DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

NEW YORK RIOTS.

For more than a month there were dark hints thrown out of the probability of a disturbance occurring in New York, but the people there seemed so busy in the discussion of the copperhead and negro-equality questions, that no preparation was made to meet it. The consequence is, one of the most bloody and infamous riots that ever disgraced humanity. We do not see why the Mayor and police of New York city were not in preparation to crush the rioters. As it is, every citizen must feel humiliated at the monstrous outrages committed in the great metropolis of our Union.

HASN'T THE PLUCK.

We very much fear that our honorable profession and the cause of the Union are both about to suffer by the action of the drafted proprietor of the *Gazette*; that gentleman, we understand is positively in search of a substitute. If this be true, we here publicly recall all we have said in relation to his gallantry, and emphatically pronounce him a carpet warrior, having no more valor than a wild duck. The following paragraph in yesterday's *Gazette* but confirms the report alluded to:

"We do not feel inclined to discuss either the motives or the taste of the *Post*. Of course we do not expect to find wool upon a pig's tail, or figs growing upon thistles. We are not yet ready to apologise to the *Post*, because we have, on one or two occasions, in common with thousands of the true and loyal citizens of this Commonwealth, gone forth to meet the invader. Nor are we warranted in blaming the military Editor of the *Post*, for having failed to do so. That is his affair, not ours."

This is in reply to our spirited remarks in Monday's *Post*, in which we so handsomely congratulated our readers—including the Loyal Leaguers—of our army soon having the experience of a great military genius. But it is very evident, from our contemporary's alluding to his having marched to Chambersburg and back again without seeing an enemy, that he thinks he has already done his share in crushing this infamous rebellion. "Call you this backing your friends;" and is this the extent of Abolition patriotism when the blustering quality is subjected to the test

Gen. or Col. Riddle—we forget his rank—if possessed of any sensibility whatever, can not afford to dodge the conscription. No gentleman in this community has signed his bond to a greater extent than he has; and that too, at the expense of poor mechanics, whom he had discharged from employment upon the charge of their entertaining treasonable designs against their government. It is true that these infamous charges have been triumphantly refuted, but still the shame and infamy of those who made them remain the same. And, we may add that no amount of swaggering pretension and bluster about his intense loyalty, backed by accusations against others will excuse Gen. Riddle from hastening to the field. We want actions now, not professions; and more especially from those who have not only been appropriating to themselves all the loyalty in the country, but who, at the same time, are filling all the offices. The home guard displays and parades are past; no more holiday business is required; "the camp, the field, the fight becomes us now." Has our contemporary stomach for the fight; or has he, instead of being inspired by the heroic example of the Prince of Wales to which we referred him, been taking counsel of his fat friend John Falstaff, who, on the eve of battle, wished "it were bed time and all were well?" Had we been drafted—we have an idea of going as it is—no earthly consideration would have prevented our responding to the call. Although not of a sanguinary temperament, having no taste for negro insurrections and the massacre of women and children, because they live in the South, still, the great principle involved in our struggle for national unity would have compelled us to have thrown our banner to the breeze. But our mock military neighbor has none of our glowing patriotism, and no abolitionist can have. In the classic language of the *Gazette*, you might as well look for "wool upon a pig's tail," as for true courage in a genuine, abolition Union Leaguer, dyed in the wool.

Instead of our neighbor emulating the conduct of the Prince of Wales, he has evidently been studying Falstaff's catechism, beginning with—"Honor pricks me on, but how if honor prick me *off* when I come on?" and concluding with the pertinent inquiry as to whether or not "honor" will "set a leg."

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The probability is that at the present moment Charleston, South Carolina, is struggling against an effort which will eventually cause her powerful fortifications to yield to the attacks of our arms. At last accounts, the fleet of iron clads under Admiral Dahlgren were rendezvousing at Port Royal, and are in splendid condition, and are, according to news from Washington, as impregnable for defense as they are formidable for attack. A number of wooden vessels have been furnished with Whitworth guns, and otherwise fitted to take part in the attack. Gen. Gilmore has command of a large land force, which is to co operate with the navy. The present plan is, first, to attack and take the batteries on Morris Island. If they were captured, it was expected that their big guns would be turned upon Fort Sumter, and the iron clads, thus aided in humbling the Fort. It is generally believed that most of Beauregard's troops were sent to join Lee before the battle of Gettysburg, and it is thought that there were but few men under arms at Charleston. At last accounts the Union forces, both on land and sea, were determined that Charleston should fall this time if hard fighting could accomplish it.

