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 9,

HEAVY ON BURNSIDE.

Poor Burnside is being most cruelly treated for his late attempt to frustrate civil, and establish military law in Chicago; and among those who strike the hardest are some of the supporters of the national administration. The New York *Evening Post* talks right out, and administers some wholesome advice to both Burnside and President Lincoln. Alluding to the withdrawal of the edict against the Chicago *Times*, the *Evening Post* remarks:

"We hope that the mere withdrawal of the offensive military order has been accompanied by a secret intimation to the General that his duty is, not to regulate the politics of his department, but to drive the rebels out of it with fire and sword

"We hope the President, therefore, will not content himself with a revocation of Burnside's order. He should cause it to be known that his administration means to adhere to the laws of the country and to the acknowledged principles of civil liberty. It has already suffered in the estimation of its friends, and provoked the bitterest hostility of its enemies, because of the mere suspicion it purposely overrides the rights of the press. Nothing is so sacred in the eyes of the American citizen as his prerogative of approving or condemning the acts of his servants. Nothing ought to be dearer to those public servants themselves—for the only mode in which they can discover that they are rightfully performing the duties with which they are charged is through the expression of public opinion. A conscientious statesman is always eager to learn the sentiments of his nation and to conform his acts to its requirements."

After the rebellion is put down and men resume their usual calmness, it will appear incomprehensible that any formidable body of American citizens ever counseled passive obedience, in relation to the conduct of their public servants. If the present Administration were a success, there might be some pretext for its asking us to suspend criticism of its conduct.—But the contrary is the fact. If it had given the people a single evidence of its ability to conduct the nation through its present troubles, we would be willing to comply with its demands for the suppression of free speech for a reasonable time at least. But the very fact of the Administration and its party resorting to arbitrary power to stifle investigation and discussion, is a glaring and palpable evidence of their inability to govern a people like ours. They know that their conduct will not bear the test of scrutiny, and hence, their resorting to acts of tyranny to suppress investigation.

President Lincoln in one of his public performances, since the rebellion broke out, remarked that even in the ranks of our army there are men fit to be "Cabinet officers," without endorsing this, entirely, we have no hesitation in remarking that there are thousands in the army more fit to be in his Cabinet, than some of those by whom he is at present surrounded. And yet, these blundering persons, whose calculations and predictions have all been falsified by events, expect an intelligent and a free people to suspend criticism of their proceedings. The leading member of the Administration, Mr. Seward, has never alluded to our troubles except to make himself ridiculous, while Mr. Stanton's chief performance has been the suppression of the truth, in relation to the actual condition of our armies and their achievements. This used not to be so. The Administration of President Polk during our war with Mexico, asked no suspension of free speech in relation to its proceedings. He and his party were held to a most rigid accountability for their conduct, by some of those who now claim immunity from all investigation. Among those who did object to the conduct of President Polk upon the occasion referred to was Mr. Lincoln himself. In January 14th, 1848, he made a speech in the House of Representatives, from which we select the following paragraphs. He says

"Let him (*President Polk*) answer fully, fairly, and candidly. Let him answer with *facts*, and not with arguments. Let him remember he sits where Washington sat; and, so remembering, let him answer as Washington would answer. As the nation *should not*, and the Almighty *will not*, be evaded, so let him attempt no evasion, no equivocation.

* * * * * * *

"But if he *can* not or *will* not do this—if, on any pretense, or on no pretense, he shall refuse or omit it—then I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already, that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that the blood of this war, like the blood of Able, is crying to Heaven against him; that he ordered General Taylor into the midst of a peaceful Mexican settlement purposely to bring on a war; that, originally, having some strong motive—what, I will not stop now to give my opinions concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that charms to destroy—he plunged into it, and has swept on and on, till, disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the half insane mumbling of a fever dream is the whole war part of the late message!

