

Where there is no law there

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24. Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, POR SUPREME JUDGE,

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

NOTICE. The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the City of Phil adelphia, on Tuesday the 11th day of Augus Best, at four o'clook P. M. CHABLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863. Democratic State Central Committee The following is the Ltate Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTER SON. of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Comm tra. It consists of a Chairman, and Represents tives of the saveral Senatorial Districts int which the State is divided:

Hos. CHARLES J. Brople, Chairman ARIKE J. BIDDLE, Chairman'
Theodore Chysier,
Robert J. Hemphill,
John Fullerton, Jr.,
Limae Leech,
John P. Evans, Chester Co.
Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery Co.
Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks Co.
Thos. Heshman, Borthampton Co.
Histor Clymer, Berks C.
Wm. Bandall, Schuylkill Co.
Aia Packer, Carbon Co.
Michael Mylert, Sullivan Co.
Stophen S. Winchester, Luzerne Co Michael Mylert, Sullivan Co.
Stephen S Winchester, Luzern
Wortimer F. Rillet, Trogs Co.
John H. Humes, Lycoming Co.
Wm. Elliot, Northumberland
Famuel Hepburn, Cumberland
Wm. M. Brisbin, Lettanon Co. Am M. Brisbin, Lebranon Co. (George Sanderson.) Lancaster Co. (James Patterson.) Lancaster Co. (Sanderson.) Lancaster Co. (Sanderson Africa: Huntingdon Co. (Sanderson Africa: Huntingdon Co. (Hugh W. Weir, Indiana Co. Thomas M. Searight, Payette Co. W. T. H. Pauley. Green Co. 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st, 22d

James P. Bart Allegheny Co.

James kampbel, Butler Co. David & Storris, Lawrence Co. Thes W. Grayson, krawford Co. Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson Co.

24th 25th

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. . The Pittsburgh Gazette, yesterday, re turned to the discussion of the conscrip tion act in a manner which showed an improvement in manners, at least, if not In logic. Ruffianism, for the occasion, gave way to verbosity, and low vulgarity to savage poetry. We felicitate ourselves upon having produced this change, and it has not its teachings. The author of the article we are noticing, has seen the day, perhaps, that he could gammon a credulous agaience into the belief that resistance to the decisions of the courts, in relation to taxation, was just and proper; but when such a person puts himself forward as the champion of law, the farce becomes too broad for serious consideration. The time was when some respect was paid to his legal attainments; that day has long since gone by. He has outlived his reputation, as well as the peoples' liking, until now his chief employ-

ble selves through the other. We pass by the froth, and the attempt the District is not resposible for their describers at imministration, contained in the Gazette's sertion, any more than for the descrition of members of its quota in the field. The district must therefore be credited for we despise and defy, not only their author, them. but the whole set of cowardly poltroons who endorse them. Did not the writer of them know that he was slandering us, why does he not quote from our writings to establish his charges? This is not the style of a whining, Abolition pretender, however, whose claim to patriotism con sists in calumniating his betters. But let us consider the point of the Gazette's argument going to establish the conscription act as being a "poor man's measure." It

one column of the Gazette, and our hum-

"To reason with it, (us,) by repeating such truism as—that there are many things which a rich man may hire others to do, which the poor man must do himself—that this is the one principle on which the laboring classes depend for the remployment, and that it would be just as abourd for a poor man to refuse to go into a rolling mil., or a you'l mine, at wages, because the more fortunate proprietor of either can afford to get along without working himself—or that it can make no diff rence to the recursit who goes into the field, provided every other man is equally required to be there either in person or by substince—would be worse than idis."

We ask the resider to carefully consider this paragraph, and he must arrive at the conclusion that the writer of it looks upon conscriptions, which drag men from their families, and which will add thousands upon thousands of widows and orphans to those thousands we already have, as a very ordinary transaction. A man voluntarily laboring in a coal pit, or any where else, to procure means for the sustenance of those he laves better than himself, is quite a different matter to a conscription which a different matter to a conscription which may, perchance, be the means of making them paupers. We desire the reader to remember here, that we are not finding fault with the law itself; our only desire is to show with what complacency those who can purchase the sweat, and agony and lives of husbands and of fathers, look upon its most obnexious provisions. Their sympathy is all bestowed upon the imagis pary wrongs of elavery, to remove which. they are willing to sacrifice unnumbered