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.

One of the most deplorable features of English life, at present, says the London Morning *Star*, is the increase of child-murder. The *Star* adds: "This crime is positively becoming a national institution. Take up any newspaper, and you read of some case of the kind occurring in London. Take up the next day's issue of the same journal, and you read of fresh narratives of the same kind. In every street, in every range of houses, some lamentable occurrence of this nature becomes at one time or other a subject of scandal and alarm. However we may feel inclined to believe in the diminution of other forms of human guilt, it would be impossible to doubt that this crime is frightfully on the increase in England."

THE OHIO VALLANDIGHAM LETTER.

NUMBER XXII.

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

SIR: It seems to me that, in your reply to the Ohio Committee, you have expressed yourself more clearly on some of the great questions of national debate, than you did in your reply to the New York Committee; and I beg you, therefore, to indulge me in an endeavor to show, as clearly as I can, some fundamental and most dangerous errors in the principles on which you justify your arrests. I shall assert no spirit of impartiality in what I have to say, for none of us can be sure that we are entirely free from the prejudices of our place or party or associations. But I sincerely desire to learn wisdom, in common with my fellow citizens, from the great trials through which we are passing; and I know that I cannot do this well without at least a sincere effort to take an impartial view of our circumstances, and of the principles that ought to guide us in them. I feel that I owe this to your position and to myself, and to the candor with which you have expressed yourself, and to the great public interests which are in danger of serious injury by being made the sport of passion.

I meddle not with the propositions which you submit to the Committee, as conditions of the release of Mr. Vallandigham; for the question of their adoption, under the very peculiar circumstances in which you have placed the Democratic citizens of Ohio, is one which is peculiarly for the free consideration of the gentlemen composing the Committee. But, as I understand these propositions, I could very sincerely accept them: for they seem to me to have been already fully expressed by the Democratic conventions of New York and Pennsylvania. And I would accept them as your endorsement of our loyalty, with some hope that many of your own partisans would feel themselves rebuked for their denunciations of the Democratic party, by which the unity, harmony and vigor of the national action has been so much impaired. And this result is very natural. Men cannot act heartily with those who treat them as enemies. Abuse is not an attractive, but a repulsive force. Manliness yields to kindness, not to hostility. Passionate views are usually erroneous ones alone are social.

You very properly admit that the Constitution is not changed by the fact of the rebellion, but only that it receives a different application; and you ought to admit the same of the *law*. This is a mere truism. *All* laws, constitutional and ordinary, are standards of civil duty, and we do not alter the standards for different cases, but select the appropriate ones; as we buy or sell molasses by the gallon, sugar by the pound, muslin by the yard, buttons by the gross and land by the acre, and fix prices by the dollar. But then all these standards exist before the bargain is made, and it is fulfilled according to them. The buyer does not leave it to the seller to make new standards at pleasure, or to fulfil his bargain according to *them*. Such would be no standards at all, but mere arbitrary measures; for it is of the very nature of standards that they exist before the transaction which they are to measure, and are appealed to as the means of measuring it.

And so it is with civil acts. Whether they are subject to civil condemnation or not, is a question to be tried by the standards of law existing at the time they are done. "Where there is no law there is no transgression," and can be none. If an act is morally and not legally wrong, the civil power can have no standard by which to condemn and punish it, and must leave it to the punishment of its moral consequences. Let those who "sin without (outside of) law, perish without law." They cannot suffer *under* it when it does not exist. No sort of civil penalty, restraint or coersion can be anything else than arbitrary, when it is directed by no standard, or is only the will of the occasion.

You find fault that you are represented as struggling for an arbitrary personal (you mean official) prerogative; but you would admit the charge—if you had not fallen into confusion of thought relative to the distinction between arbitrary and legal power. These are strictly correlative terms, and each excludes the meaning of the other—arbitrary is not legal, and legal is not arbitrary. The very looseness with which you define the acts for which arrests are made proves that you are, I presume unconsciously, acting arbitrarily; for mere will does not want definitions to guide it, whereas official duty always does. Think of the looseness of your definition of the offence. Embarrassing the military by preventing enlistments! Why, Sir, a senator might do that by opposing a war bill, or by proposing too little pay to the soldiers, and a father may do it by advising his son not to enlist, or a mechanic by raising a journeyman's wages. I am sure you do not mean such cases, and yet they fall within your definition, and therefore, by your own definition, you give yourself despotic power.