* * * * * * *

"All this shows that the President is in no wise satisfied with his own positions. First, he takes up one, and, in attempting to argue us into it, he argues himself out of it; then seizes another, and goes through the same; and then, confused at being able to think of nothing new, he snatches the old one again, which he had some time before cast off. His mind, tasked beyond its power, is running hither and thither, *like some tortured creature on a burning surface, finding no position on which it can settle down and be at ease.*

"Again, it is a singular omission in this message that it nowhere intimates *when* the President expects this war to terminate. At its beginning Gen. Scott was, by the President, thrown into disfavor, if not disgrace, for intimating that peace could not be conquered in less than three or four months. But now, at the end of about twenty months—during which our arms have given us most splendid successes—every department and every part, land and water, officers and privates, regulars and volunteers, doing all that men could do, and hundreds of things which it had ever before been thought that men could not do—after all this, this same President gives us a long message, without showing us that, *as to the end* he has himself even an imaginary conception. As I before said, he knows not where he is. He is bewildered, confounded, and miserably perplexed not something about his conscience more painful than all his mental perplexity."

First and Second Classes.

The conscription bill divides citizens liable to draft into two classes. One comprises all the able bodied men between the ages of 20 and 35, married or unmarried, and all unmarried men between the ages of 35 and 45. The second class includes all married men between the last named ages. It turns out, according to the enrollment in New York city, that the proportion of the first class to the second is nearly as four to one.

The Tax on Patent Medicines.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that medicine manufacturers must be held by their advertisements; that is, that those who claim their medicines have peculiar properties for the purposes of sale, can not excuse themselves from taxes on the ground that they are ordinary drugs of the pharmacopia, as some seek to do.

"MORRIS."

We direct the reader's attention to No. thirteen from Morris, in to-day's paper. Our correspondent, as he progresses, grows more interesting; his arguments are admirable, calm, logical, learned, and searching.

☞ The reader should not fail to carefully peruse an article copied from the Richmond *Enquirer*: its significance consists in the fact of the *Enquirer* being the court organ of the rebel government.

RESTORED.

We are glad to announce the restoration of Col. Robert Anderson to his regiment, the gallant and ever to be remembered Ninth, of the Reserves. This commendable act was brought about principally through the personal intervention of the Hon. J. K. Moorhead, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the community, but more especially the gallant men of the Ninth, who will hail the return of a brave and chivalrous officer.

For the Post.

LOYAL OPPOSITION PARTIES

NUMBER XIII.

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

SIR: Our revolutionary contest lasted some eighteen years, eight of which were years of war, when we had France and Spain to help us against Great Britain; and yet during all that period there was an earnest opposition party. The danger of the crisis did not prevent the Whigs from resisting all the extreme and unconstitutional measures of the ministry, and zealously defending the rights of the people; and the Whigs were not disloyal.

In 1765, General Conway and Colonel Barre, whose famous American speech is so well known by American school boys, stood almost alone in the British Parliament and nation in opposing the stamp act; but as such measures increased, and the danger with them, the opposition increased in numbers and energy.

When, in 1775, the British ministry prepared to enter upon coercion of the Americans, Lord Chatham opposed it, and proposed the abandonment of their odious acts, and the recall of the army, and said: Resistance to these acts was necessary, and therefore just, and your vain declarations of the omnipotence of Parliament, and your imperious doctrines of the necessity of submission, will be found equally impotent to convince or to enslave the Americans, who feel that tyranny is equally intolerable, whether it be exercised by an individual part of the legislature (the king) or by the collective bodies which compose it."

And further he said: "But it is not repealing this or that act of Parliament, it is not repealing a piece of parchment, that can restore America to your bosom: you must repeal her fears and resentments, and then you may hope for her love and gratitude. But now, insulted with an armed force, irritated with a hostile army before her eyes, her concessions, if you *could* force them, would be suspicious and insincere."

And Lord Camden supported him and said: "King, Lords and Commons are grand sounding names: but King, Lords and Commons may become tyrants as well as others. Tyranny in one or in more is the same; it is as lawful to resist the tyranny of many as of one; this has been a known doctrine, and has been acted on in this country for ages." And Lord Mansfield, though a Tory, declared that the imposition of the port duties of 1767 was a measure the most absurd and pernicious that could be devised, and the cause of all our present and impending evils."

And the city of London so far joined in the opposition as to send in a remonstrance in favor of moderate measures, saying: "Not deceived by the specious artifice of calling despotism dignity, they plainly perceived that the real purpose was to establish arbitrary power all over America."

