiments when living here. But this remark proceeded most likely from jealousy, and their inability to conceive that a scheming lawyer could ever become a pious man. We, however, never believed this for a moment, but felt thankful that the ruler of all things had inclined Mr. Lincoln to place so sensible a man in a situation where he could be a bulwark against the designs and innovations of reckless men, who relied solely on an arm of flesh. This nation should remember the dread fate of Jerusalem when she killed and abused those sent into her.—"Oh! Jerusalem, Jerusalem; thou who killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee." It has not been vouchsafed to us under the new dispensation to have prophets sent unto us directly from God, but we have holy men, trained, educated and ordained according to all the ordinances given to us from on high, to fill their places as spiritual guides and to remind us of our duties, and when we stray to warn us back to Him who made us. If we take these good men and force them into positions where they will be killed or bruised as with stones, how much better are we than the Jews were, and how can we expect mercy that was not shown to the chosen people of God! Already the "finger of God" has been seen in one of our bloodiest defeats—let our rulers if they have any love for the nation and people, or care for their own future, take warning.

CITIZEN.

An Important Difference.

The Louisville *Journal*, a stout supporter of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, with occasionally a small difference by way of enhancing the harmony that follows, cracks the following joke:

"If a mistake is made by Grant's army we know that Grant is responsible. If an error is committed in the movements of Rosecrans' army we know that Rosecrans is responsible. But what human being can tell who is responsible when a blunder is perpetrated in the action of the Army of the Potomac?"

We say the echo answers, *Mac!*

For the Post

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

NUMBER VII.

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

SIR: The advocates of the emancipation proclamation and of the confiscation act plant themselves on the principle, that in war it is a duty of self-preservation to do the enemy as much harm as we can, in order to weaken him. But this is only an argument of passion. Let us see how history and reason, when free from the excitement of the occasion, regard it. We have just such a case in our own revolutionary history.

In 1778, Lord North's commissioners, after they had failed of their errand of reconciliation, issued a proclamation warning the Americans of the total and material change which was to take place in the future conduct of the war, should they persevere in their obstinacy, and threatening (as it was understood) the extremes of war and desolation of the country, and every means in their power, which the laws of self-preservation dictated, to destroy and render useless the connexion of the colonies with France. It was answered by a counter proclamation, in which Congress said: "If our enemies presume to execute their threats, we will take such exemplary vengeance as shall deter others from a like conduct."

The Whigs in Parliament denounced it as subversive of the maxims which have been established among Christian and civilized communities, derogatory from the dignity of the crown, and threatening to debase the spirit and subvert the discipline of the army. I remember the time when nearly all the schoolboys in the land could repeat Lord Chatham's speech against this violation of international law, by a misapplication of the law of self-preservation.

Lord Rockingham endeavored to obtain a vote of censure upon it; but failed, and therefore many lords protested, and had their protest entered on the journals, saying: "The public law of nations, in affirmance of the dictates of nature and the precepts of religion, forbids us to resort to the extremes of war upon *our own opinion* of their expediency, or in any case to carry on war for the purpose of desolation. We are shocked to see the first law of nature, self-preservation, perverted and abused into a principle destructive of all other laws. Those objects of war which cannot be compassed by fair and honorable hostility ought not to be compassed at all. An end that has no means but such as are unlawful is an unlawful end." The Tory ministry admitted these views of the laws of war, and differed from the Whigs only by interpolating among the harsh features of the proclamation.

I admit, of course, the right of self-preservation; but it is not so much a law as a principle on which a great body of laws is founded. What injuries may be inflicted under this principle are carefully defined by the law of nations, and nothing is left to the arbitrary looseness and generality of the mere principle. Carry out the principle in all its breadth, and you may slay every prisoner you take, burn every town, hamlet and house, destroy all the results of industry you can reach, abolish all family ties, and forbid all religious rites, if you think that thus you may weaken the enemy. Under such a principle, taken for law, we return at once to the practices of savage warfare.