You blame Mr. Vallandigham with embarrassing, not the Government, but "those whose duty it is to *control* the rebellion," and say that it is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy "that has authority to suspend the habeas corpus;" and that all your arrests are "military arrests;" and in your previous letter you said that this discouraging of enlistments is a "warring against the military," and "this gives the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands on him." Having these four or five witnesses of your thought, I suppose that it is plain that you mean that it is the military power that may suspend the habeas corpus—that it is *it* that is offended by any conduct that favors desertion or prevents enlistments, and therefore it is *it* that is to punish such offences. It follows, of course, that all such punishments are without any laws to define the offences, the court, the mode of trial, or the penalty; for no man on earth ever heard of such a principle, and of course no legislature ever thought of defining it or providing it by law.

With most sincere and earnest reverence for your high position, I am constrained to say that it is with unbounded amazement that I have discovered this to be your meaning, and with the deepest pain that I contemplate it. Why, sir, it amounts to nothing less than this—that *in case of rebellion or invasion, the commander in chief of the army and navy becomes, by the Constitution, Dictator*, if *he* thinks the public safety requires it; and then the *military becomes the supreme power*. Then, as commander in chief, you may demand what army and supplies you please, and no senator or representative can properly refuse you without "embarrassing those whose duty it is to combat" the enemy, and the consequent risk of "military arrest," exile or imprisonment. No newspaper may report any part of the progress of the war, much less criticise any of its movements or plans, for fear of embarrassing the same authority. Even the will of the people may not be expressed, by its usual organs, for fear of "embarrassing" the military, for "warring" upon it, and causing "military arrests," with no hope from the habeas corpus, which is purely a civil remedy. And there is no law to govern these arrests, all law is superseded, and all rights suspended, which the military regards as embarrassing to *it*. The people dare not even cry for peace, until *it* is willing to allow it.

I believe I have forced no word or thought of yours in deducing these consequences, and yet I sincerely presume you mean to exert no such power, and did not see the consequences of your principles. If they are right, you need no congress, no authority to make war, no law granting money or men; the constitution makes you dictator; the laws of Congress to punish desertion and discouragement of enlistments, and encouragement of the enemy, are mere civil usurpations on the military power, and the judiciary can have no jurisdiction of any sort that may be regarded as "embarrassing the military." Sincerity may be a palliation, but it can be no excuse for such official errors. Your position on this subject is entirely peculiar; no lawyer in the land, of any standing, can support you. Mr. Binney is himself peculiar; but he says not a word that favors your view.

I wonder how you thought of such acts being offenses against the military. All offenses are against the state or nation alone, and not against any department or arm of it. The military it but an arm of the state; a servant of it. To obstruct the action of the executive, legislative or judiciary is not any offense against that power, but against the state, obstructing one of *itsf* unctions.

Did you mean to compare such acts to contempts of court, that may be punished by the court, and thus to raise a sort of crime that may be called contempts of the army, to be punished by it? That we have no name for such offenses, is proof that none such are known or exist. But only those acts are contempts of court which are committed in its presence, and disturb its business, and those of subordinate officials in not doing their duty rightly. Speeches and publications out of court are punishable only by action or indictment. And so it is with speeches and publications against other departments. Is the military the only power that can redress itself, and prescribe the occasion and the law of its self defence? On reflection, you will admit that the novelty and strangeness of the the proposition leaves it no chance of recognition as law, except among those whose power it would increase. If embarrassing the military be a military offense, then embarrassing the treasury is a treasury offense, and Mr. Chase has power enough to make bankers and brokers beware of him; and embarrassing sheriffs and constables may soon develop an arbitrary and despotic power that none of us have dreamed of.

You say this military power is used "for prevention and not for punishment—as injunctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like proceedings in such cases and for like reasons they have not been accompanied by indictments and trials by jury." You are deceiving yourself with words, when you say that exile and imprisonment are not punishment. But the proceedings are unknown to the law, and have been held to be illegal except *in lawful tribunals and on proof of "defined crime" or some act contrary to law* begun or threatened, and the judicial act is only a warning not to do it. Your comparison is against you in every essential particular.