So correct indeed, and yet so fruitless did the opposition become that many members of parliament refused for a long time to attend its sittings, because of the various measures against which they had for years vainly warned the majority, and General Lord Howe refused all further services in the army so long as their ministry continued in office.

Mr. Fox in parliament pronounced the measures of the government "the most unjustifiable that had ever disgraced any government or ruined any country," and charged all to "*ignorance*; a palpable and total ignorance of any part of the subject."

And a few years later, Lord Chatham denounced the war as "conceived in injustice, nurtured in folly, and whose footsteps were marked with slaughter and devastation. It exhibited the height of moral depravity and human turpitude."

Mr. Lowther moved to condemn the war and said: "The men invested with the powers of government derived no advantage from experience. The unexampled ignorance and misconduct of the ministry were now visible to all the world."

Mr. Powys said: "A variety of pretexts insidiously advanced by the ministry, and too credulously received by the majority of the Houses had seduced them from one session to another, to move with fatal steps along the path of national destruction." Time after time motions were made in Parliament to censure the ministry, and at last the Whig party succeeded, and the Tory ministry had to retire. But it was then too late to restore the union of England and America, and peace was obtained by recognizing our independence.

No doubt some of the above expressions are exaggerated, and perhaps many timid and ignorant men were frightened, and selfish minded opponents enraged at them; but men of sense and courage knew how to allow them, and to trust to the force of truth to maintain itself, and to gain in clearness by such free debates. *Have you become afraid that truth is so weak that it stands in need of military forts, and military commissions, and provost marshals to protect it from the ignorance of the people? So thought the old Federalists sixty years ago when they passed the Sedition law.*

But I have cited the foregoing instances to show you how this matter of free discussion was treated near a century ago in a monarchy and in a time of great national peril. *Must freedom now be crucified for the salvation of a Republic?*

Very respectfully yours,

MORRIS.

Admiral Foote,

Who has been ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont from the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, is now at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, but is expected to sail from New York in a day or two to assume the command which has been assigned to him. The Evening Post states that Admiral Dupont preferred a request some time ago to be assigned to some other command, and the present action of the Government is simply in compliance with his request. Admiral Dupont has been in uninterrupted service on the Atlantic coast for nearly two years, and is greatly in need of a brief rest from labors which have proved most exhausting.

Military and Political Bearings of the Contest.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

All interest, military and political, centers this day upon the fearful and bloody struggle now raging around the bluffs of Vicksburg. It is the most momentous, and, perhaps, the bloodiest fight of the campaign this year. If Grant's daring attempt fail, and his army be destroyed, or even driven off with such plentiful carnage and havoc as our batteries are now making in the ranks, then the Mississippi and all the West are ours for this season. If Vicksburg unhappily fall, the war is only beginning. But the worst effect of that disaster would assuredly be the revival of that miserable outcry for courting and tampering with the great Northwest—reunion with several States of the Northwest—that is, submission to the Northwest.

Vicksburg, as we have good hope, will not fall, and cannot fall. We have there a fine army, brave to desperation, and led by able commanders. Every motive, every passion that can exalt soldiers to the point at which men conquer or die, is there present; patriotism and pride, the need of sustaining a well won renown, thirst for public and for private vengeance upon the desolation of the land, the incendiaries of our towns and cowardly oppressors of unprotected women and children, all stir and madden our men to daring deeds, and give a zest to the work of wholesome slaughter. Pemberton is nobly sustaining his fame and ours; and *with Johnston and his gathering reinforcements to strike in at the moment of fate and finish the terrible strife*, it may well be hoped that, with God's blessing on our army, those most formidable armaments of the enemy, by land and water, will be rained, overwhelmed, and sent to perdition.