I am quite sure that you intend no such thing, and that you have not had time to discover the extreme consequences to which these measures tend; or you would have rejected them with generous indignation. But extreme men have conceived these measures and forced them on you when circumstances did not leave you free for adequate reflection and extreme men are always passionate and self-opinioned, and therefore always wrong in social and civil affairs. Their passion may be chronic, arising from long cherished and practised hate, and therefore so collected as the spring of tiger at antelope; but it is not for that, any the less ferocious and savage. It is the high strung indignation, that favorite theories of theirs are in danger of undergoing the condemnation of being false in principle, or of being too eagerly and violently forced upon society.

We cannot too carefully impress it on our minds: *extreme men in social matters never can be fit for rulers.* They always disturb the quiet order and normal growth of society, by endeavoring to force it into their own views. *All the tyrants that ever existed were men of extreme views*, and their error always was that of mistaking for social laws, their own individual opinions of social conduct. And it is no matter whether their opinions be good or bad, in the abstract, if society has not been educated in them, it cannot receive them by command, and all attempts to force them breed only disorder, oppression or rebellion.

All civil law necessarily allows of self-preservation; but always under the condition that it shall be exercised in such a manner as is sanctioned as reasonable by the common usages of society. In war the equivalent of this is the common usages of civilized nations.

Very respectfully yours,

MORRIS.

Officers in Grant's Army.

Among the officers in the Army of Gen. Grant, now on the Mississippi, are the following, which, of course, embrace but a small portion of the brigade commanders:

COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

MAJ. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

18th Corps—Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand.
16th Corps—Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.
17th Corps—Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson.

DIVISION COMMANDERS.

3d Division—Maj. Gen. J. A. Logan.
5th Division—Maj. Gen. F. Steeld.
9th " —Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus.
12th Division—Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey.
14th Division—Brig. Gen E. A. Carr.
— — Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

Brig. Gen. G. W. Dodge—acting outside the lines.
Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis.
Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler.
Brig. Gen. J. E. Smith.
Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton.
Brig. Gen. S. G. Burnbridge,
Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland.
Acting Brig. Gen. G. B. Boomer.
Acting Brig. Gen. S. A. Holmes.
Acting Brig. Benj. H. Grierson—cavalry raid.
Acting Brig. Gen. Wm. Stone.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER,
PLANTATION BITTERS,
BLOOM OF YOUTH
LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER,
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
SCHNECK'S MEDICINES.
CATTLE POWDER,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES,
BI-CARBONATE 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

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
my28:d&wtc MANY DELEGATES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great National Circus
AND
MODEL SHOW.
Under the Direction and Professional Control of MRS. C. WARNER, formerly

MRS. DAN. RICE,
IS ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED, Finest Appointed and
Largest Organizations
Now Existing: with a
GREATER ARRAY OF TALENT,
With More HORSES, PONIES, MULES and other animals, and with a Programme refined and unexceptionable, one that commands the respect, countenance and support of all thinking and appreciative people, is now on a
Truly Triumphant Tour,
And will visit the following places during the months of June, and July, 1863. Brookville, Clarion, Franklin, Oil City, Buchanan Farm, Titusville, Tidioute, Warren, Jamestown, Corlumbus, Union Mills, Waterford, Edinburg, Meadville, Mercer, then
AT PITTSBURG,
On the 87th, Anniversary of Independence day, from thence to New Castle, Sharon, Greenville, Girard, &c.,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Agent and management of publications, respectfully assures the public, that the Lady now Mrs. Charles Warner, but formerly
MRS. DAN RICE,
and her daughter
MISS LIBBIE RICE, will appear and perform at each, and every performance.
C. H. CASTLE, General Agent.
Dr. R. P. JONES, Manager of publications.
jn2tf

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!!
McCOLISTER & BAER,
108 Wood Street,
4 doors from 5th.
HAVING NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST and most complete assortment of Cigars and Pipes in the City, which they are selling at the very lowest
Cash Figures.
Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. All Orders promptly attended to.
Ju23:

STATEMENT OF CITIZENS' BANK
Pittsburgh, June 1st, 1863.