You say that, since the Constitution does not declare *who* is to suspend the habeas corpus in case of rebellion, "the necessary implication" is that it is a function of the Commander in Chief. Why so? The rebellion itself did not suspend the other powers of government. Then why a *necessary* implication, so long as Congress remains, whose peculiar function it is to make, repeal and suspend laws? Under all constitutional governments *the army is a mere servant of the civil power*, and by the "necessary implication" *you make it supreme* by the very fact of war.

You say "the habeas corpus is the great means through which questions of personal liberty are concerned and made available in the last resort," and that Mr. Vallandigham's counsel "saw no where else to go but to the habeas corpus;" and by this you seem to mean that he had no other remedy. Yet the writ, instead of being the *last* resort, is usually only the *first*. The law of habeas corpus makes all the judges committing magistrates, and requires them to send, by this writ, for any person detained in custody not under execution or sentence, and hear the charge and the evidence against him, and bind him over to be tried by the ordinary courts if the law and evidence require it, and to discharge him if they do not; and thus he is assured that he will never be detained except for some "defined crime" and on probable evidence.

But, whether he succeeds on the habeas corpus or not that is not his only remedy. He may afterwards proceed by indictment *and* by civil action for the wrongful arrest and imprisonment against all persons concerned in it. *The suspension of the habeas corpus does not suspend these remedies*, and certainly *you* have no power to suspend or abrogate them. I sincerely hope you may not give occasion for many such actions. Return, I beseech you, to the way of the Constitution in which we have heretofore walked.

Very respectfully, yours,

MORRIS.

For the Morning Post.

Philological, Ahem!

The editor of the *Gazette* in his issue of yesterday, makes the following classical allusion: "The Roman Satirist but gave expression to a much older thought, when he remarked that whom God purposed to destroy he first drives mad." This we suppose the learned Theban of the *Gazette purposed* to be a translation of the following line: "*Quem Jupiter vult perdere prius dementat.*" Now in common with others curious in such trifles, we are desirous of ascertaining from the learned editor of the *Gazette*, the name of the Roman Satirist who traced this celebrated line. He will not be so wanting in the amenities of literature as to withhold a name which many will be delighted to honor, but which seems to be known only to the erudite few. By all means let us have one of such high authority, the author of the famous apothegm.

B.

Trophies of the Victory.

Under the orders of Major Gen. Meade, Col. Schriver, Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in New York city, having in charge for delivery to the Adjutant General, trophies taken from the rebels at the recent battles of Gettysburg.

Among the trophies are the rebel Gen. Barksdale's sword, 31 battle flags and standards, being a portion of the large number captured in the rebel Gen. Armistead, on his death bed said he was sorry that he had ever gone into the Rebellion. He thought it was a bad cause.

From Tuesday's N. Y. Evening Post.

The Riots Resumed To-day.

GREAT CROWDS ASSEMBLING.

The Military Marching Through the Streets.

THE MOB FIRED UPON.

Continued Outrages Upon Persons and Property by the Rioters.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The disgraceful riots of yesterday were resumed at an early hour this morning in the upper part of the city. Bodies of the rioters visited the large manufacturing establishments in the same manner as yesterday; other gangs forbade the loading of vessels at the docks under the penalty of total destruction of the ships. Pillage has thus far been the order of the day; several houses have been sacked; new conflagrations are occuring; and the crowds, which were hourly increasing up to noon, threaten more serious work during the remainder of the day.

Another Riot in the Third Avenue.

The greatest crowd this morning assembled at an early hour on Third avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieenth streets. It is estimated that the number of rioters in that part of the city reached ten to fifteen thousand persons.

This mob extended through the streets on either side of Third avenue to Second and Fourth avenues. A few of the rioters carried guns which they had taken from Mr. Opedyke's armory in Second avenue. The principal number, however, were armed with clubs and stones, and they occupied themselves with abusing respectable citizens, and threatening further violence.