Yet, if it be fated, that in spite of all human valor and devotion can do, Vicksburgh and its defenders should become the prey of our enemy, then indeed will come the tug of war. Then also will come the political crisis. Whatever of imbecility and faintheartedness and downright latent toryism and treason exists in this confederacy, will at once receive a new accession of weakness; many will again begin to cry out for "an honorable peace," as they will call it, by means of submission to one section of our invading foes who are now raging over our country with fire and sword. The doctrine of the necessary unity of the Mississippi Valley from Lake Itasca to the Gulf will be again revived by political geographers of feeble knees—as if the Mississippi river were something different from all other rivers, as if there were any more unity or continuity in its shores than in the shores of the sea, as if the Great West had a right to our country because the water flows from their lands into ours; all this sad nonsense, which is nothing but a cloak for treason and excuse for cowardice, would be echoed and reverberated over the land again. And then the Northwest would not listen to our offers and overtures, if such should be made. With the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, they would fancy themselves assured of the whole Mississippi, by conquest; and they would no longer dream of escaping it by treaty. If our politicians of Tennessee and Mississippi should then renew their helpless talk of giving a favorable commercial treaty to the upper states of the river, as an inducement to them to separate themselves from the Eastern States and erect a confederacy of their own, such offers would be received with contempt.—The issue would be presented pure and simple, naked and peremptory submission or subjugation. And subjugation means extermination.

Thus Vicksburg is at this time a point not only of strategic but also of political importance. While our flag flies defiant over the Great River no party of compromise can venture to raise its hand, no man will dare to breathe one word of "reconstruction" in whole or in part. All will be good confederates. *The cause which is supposed to be failing and sinking is the one which is likely to be abandoned by the cowards and betrayed by the traitors. To the cause that prospers we are always as true as steel.*

For this reason, the result of these Virginia elections, or of any elections, is by no means of so deep a political significance as the result of those battles round Vicksburg. All the gentlemen elected day before yesterday are today, we hope and believe, faithful and and resolute confederates, whether they be late secessionists or original ones. If any one of them have unconsciously lurking within them some relic of tenderness for the old Union, some undefined hankering after a peace by total or partial reconstruction upon any terms whatever, "honorable" or otherwise, the successful defence of Vicksburg will help to obliterate the last tinge or taint of such anti-confederate sentiment. This is not said in disparagement of those who left the Union reluctantly and at the last moment, but who left it *then* forever, and have since maintained, on many a bloody field, the sovereignty of their States against an invading enemy. We find it impossible to conceive, for example, that men like Colonel Wickham, who has led a Virginia regiment through two years of desperate war in defense of Virginia's right to secede, or like Alexander Boteler, whose home has been desolated by invading barbarians, and who has ridden by the side of Jackson through the campaigns which illustrate his native State, and gemmed it all over with fields of glory, like an emperor's shield—should ever contemplate the possibility of any compromise of Virginia's sovereignty at all, under any circumstances or any pressure—Vicksburg or no Vicksburg. *Yet some there are, of a meaner type—pray God they be few!—who would see in the fall of Vicksburg an occasion, perhaps even a reason, perhaps they might even see an honest and patriotic reason for drawing back from the extreme measure of our proud position, and listening to compromise, and an "honorable peace." We do assure them, (if such there be,) that they are in the wrong. Compromise there can be none; nor medium.* This confederacy has before it one of two things—either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory—or to yield itself conquered, and dreg the bitter doom of an "oppressed nationality," under the basest of masters; a naked, hound, scourged "Cinderellaof nations, object, at the very best of the world's contemptuous pity.

There are few, it may be hoped, who are not now up to the right mark; prepared in this matter to make the right decision. *At any rate, we pray Johnson and Pemberton, and the yet Maiden City on the Bluffs.*

DIED.

On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. PATRICK JOYCE, in the 71st, year of his age. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in South Pittsburgh. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

N. Y. Fremen's Journal, please copy.

At Salem, Ohio, June 7th, EMMA T., wife of the late Dr. William I. Church, aged 29 years.

The funeral will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery from the residence of Dr. C. M. Dake, 294 Penn street, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

The Best and Cheapest Article in Use.

It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It preserves from rust
It produces a jet black polish.
It requires very little labor.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
jn4 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Army at the Rappahannock.

REBEL PRISONERS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT.

Vessels Captured by our Blockaders.

Return of Blair's Expedition.

A DISTRESSING MURDER.