white men. Our readers ramember that we made no editorial objection whatever to the Conscription act, from the day of its passage until the draft was accomplished in this county; and then our attention was call ed to it by the shameless attempt, of the Abolition press to prove that it was rather and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent its non-contemplate. We make no objection to it is non-contemplate. We make no objection to its non-contemplate. We make no objection to its non-contemplate its non-contemplate. We make no objection to its non-contemplate its non-contemplate. We make no objection to its non-contemplate its non-contemplate its non-contemplate its non-contemplate. We make no objection to its non-contemplate its non-contemp a pleasant emotiment for a poor man to

long as there is a slave bearing servile hains." This is what we object to. We object too to our noble struggle for entire people are centered, being converted into a lasting crusade for wholesale ne gro emancipation. We are not content to secrifice the lives of our own people, in order that Abolitionism may experiment in negro equality and amalgamation .-We are for the putting down of the rebel lion for the sake of our people and instiutions; in accomplishing this glorious

and inspiring work we care not who or what suffers. Our object is the preservation of our Union not the destruction nor the safety of any local institution. and if the Administration will come back to its first lesson, and proclaim it to the people, we will need no Conscription to fill up our armies. But if the schemes o the ultra Abolitionists are to be carried out, the people need not imagine that they are yet done with Conscrintions.

While we have ever in our humble way counsel obedience to the Conscription. There is but one outrage to which we would merce: counsel resistance, and that is interference with the ballot box. If ever that is interfered with-and it is not unlikely-then popular form of government will go down personal investigation and examinati blood. But we will still liope for the best and labor to preserve on: institutions and our people's rights. We ask nothing we are not willing to concede, but there is no right we possess which we are not de

termined to maintain. Were we disposed to counsel opposition to law, we could quote many a piece of organization, advising and practising opposition to every law which stood in its way. Its leaders are lawless and revoluionary; and as a fitting conclusion to these observations, we quote the following extract from a speech delivered some time since in Lancaster, by that Abolition champion, John W. Forney. He said: "What is there in our happy country to make men afraid of the light of day, or of honed in quiry? Have we a conscript four that trars the husbandman from the plow, the father from his family, the son from his widowed mother, to go forth and act as gladiators for ambi ious kings? Have we a gang of hired tax-gatherers to drain the substance of the people? I cour President an Attilla or a Caligala? Is our Renate a Council of Tan? Is our House of Representatives a tody of tyrants, armed with power to ravish and destroy? Secret usurpation against such wrongs tould be justifiable and r pit, for we are taugh the great lessons that 'revisiance to tyrants as obedience to God!"

THE DRAFT.

Every mail brings to ue new interpretation of the Conscript Act. We are not certain from day to day what particular now informed by authority, that the payment of \$300 is as good as a substitute, inasmuch as the Government receives it for the " procuration of a substitute."--We referred to this a week ago as the palpable meaning of the act, but found authority against us. We give below the latest decisions, all important to drafted

PROVOST MARSHAI, GENERAL'S OFFIGE, Wash., July 18, 1863. Captain J. Heron Foster, Provost Mar-hal: I am directed by the Provost Marment is to abuse Governor Cartin through shal General, to acknowledge the receipt f your communication of the 12th inst. and to say in reply that,

let. When drafted men fail to report,

2d. The paying \$300 for "procuration of substitutes" under the law, throws upon the Government the resposibility of providing such substitutes, and relie

listrict therefrom. It is paid for "procuration of substitutes. 3d. The District must present men liable to military service, suitable and acceptable, not exempts. It cannot present for military service to the Government men who are exempt therefrom by law.

men who are exempted must make up for them.

HENRY STONE, Assistant Adjutat General. Important Order for Aliens. CIRCULAR—NO. 58,

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 19, 1753. Any person claiming exemption on the gree regarded as their supporters.