At ten o'clock this morning a body of three hundred and fifty policemen, under Inspector Carpenter, were assailed with bricks and paving stones, while marching through Second avenue. An order was then given to charge upon a row of tenement houses between Thirtieth and Thirty first streets, which were filled with rioters, who had attacked the police; and amid a shower of bricks and stones the policemen entered the buildings and ejected the mob. The buildings were then set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The Military at Work.

In Thirty-fourth street, at about nine o'clock, three detachments of troops, consisting of one company of United States marines from the arsenal at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue; one company of Fire Zouaves (New York State volunteers, 11th regiment), and a company of the Twelfth Regulars from Fort Schuyler, together with a company of artillerymen with two pieces of ordnance, from New Dorp, Staten Island, arrived on the ground where the rioters had assembled in great force.

Colonel O'Brien had charge of all the troops in that neighborhood, and promptly marched his command through the crowd down Third avenue. Ordering the rioters to disperse, he repeatedly fired his revolver upon them, wounding two of their number.

As the crowd continued to increase, two howitzers which accompanied the artillery corps were placed in position at the corner of Thirtieth street, when three rounds of blank cartridge were fired. The mob at this time was unorganized and precipitately fled, going through to Second avenue and the adjoining thoroughfares and scattering.

The rioters, however, soon re-assembled and made an attack by the troops—inefficient as it was—they threatened to resume their riotous proceedings as soon as the military were removed, and wherever they could prosecute their work without interruption. Many of them proceeded to their homes to obtain firearms with which they threatened loudly to overpower the troops.

At about 10½ o'clock this morning, as a company of United States infantry from Forts Lafayette, Hamilton and Richmond, under command of Lieutenant Wood, were marching through Pitt street, they were assailed with volleys of bricks and stones, and at length having been ordered to disperse the rioters at all hazards, fired upon the crowd, and several persons are said to have been killed.

The Military Force on Guard Duty.

The military forces under the command of Gens. Brown and Sanford are stationed in greatest numbers at the arsenal in Thirty-seventh street, which it is deemed important to protect.

The Division Armory, at the corner of White and Elm streets, is the rendezvous of the returned soldiers now in this city. Nearly two hundred men of the Tenth regiment—which was ordered to the seat of war, but were detained here—are in charge, with one hundred men of other regiments and a company of artillerists. Col. Allen of the First regiment of National Volunteers, Col. Taylor, of the Fourth New York Volunteer regiment, Major Wales, of the Seventeenth Chasseurs, and Col. Howard, of the Twelfth Heavy Artillery, make their headquarters at the Division Armory.

At the arsenal and the Division armory cannon are trained and ready for use, and any attack upon them will be repulsed with great loss to the rioters.

The Custom-House and other public buildings are also garrisoned. It is the intention of the government to protect all public property.

A Commissioner Appointed.

Gov. Ramsey, who, in 1861, effected the treaty by which the Sioux surrendered their ancient half of Minnesota to the United States, has again been appointed a Commissioner on behalf of the government to make a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas for the extinction of their title to the Red River valley, their assertion of which has recently led to unpleasant interruptions of the trade and travel which passes through that region. This treaty contemplates the opening of that whole rich and beautiful district to settlement, the entire pacification of the discontented Chippewas, and the re-establishment of complete security to the commerce and travel along the valley.

An Enormous Fib.

Pemberton, in his first letter to General Grant, said that his supplies would enable him to hold out indefinitely. But as soon as he had capitulated he drew upon our stores for thirty thousand rations. That General can lie if he can't fight.

PERFUMES BECOMING CLASSIC.—We see that the nose has its lovers and knowledges and that Jaques, the Boston distiller, with his choice Handkerchief Extracts, ministers to its wants.

"The Pond Lily," the universal favorite from the School Children to the Old Folks.

"The Mayflower," as Willis says: "A breath from Plymouth woods."

"The Roncelenz" much esteemed by the Andalusian girls.

"The Garden Lavender," whose scent for many a broad mile fills the air of the English Surrey hills.

"The Rose Leaf Geranium"—A leaf for all that come.

"The Jockey Club," a very superior quality of that elegant, costly and fascinating perfume.

"The India Patchouli," "The Thibet Musk," &c., are for sale in this city by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
jy13 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

DWELLING HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.—A comfortable brick dwelling house and lot of ground for sale. 25 feet front on Denman street, Birmingham, by 60 deep. Four rooms, kitchen, cellar, back building of two rooms, gas fixtures, etc. Price $1,300. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy10 61 Market street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Further Particulars of the Mob in New York.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

More Prisoners Taken.