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

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Herald's special dispatch from Washington says the reports from the Army of the Potomac to-night (Sunday) represents matters as very quiet. The rebel forces in large numbers were seen yesterday returning to the fortifications in the rear and below Fredericksburg. It is reported that there was a review of the forces of Fitz Hugh Lee and Wade Hampton made yesterday by Gen. Stuart at Culpepper. They numbered from 12,000 to 15,000.

One of the prisoners captured on Friday below Fredericksburg stated that it was intended soon to make a raid toward Washington. If such a design was entertained they will find ample preparation made for their reception. The object of the reconnoissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Two thousand prisoners left Indianapolis on Saturday for Fort Delaware. One hundred and sixty-five officers of Pemberton's army were sent to Johnston's Island.

All is quiet on the Cumberland river, and the health of the army is good.

A detachment of the 45th Ohio, during a reconnoissance on Saturday, captured a rebel Captain, Lieutenant, three Sergeants and ten privates, with horses and equipments.

Of those killed by the locomotive explosion at Nicholasville on Saturday, three belonged to the 35th Massachusetts, one to the 21st Massachusetts, and one to the 7th Rhode Island. The wounded belong to the 51st New York and 9th New Hampshire.

General Burnside returned to Cincinnati on Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Times' letter from Lexington, Ky., dated the 5th inst., reports the departure of the Ninth Army Corps for Vicksburg. Gen. Hartsuff was in command of the post of Lexington.—Regiments were arriving to take the place of those leaving, including the new regiment of Michiganders. A large number of refugees from East Tennessee are pouring in. Gen. Burnside, it is thought, would remain at Lexington for the present.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The United States steamer Sunflower, Acting Master Edward Van Sice, on the 31st captured the schooner Echo in the Gulf of Mexico. She was laden with 185 bales of cotton, and purported to be from Matamoras, but having no invoice and her passenger list on board, she was sent to Key West.

The United States steamer De Soto, Capt. W. M. Walker, on the 24th ult. captured the schooners Generals Prim and Rapid, and the sloops Jane, Adelie and Bright, all loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The same vessel has also captured the schooner Mississippi with 187 bales of cotton, which, with those previously reported, makes seven prizes, captured within a few days. If all are condemned their proceeds will occasion a comfortable sensation in the Captain's pockets.

The same vessel on the 14th captured the Seabird, of Havana, without log-book or papers.

The United States steamer Kanawha, Lieut. Com. Wm. K. Mayo, captured on the 18th the schooner Ripple, with one hundred and ten bales of cotton, while running the blockade at Mobile, bound to Havana. On the previous day the same vessel captured the schooner Hunter, from Mobile bound to Havana, with forty-three bales of cotton.

In a letter dated Key West, on the 28th of May, to the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Baily says:

Since I took command, on December 9th, 1862, forty-three vessels have been captured by the vessels of this squadron, and declared good prizes. Others have been released by the Court, and others still destroyed at Indian river and other places along the coast. Many prizes have been sent on by the West India and the Gulf squadrons. Making the number that have come for adjudication since January last, seventy.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A special dispatch, dated Walnut Hills, June 2d, says: Gen. Blair's expedition had returned without the loss of a man. They have scoured fifty-six miles of the country from the Big Black to the Yazoo. Several bridges, grist mills and cotton gins, which were used to grind corn, were destroyed, together with a large quantity of cotton, marked C. S. A. The expedition reports that the country towards Zazoo City is teeming with agricultural riches, cattle, sheep and hogs abound, and flourishing crops are seen on every side. Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops and followed them into our lines.

Joe Johnston has not been heard from definitely, and it is supposed that he cannot raise a force sufficient to attack Grant.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—Wm. Steele, of East Hartford, killed his wife and infant child this morning, by cutting their throats with a razor. Two children, who were in the next room, escaped. He afterwards committed suicide. The terrible tragedy was undoubtedly the result of the insanity of the perpetrator, who has been an inmate of the Retreat at different times for the last twenty years.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The longs horemen are on a strike for higher wages and business is at a stand still along the w harves.