6. The effect of Governor Seymour's ground of alienage shall file before the

of the United States, and has never voted in any State. The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer. If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto innder the act of Congress, they will discharge him from the draft; but if they are not satisfied they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provest Marshal, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department shall in such case of the State Department shall in such case of the State Dedartment shall in such case to considered evidence of the fact when the person is or is not subject to

thus get credit actually for their excess on we object too to our noble struggle for to the next subsequent quota of the Con-national unity, in which the hearts of our gressional district to which said towns be-

The Last Week. From the World,

So much misrepresentation of the scenes facts. Our staff of city reporters observ. ed and mingled with the rioters in all parts | him, Valla pposed violations of laws, no matter how every particular. The reasoning based prosed violations of laws, no matter how every particular. The reasoning based plation within the past two years, unless they may be, so do we still upon them will commend itself to every it was the nomination of Mr. Vallandi

We have moved through the city by day and by night since the commencement of the riot, have witnessed the scenes of vio terfered with—and it is not unlikely—then lence which have occurred, have con-the time will have arrived when "the versed with all classes and kinds of men, 1. The outbreak was not premeditated

nor organized, except on Saturday and Sunday. It was a great blunder to commence the draft on Saturday and allow Sunday to follow, during which the excitement became intense. The commence ment of the riot on Monday was by a few hundred persons, was only a local disturb high Abolition authority to justify it. The ance; and the spreading of the outbreak Abolition party has been lawless from its was probably as much a matter of sur prise to those rioters as to the public la go. The cause of the spreading, and the spirit which animated the insurgent thousands, was everywere the same—op position to the draft. It was the only topic of conversation in all parts of the seem to have discarded every feeling of town. The women and children were as

2. It must be noticed that while there were thousands of rioters, without organ ization and without leaders, who were acto part for or against the riot, but expressed freely their sentiments in opposition to

We cannot close our syes or ears to this Most of these persons counseled waiting for the courts to pass the law, When any one asked what they would do f the government should go on with i ing for it, they maintained an ominous si hope, for the sake of the profession, that kink the district Provost Marshal or the This we regard as one of the most import we may not be again compelled to chastise Provost Marshal General or Assistar; and one of the most important for ruffiantly practices. But, although Adjutant General or Secretary of War may ties.

> condition of affairs, and the impunity of their first efforts in this line doubtless led many of the original rioters to join them, so that the whole affair on Tuesday seem ed to be a plundering mob. But this phase on the riot disappeared mostly on Wednesday, and during that and the tol-Wednesday, and curing that and the for-lowing day the riot continued, vastly weakening, but kept up by the original parties, in the eastern part of the city, in the original spirit, until the final suppres-

sion on Thursday night.

4. The plundering of citizens on the sidewalks and in various parts of the city seemed to be done by the ordinary thieves and villians who infest the city, and who took advantage of the entire withdrawal f the police from their patrols to work in bodies, thus leaving the peaceable streets without protection. This could not be avoided, and no blame can be attached to any of the authorities for it. It was manifest to any one who viewed the riot from a sensible point, that two

ed the riot from a sensible point, that two things were necessary to suppress it-force and reason. Force alone could not operate successfully at first, because we had none in New York competent to the end until some days had elapsed; second, because the end would have been much prolonged, and the destruction of life and property would have been immensely great-er before the end was reached. The great crowds of spectators to whom we have alluded who, by their silence, if they did not encourage certainly did not dis-courage the real mob, were to be reached by reason and brought to a sense of the rital importance of law and order. This being accomplished, the rioters would appear much diminished in numbers, and would be themselves reached by arguments from those whom they in some de-

speech and first proclamation was most Board an affidavit:

1. That he is an alien, and setting forth the government of which he claims to be a subject.

a subject.

action in the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certification of the State Department be made. The certification of the State Department shall in such a case of the State Dedartment shall in such the case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is or is not subject to shifted States.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Negro Troops.

CIBCULLE No., b4.

Existing laws make a distinction in the matter of pay, hometics, pp., b4.

Existing laws make a distinction in the matter of pay, hometics, pp. other allow and prudent course is adopted. If the matter of pay, hometics, pp. of the matter of

thus get credit actually for their excess on former calls. The number of men thus discharged from the service will be added to the next subsequent/quota of the Congressional district to which said towns belong.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

Missake, and our word for it there will be no more dissatisfaction on the part of the people, and the peace of the state will be preserved. For whatever may be thought of the conduct distinct mob, it must be borne in mind that the habits of all classes in this country lead them for talk, discuss, argue and think, and that more limitences have their weight in the very lowest circles. These ought not to be neglected.