REBEL GEN. PETTIGREW KILLED

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

MORGAN IN OHIO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

NEW YORK, via LARKIN'S, July 15.—The mob reign has not yet ceased, though today will probably see its end.

It is notable that vastly larger numbers were engaged in the disturbance yesterday than on Monday. All the large manufactories were closed, and labor at the dock yards and ship yards suspended.

The object of the rioters yesterday was unquestionably plunder.

At noon yesterday the rioters turned out about 5,000 strong, and attacked the Union Steam Works, corner of Twenty-second and Eave streets. At two o'clock three hundred police arrived. The rioters were in possession of the building, and finding escape impossible, made an assault upon the police, who shot five of them. About twenty remained in the building, and, becoming desperate, they again assaulted the police, who killed fourteen of the ruffians. Four were killed and a number injured by jumping from the second-story windows. As the dead were borne from the scene, men, women and children ran howling through the streets in the most frantic manner. The rioters were then dispersed, and the police held the building.

Yesterday morning the mob gutted the houses.

Col. O'Brien, of the New York Volunteers, tendered his services to suppress the riot.

A force of three hundred policemen here, charged on the mob and drove the rioters into houses, the officers chasing them all over the buildings and felling them with their clubs.

A detachment of the eleventh Regiment reached the scene of the riot and aided in dispersing the mob.

Col. O'Brien who went forward near the crowd was set upon and beaten to death. Almost instantly the crowd afterwards armed themselves, firing at his head as he lay on the sidewalk, and afterwards hung him to a lamp post; his body was taken down and thrown into the street, where it remained up to last evening.

Gov. Seymour addressed the crowd from the City Hall, imploring them to refrain from violence, and he would see that their rights were protected. He was their friend and there was no occasion for resistance for the draft had not been enforced. If they would disperse he would promise that no injustice should be done in the matter of the conscription, and the rights of themselves, and their families should be fully protected.

He had sent his Adjutant Gen. to Washington on Saturday to ask the government to stop the draft. All jewelers and money brokers were closed, also the Custom House and Assay offices. The mob fired the ferry house at the foot of 42d street. Early in the morning the rioters assembled on Fifth Avenue, at the Mayor's house, and broke the plate glass windows. Col. Manniers and a few friends with clubs and revolvers checked them until they were relieved by the police and U. S. soldiers.

The mob made an onslaught on the negro dwellings on 35th street, but fortunately the occupants had been taken for safety to the Station House. The crowd then made a charge on the Station House, but were repulsed and finally dispersed by the military.

WASHINGTON, July 14 —The Richmond Enquirer of to-day has a dispatch dated Mobile, July 13, to Gen. Cooper, stating that the New Orleans Era, of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at seven o'clock on the 9th.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14—8:30 P. M.

To Major General HALLECK:

My cavalry have captured 500 prisoners, additional to those previously reported.

Gen. Pettigrew, of the Confederate army, was killed this morning in the attack on the enemy's rear guard. His body is in our hands.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown county, at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed, and his chances for escape very slight. Gunboats and large forces went up the river yesterday, to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is now too high to ford.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—An arrival from Hongkong reports the rumor that the ship Kingleader, which previously sailed for San Francisco, with a load of Chinese passengers, was lost on Foreman's bank early in May. The non-arrival of the Ringleader at this port renders the correctness of the rumor probable.

SHANGHAI, May 22 —Mayor Gordon was then at Hong Kong with Ward's force. No aggressive movement against Topping appeared.

The British troops at Shanghai were about to depart for Japan.

Dates from Nogaskaski, Japan, to the 24th of May, say the Prince of Iantum had commanded a large force in that vicinity. He feared he would attack the foreign settlements. Business has been suspended, and the foreign merchants are settling accounts and sending their property on shipboard.

JULY LIST
OF
SECOND HAND PIANOS.