BI-CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS from the Laboratory of Professor Brockedon, London. Correct ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, produced from whatever cause, and removes the effects of DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS more speedily and effectually than any other preparation.
For sale by SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
jn4 corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

1 CASK CARB AMMONIA JUST RECEIVED and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 GROSS OF STERLINGS AMBROSIA just received by GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

BLAIR & WRYETHS LIQUID RENNET just received by GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 GROSS OF NICHOLS ELIXIR IRON and bark just received by GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 GROSS LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER just received by GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

50 GROSS McLANES PILLS AND vermifuge, just received by GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

GLAZED WALL PAPERS AT OLD prices, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
jn6 87 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL SOIREE

BY THE PUPILS OF MR. V. DE HAM,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MISS M. SEMPLE, Mr. CL. TETEDOUX, Mr. FELIX SMITH, and other distinguished Artists and Amateurs;

AT MASONIC HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, June 9, 1863.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. March from the Opera of Tanhauser, for three pianos.....*Wagner.*
Misses H. Williams, L. Davis and L. Stewart, Messrs. L. Arnsthal, E. Schwartz and V. de Ham.
2. Sleep Light Gently on thy Breast.....*Strakosche.*
Mr. F. Smith.
3. Walz Brillante.....*Leytach.*
Miss Charlotte Davidson.
4. Duet from the Favorite (quand l'air quitte.).....*Donizetti.*
Miss M. de Ham and Mr. C. Tetedoux.
5. Last Hope.....*Gottschalk.*
Miss Mary Gray.
6. Trio from Il Barbiere di Seviglia (Dolce node.).....*Rossini.*
Miss M. Semple. Messrs. Tetedoux and Smith.
7. The Mother's Cradle Song.....*Gottschalk.*
Miss H. Williams.
8. Sleep, Gentle Mother, (Duet.) Il Trovatore.....*Verdi.*
Miss M. de Ham and Mr. F. Smith.
9. Trio for piano, violin and Organ-Harmonium: on Sonnambula.....*Bruison.*
Miss Mat. Blume, Messrs. Toerge and V. de Ham.

PART SECOND.

1. Echoes from Various Countries, a Medley.....*V. de Ham.*
Misses F. Howard, S. Madeira, L. Davis, M. de Ham, Mr. J. M'Cutcheon and Mr. V. de Ham.
2. Figlia, mia madre, (Duet.) Bigoletto.....*Verdi.*
Miss M. Semple and Mr. Tetedoux.
3. The Last Rose of Summer, Variations.....*Thalberg.*
Miss I. Blume.
4. O, mio Fernando, (la Favorite.).....*Donizetti.*
Miss M. de Ham.
5. Grand Galop de Concert.....*Ketterer.*
Miss M. Gray.
6. Quando di Sanctus Tinto, (Duet.) Belisario.....*Donizetti.*
Messrs. Tetedoux and Smith.
7. Overture to Semiramide.....*Rossini.*
Misses F. and M. Canfield, M. Gray, C. Fahnestock, L. Kennedy, L. Davis, M. de Ham and Mr. V. de Ham.
8. Good-Night, (Quartette,) Martha.....*Flotow.*
Misses M. Semple, M. de Ham, Messrs. Smith and Er. Schwartz.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Music stores, or at the door. jn8

NOTICE.

WHEREAS MY WIFE EMMA, formerly J. Pryor, has left my bed and board, without just provocation or complaint, I hereby forbid, and warn all persons not to harbor, or trust her on my account, for from this date. I will pay no debts of her contracting.
John J. O'Brien.
jn9:3td 311 Penna. Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATORS OF THE ALLEGHENY Cemetery, are hereby notified, that the annual meeting of said corporators, will be held on Thursday, the 11th, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. at the office on the grounds.
By order of the President.
jn9:2t N. DIKE, Sec'ry.

RECEIVED TO-DAY AT

98 MARKET STREET,

Ladies' Morocco Slippers for only.....50
Ladies' Kid Heeled Boots.....75
Ladies' Congress Heeled (silk gum) Gaiters..$1 25
Men's Calf Balmorals.....2 00
Children's Goat Boots.....25

BOY'S AND YOUTH'S BALMORALS

Misses' Congress Gaiters.