Loans and Discounts	
Coin	$410,769 79
Notes and Checks of other Banks	164,235 13
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	121,971 19
U. S. Bonds, 7 3-10 per cent	132,500 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds	51,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent, 1 year certificates	200,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	152,000 00
	90,186 44
Capital Stock	500,000 00
Circulation	840,100 00
Depositors	582,974 11
Due to Banks and Bankers	12,475 34

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of June, 1863.
H. E. DAVIS, N. P.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Monday Morning, June 1, 1863.

MEANS	
Bonds, Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	1,454,804 48
Real Estate and Ground Rent	591,000 00
Stocks and Miscellanies	58,456 91
Due by other Banks	9,586 43
Bank Notes, Checks & Trans. Notes	434,089 72
Specie	365,548 00
	120,320 70
Total	3,233,6 6 80
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	179,876 90
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	24,311 50
Due to other Banks	4,710 97
Circulation	85,466 00
Deposits	1,846,751 43
Total	3,233,616 80

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of June, 1863, before me, S. SMITH,
Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Monday Morning, June 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$600,000 00
Circulation	1,209 088 00
Due Depositors	346,529 56
Due other Banks	25,403 95
Loans and Discounts	594,528 42
Coin	165,255 47
Notes and Checks of other Banks	170,635 35
Due by other Banks	340,875 34
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	50,000 00
United States Government Loan and Treasury Notes	994 000 00

The above Statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. P. DICKSON, Act's Cashier.
June 1863. THOS. C. LAZEAR,
Notary Public.

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 13 other articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
my6:8mdaw

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.

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

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 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 cellar, lot of ground for sale or rent, immediate possession. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
my27 51 Market St.

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Dry Goods at Auction.
ON Wednesday, afternoon, Jan. 3d, at MASONIC HALL, Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth Street, will be sold a large consignment of new and seasonable Dry Goods, comprising in part—Pinks, Lawns, Black Persian Delains, Plaid, Port DeCherres, Algerine, and Shepherd's Plaids, Brocade, Mohair, Plain and Striped Mozambique, French Plaids, Lavilles, Black and Colored Stella Shawls, Casimeres, do Plaid Zephyr, do new and beautiful styles, Broache Stripe, Princess Alexandria do, Spring Balmoral Skirts, Linen, Table Covers, Irish Linen, Linen Shirts, Fronts, &c &c.
ju2 T. A. McCLELLAND Auc't.

CARPETS FOR CASH
AT DECIDEDLY LESS THAN wholesale Prices. Bought previous to any considerable advance by the manufacturers, and will be sold accordingly. Well Seasoned Sheet Oil Cloths,
AT LOW PRICES.
Woolen and Cotton Druggets,
Canton Mattings, &c.
W. D. & H. McCALLUM
AT NO. 87 FOURTH STREET.
ju2

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

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

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

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.
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 Livor 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 Bazin'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. jul2dt.

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 $1400. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jul 51 Market Street.

ON EWALT STREET LAWRENCE. ville 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,
jul 51 Market street.

FRENCH DECORATIONS.—GOLD Pannels, 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 room well adapted for fam lies and large parties of friends. For further particulars address Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs. jul;dlmo.

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 lines 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 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,
ap24:1yd No 122 Monongahela House.

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 in, and close attention to the business, together with the means and facilities of always procuring all goods in their line, from first hands, to receive the same patronage, that the old firm has been so liberally favoured with, as they are determined to sell all goods in their line, wholesale or retail, as low as any house, west of the Mountains.
DAVID HAWORTH,
my15:tf ALFRED C. WHITEHEAD

Dissolution.
THE COPARTNERSHIP 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.

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. E. 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."
may4:1m F. SELLERS, Prest.

SEASONABLE ARTICLES.
HOOP SKIRTS,
SUN UMBRELLAS &c.,
SHAWLS & LACE MANTLES,
—AND—
THIN DRESS GOODS,
Oriental, Honey Comb & Marseilles 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 stock of
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