ONE 7 OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD CASE, round corners, with mouldings, carved Music Desk, Iron Frame, made by Kuhn, Baltimore. $160
One 6½ Octave Rosewood Case round front corners with carved Trusses, made by Stodart, N. Y. 160
One 6½ octave Mahogany Case round corners, made by Travers & Ramsey, N. Y. 140
One 6 Octave Rosewood, square corners, iron frame, made by Chickering 140
One 6 Octave Rosewood, square corners, made by Gilbert, Boston 125
One 6 Octave Mahogany, square corners, made by Wilkins & Newland 120
One 6 Octave Mahogany, square corners, made by L. Gilbert, Boston 120
One 6 Octave Rosewood, square corners, made by Groves, cor. Tiffany, N. Y. 120
One 6 Octave Mahogany, square corners, made by Chickering 120
One 6 Octave German Piano 75
One 6 do do do 60
For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.

[A large and splendid stock of NEW PIANOS, from SEVEN different manufactories, to arrive during the next ten days.] jy10-dawc

ECONOMY WHEELED AND REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, for sale by

BECKHAM & LONG,
jy14 12 Market street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, July 15th, A. D. 1863.

$500 REWARD.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the action of Councils to offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the buildings recently destroyed in our city.

S. L. SAWYER, Jr., Mayor.
jy16-3t

DRY APPLES AND PEACHES—3 barrels dry Peaches, 30 bbls Apples in store and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
jy16 Corner Market & First St

EGGS—4 barrels fresh Eggs in store and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
jy16 Corner Market and First sts

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
AT
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,
55 Fifth Street.
jy15

Important to Mechanics!

PROPOSALS will be received from this date to the 20th inst., for the plastering, ceiling building of pews, sacristies, sanctuary and altar of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Kittanning. The plans and specifications can be seen with the REV. J. O'D. SCANLAN,
Reynolds House, Kittanning.
Or with JAS. S. DEVLIN,
jy15-t1 Lawrenceville.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH drafted men with substitutes. Any number of substitutes applying will be taken.

M. K. NOLAN,
Fourth street, one door above Smithfield.
jy13-1wd

SUPERIOR TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES.
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces.
—ALSO—
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
At the Lowest Price,
At the Lowest Price,
At the Lowest Price,
At the Drug Store of
At the Drug Store of
At the Drug Store of
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
jy13

Pittsburgh Skirt Manufactory.

HAVING OPENED SALES ROOMS in this city, I beg leave to call the attention of the public to my own manufacture of skirts.

1st. I keep a larger stock than any wholesaler in this state.

2d. We make a greater variety of Styles, Shapes, Sizes and Qualities than any manufacturer in the United States.

3d. The steel and all the material for hoop skirts, from its primitive state to the salesroom, are under my own supervison and entire control, consequently customers can obtain skirts from this house without paying a second profit

Also the largest assortment of Corsets constantly on hand.

☞ Our retail department is in charge of competent ladies.

☞ Merchants supplied cheap at wholesale.

H. SCHNITZER, Manufacturer,
jy11-1yd 49 Market Street.

BUY YOUR SHOES
Where you can get
A GOOD ARTICLE
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
TRY IT.
D. S. DIFFENBACHER.
jy11 No. 15 Fifth street.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED BY
HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Market & Fifth.

DRESS GOODS,
Of the newest styles.
Sacques, Circulars and Lace Mantillas,
POINTS WITH CAPES,
TWO CASES OF
Fast Colored Prints,
Selling at 15, worth 20 c's.

IF YOU WANT
New Delaines, French Lawns at per yard,
☞ 25 Cents, ☜
CALL ON
Hugus & Hacke.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
July 13th, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable forthwith to stockholders or their legal representatives.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
jy14-3td

POND'S EXTRACT.
Unequalled for Bleeding Piles,
Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Bites of
of Insects, Toothache, Headache, Earache,
Sore Eyes, &c., &c.
For sale only at
BANKIN'S Drug Store,
63 Market street,
jy11 three doors below Fourth.

NEW BOILER WORKS.
J. J. POWERS
ATTENDS TO THE MANUFACTURE of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Cast Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works CORNER OF LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, 5th Ward, Allegheny river.
jy8-1yd

TWO LOTS ON PENN'A AVENUE FOR SALE—Each 20 feet front by 117 deep. Price, $1,000. Terms—One-half cash, the remainder in one and two years. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy7 61 Market street.

MILITARY NOTICES.