Call soon and secure a bargain at BORLAND'S,
jn6 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

PENNA AVENUE RESIDENCE AT A bargain. A comfortable well built brick dwelling house, pleasantly situated, portico in front, wide hall, two parlors, dining room, pantry, finished attic, water convenient, wash-house, yard, garden, fifteen grapevines, large pear tree, yielding from twelve to fifteen bushels, raspberries, currants, fruit trees and shrubbery. Lot 24 feet front by 193 42 deep. No 246, easy of access by passenger railway, for price and terms apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jn1 51 Market street.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS BATTIGAN, 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 steamer or sailing packets.

EIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

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GENTLEMEN WOULD DO WELL to call and supply themselves with

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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,

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MACRUM & GLYDE.

No. 78 Market Street,

my13 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

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SUCCESSOR TO
JAS. P. FLEMING.
DRUGGIST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Perfumery.

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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
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PROPOSALS GIVEN FOR ROOFING new or old buildings with the best

Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing,

at low prices.

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jn5 corner 5th and Wood 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:daw No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

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.
my6:3mdaw

CARPETS

AND OIL CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,

Between the Post Office, and Dispatch Building.

We have just returned from the East, where we have purchased within the last few days, a very large stock of

CARPETS, &c,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

All of which we now offer for sale, at a very small advance on cost.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
jn6

FRENCH WOODS IMITATION OF Oak, printed from boards, an exact copy, with panel mouldings to match. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
jn6 87 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, No. 73 Market Street.

This is the only establishment in the City which keeps Cloaks and Mantillas and Clothing for Ladies, but the best and cheapest in the City. Ladies, call and see for yourselves. M. J. BAKER.
jn9

FURNITURE, CARPETS, SEWING Machines, &c. at Auction. On Thursday morning, June 11th, at 10 o'clock at Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold a quantity of second hand furniture, embracing bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stands, Fenders, &c. &c. Also new and second hand ingrain, and stair carpets, and several sewing machines of various makes. Together with many other articles which must be sold to close consignments.

N. B. Persons having articles of furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, should send in on or before Wednesday afternoon.
T. A. M'CLELLAND, Auctioneer.
jn9

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

AFTER NEARLY A MONTH'S REflection, Mr. A. B. Howe comes to the rescue of his Agent here, and in a letter published in Saturday's *Chronicle*, endeavors to convey the idea that his Machine obtained five prize medals at the late World's Fair in London, when in truth and fact, *but one medal was awarded to Mr. Howe*, as appears by the official report of the Commissioners, and that not for the best Machine, but for the best collection. There is an old saying that persons addicted to certain practices should have good memories, and never stray from the truth more strikingly illustrated than in the case of Mr. Howe. In a letter from him, published in the *Chronicle of May the 25th*, the following passage occurs:

"I was at the World's Fair, 1862, and heard the awards made to Sewing Machines. My Sewing Machine (the Howe) came first on the list, and was awarded five Premium Gold Medals for the best for all purposes on exhibition. The other four for superior Sewing, besides four honorable mentions. WHEELER & WILSON'S came second, with a Gold Medal for their *Chamber Hook. M chine.*"
"A. B. HOWE."

Here it will be seen that Mr. Howe states positively that *he was present when the awards were made*, that his Machine obtained *five Gold Medals* for being the *best for all purposes*, and four for superior sewing, making, according to his published statement, nine gold medals awarded it altogether by the Commissioners. On May the 15th, an advertisement was published in the *Dispatch* in which the following passage from a letter from Mr. Howe was given:

"My Sewing Machine (the Howe) came first on the list, and was awarded FIVE premium Gold Medals. One for the best for all purposes on exhibition; the other four for superior specimens of work."

Here Mr. Howe claims but *five* medals instead of nine, and the reader will observe he repeats that they were gold medals, a fact of which he ought to have been sure, then to speak sincerely. Now, contrast the statements above quoted, all of which appeared over Mr. Howe's name and with the sanction of his approval, with the following extracts from his letter in Saturday's *Chronicle*, addressed to his agent here:—

"In reply to your inquiries as to the awards of Medals made for Sewing Machines at the International Exhibition of All Nations, at London, 1862, I have to state the following facts:

No *Gold Medals* were awarded to any one for anything exhibited.

Articles of first merit were awarded a Bronze Medal, termed "PRIZE MEDAL."

To the HOWE MACHINES a "PRIZE MEDAL" was awarded for "*Collect on of Sewing Machines and Excellence of Construction.*" In the printed Report the words: "*Excellence of Construction,*" were omitted.

I was personally present at the exhibition, but did not arrive until after the awards were made and the Report printed. The H WE Lad five different sizes and styles of Machines on exhibition."

Can anything be more humiliating than the utter disregard of truth manifested in one or other of these letters? His first states that he *was present* when the awards were made, and that his machine got five medals, while in his last communication he admits he *was not present* until after the awards were made, and the report printed, and that *no gold medals* whatever were awarded him. Then again, instead of his Machines receiving five gold medals for being the best for all purposes on exhibition, he now claims to have received but *a single bronzed medal*, and that not being the best for all purposes, &c., but *for the best collection*. But why follow the subject further? It is enough that we have shown from Mr. Howe's own letters that his statements are utterly unreliable, and to undertake further to expose the falsehood of his assertions would be simply a waste of time. The official Report of Commissioners to be seen at our office—*flatly contradicts him on every material point*, and shows that with the exception of the *single bronze medal* referred to above, his machine *drew no premium whatever* at the exhibition. We now dismiss the subject, merely adding that the

WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE

which obtained a Prize Medal on its merits, at the World's Fair, can be had, as usual, at the office of

W. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

PITTSBURGH—No. 27 FIFTH STREET.
CINCINNATI—PIKE'S OPERA BUILDING
LOUISVILLE—No. 1, MASONIC TEMPLE.

We direct attention to the card of Messrs. Sumner & Co., agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, which will be found in our advertising columns. We have seen the report of the Commissioners of the World's Fair, referred to by Messrs. Sumner & Co., and may say that it fully bears out their statements.—*Presbyterian Banner May 20th.*

In another column will be found an advertisement from Messrs. Sumner & Co., agents in this city, for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, correcting an erroneous statement which has been circulated through the papers, to the effect that the Howe Sewing Machine was awarded *five* gold medals at the World's Fair. Without offering at present any opinion as to the merits of either of the machines in controversy, we may state that we have seen the official report of the commissioners of the World's Fair, and in this report it is stated by the commissioners themselves, that but one medal was given to any exhibitor; and further, that all awards made by the judges are published in the report.—*United Presbyterian, May 21st.*
jn9-1tdaw.

FOR SALE.—THERE WILL BE A valuable Mare offered at public or private sale, on Wednesday, the 10th, at Collins Park. The attention of those desirous of securing a fast and attractive animal, is invited to this opportunity. Terms made known on the ground. The above described mare is from a neighboring County, and well known to the sporting community.
jn9,2td

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in a store or any business firm. Can act as clerk or salesman; speaks the English Language, also the German pretty fluently. Address
jn9:2td JNO. P. C., this office.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES

Low Prices.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

TORRENCE & McGARR,

APOTHECARIES.

Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

DRUGS!
DRUGS!
DRUGS!

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!

DYES!
DYES!
DYES!

PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!

OILS!
OILS!
OILS!

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!

Soda, Cream Tartar, Eng Mustard, &c.

French, English, and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles, Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, and all Druggist articles. Strictly pure articles. Low prices.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only.
jn8:dly.

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.
my29:3tnw;7w McGRANN, REILLY & CO New Castle, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S

AMERICAN CIRCUS

-AND-

Grecian Arena.

ELEGANTLY APpointed and Equipped will exhibit in

PITTSBURGH,

On the Red Lion Lot,

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

June 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1863, presenting the BEST TRAINED COLLECTION OF HORSES AND PONIES, and the LARGEST TROUPE OF TALENTED PERFORMERS IN AMERICA, the whole under the immediate direction of the

PEOPLE'S OWN CLOWN,

Dan. Gardner.

The public will please remember, that this company presents an entertainment entirely different from those that have shown before in Pittsburgh.

It is the aim of the management to present a

Refined and Elegant

Equestrian Entertainment,

in which the feats of the Hippodrome are blended