☞ **TO ARMS! TO ARMS!**—AN IRISH CAVALRY REGIMENT TO BE FORMED!—The roll of this Regiment will be opened from this day until the ranks are filled with recruits for the defense of our city and homes. All able-bodied Irishman and others who wish to join this Regiment, are requested to enroll their names. The officers to be elected when the Regiment is completed, at No. 6, Wood street.

R. L. ALLEN,
and ADJUTANT ZENAS FISH, late of the 6th Virginia Regiment, will be in attendance.
jul6-tf

☞ **HAMPTON'S BATTERY—TEN** Men Wanted to enlist in Hampton's Battery; also recruits for any Pennsylvania Battery or Regiment in the Field.

Apply to LIEUT. A. N. HARBOURS,
jel6-tf Girard House.

BANKING HOUSES.

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. R. MERTZ
KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood st., Second door 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. WILLIARS & CO.,
mh26-6m Wood street, corner of Third.

NEW DISCOVERY
To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.
THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles,
PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEFECTIVE sight, arising from age or other causes, can be relieved by using the Russian Pebble Spectacles, which have been well tried by many responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom they have given perfect satisfaction. The certificates of those persons can be seen at my office.
☞ All who purchase one pair of the Russian Pebble Spectacles are entitled to be supplied in future free of charge with those which will always give satisfaction.
Therefore, if you wish to ensure an improvement in your sight call on
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,
jan16 No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building
☞ My place of business is closed on Saturday

C. A. VAN KIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES & CHANDELIERS,
Patent Improved Excelsior & Patent Paragon
COAL OIL BURNERS,
HAND LAMPS, COLUMNS, &c.
Salesrooms, 517 Arch St. Philadelphia.
Manufactory, Frankford, Philadelphia.
☞ All goods warranted. jy22-1y

LOW PRICED ALL WOOL CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS, very cheap,
CHINA MATTINGS,
white, checked and fancy;
Cold Bordered Window Shades,
COCOA MATTINGS, all widths;
NEW GOODS just opened
-AT THE-
NEW CARPET STORE
—OF—
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,
Between the Post Office and Dispatch Building.
j16

JOSEPH B. MILLIKEN,
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

FOURTH OF JULY, 1863.
SHOW YOUR COLORS.
FLAGS,
FROM 5 INCHES TO 50 FEET.
Regimental Flags!
Bunting Flags!
Silk Flags!
Muslin Flags!
All Small Flags on Sticks!
☞ We challenge quality and price with Eastern manufacture.
PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY,
AT
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
Fifth street opposite the Post Office.
jn27

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
THIS WELL-KNOWN MOUNTAIN Watering Place, situated 8 miles east of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 25th of JUNE, 1863.
This pleasant Summer resort has been thoroughly renovated and to a great extent re-furnished, and it is the intention of the proprietor to have it kept in such a manner as will render satisfaction to all visitors.
WASHINGTON'S FIRST BATTLE-FIELD.
Braddock's and Jumonville's Graves.
DUNBAR'S CAMP,
and other places of interest are within an hour's ride of the Springs.
Two trains daily from Pittsburgh to Uniontown, where carriages will be in readiness to convey visitors to the springs. Charges moderate.
C. E. SWEARINGEN,
jy7-2w Proprietor.

GRAVEL ROOFING.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets, second story.
jy10

U. S. LOAN AGENCY.
I AM AUTHORIZED TO CONTINUE to receive subscriptions for the 5-20 six per cent. bonds until the 1st of August next. All agents who have been aiding will please continue until the above date.
JOSHUA HANNA, Loan Agent,
jy9-1wd at HANNA, BAKER & CO., cor. 3d and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
(Successor to Jas. Holmes & Co.,)
PORK PACKER
Dealer in Bacon, Lard, Sugar-Cured Hams, Smoked Beef &c.
Corner Market and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de11-1yd

FLOUR—200 bbls Amity Mills Extra Family Flour for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jy2 corner of Market and First street.

PAPER HANGINGS—A GREAT VARIETY, from Velvet and Gold at 50c., to cheap as 4c. per roll. Beautiful papers at 10c.
W. P. HARMALE,
jy11 87 Wood street.

BECKHAM & LONG, No 127 LIBERTY ST., dealers in Mowers and Reapers, Horse Powers, and Separators, Farm Mills, Fodder cutters, and farm machinery generally
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