ARMY GREATLY DEMORALIZED. mistake, and our word for it there will b

circles. These ought not to be neglected Ir the rigid censorship hitherto exerci sed over Mr. Vallandigham's communicaof the last week has been imposed upon tion with the public is intended to be unthe country by the radical newspapers, stood as an inauguration of a system of and such gross perversion of the truth rea cosrcion and intimidation, to be pursued garding the origin and nature of the draft in the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, riots, that we are glad to confirm the re- the administration will learn that as his salt of our own observations of those occ nomination was the result of its arbitrary currences by the clear testimony of a journal equally unprejudiced, which has of that course. Judge Warren, of Cintaken equal pains to inform itself of the cinnati, fined a citizen \$15 who repelle the assault of a soldier who had attacked of the city—the best evidence of which is that two or three of them were robbed.— him, because he had hurrahed for Mr. Vallandigham. The next evening a meeting of the Democracy was called in which that two or three of them were robbed.— hurrhing for Mr. Vallandigham was the They confirm the facts stated below in order of exercise. A more significant every particular. The reasoning based lesson has not been offered for contempts. candid mind. Says the Journal of Com | gham which was of exactly similar im

JUDGE WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, visited the battlefield at Gettysburg, last week, to look after his son, who is the Lieut. Colonel of reached there, but he was satisfied that on our lines. personal investigation and examination his son had escaped unburt in that terrible conflict. Col. Woodward was wounded in a previous battle, and is a cripp! most prominent citizens.—American Volunteer, Carlisle.

A Lesson. What a lesson to the fosterers of hatre between the North and South is the fra ternization of the two armies at Vicksburg! To day, says the correspondent of the New York Tribune, "both armies personal bitterness, and to have recognised berce, as the men, and almost everywhere throughout the city the same feeling manifested itself. The only bond of union among the rioters was the bond of feel interfere with friendly personal relations. interfere with friendly personal relations. Wherever you turn in the streets of Vicksburg, and on whatever transport you go you will find Union officers and soldiers to the er thousands who were spectators, taking afford, as if they were old friends anoru, as it they were old friends just met after a long separation. Cordiality and good feeling provails throughout the city." There were no jeers by the Union men. They talked calmly about the war. "To my surprise," says this observer, "I have never elsewhere heard these conversations." where heard these conversational contro versies about the war and its causes and ends so calmly and mildly conducted since the commencement of our national troub-No one who has witnessed this ex traordinary meeting of the two armics can fail to have seen this friendly spirit

manifested. It is a subject of remark throughout our army. My belief in the irreconcilable character of the feud benatural result of a riot. Hundreds of the lowest characters took advantage of the condition of affairs, and the impunity of their first efforts in this line doubtless led many of the original rioters to join them. on other occasions. The people fabrual tew miles of there, the 30th massachusetts and South do not want this war one moment longer than is necessary to re-establish the Union, the Constitution, and the killed and wounded, and three field pieces law.—Baston Post.

Ir 13 to the credit of the Roman Catholic clergy that, while they have kept studiously aloof from the agitations which have brought about this "cruel war," they have brought about this "cruel war," they are now employed in endeavoring to check the disorder and riots in our streets. Nearly every priest in the city of New York and Brooklyn, on Sunday last, exhorted his flock to keep the peace and obey the laws. Their influence and example will be more effective in putting a stop to riotous proceeding in the future than a brigade of soldiers. We wish we could say that all clergymen were as praiseworthy in this re-

DIEG:

At the residence of his uncle, in Washingt neounty, ALAXANDER McKIN-EY, on the economic and Rosanna Furtwangler, of Greensburg, Ps., aged six years. Leopold and Romana Furtwangle, of Greens-burg. Ps., aged six years.

Emory, states that General Sberman had driven Johnston out of Jackson, and was o'clock a. m., from the residence of Wil.iam Mitchel, Pennsylvania Avenue, and proceed to L Mary's Cometery LIGHTNING PLY BILLER,

KILLS FLIES INSTANTLY, without danger to apything else. For sale by corner Smithfield and Fourth street ED Burnett's Preparations still relling at 50 sents and articles such as Ecchave's Bitters at 100 mething like half their former prices.

I JOUID STOVE POLISH. Reasons why if is better than dry Polish: the already mixed than dry Polish:

It is already mixed to the state of the state o

IWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. MIGHANTS brought out from Liver-pool. Loudonderry Cork, or Gal-way, to New York, in FIRST CLASS MAIL STEAMERS, for

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News from New Orleans

WASHINGTON ITEMS. RUMORED SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

spirit of the first-born Cain will reign in and we are able to form an opinion on the all bosoms," and when, perchance, cur weight at least, that it is based on thorough army had left Gettyshurg before the Judge the intention probably of making a dash

The correspondence from Bragg and Johnston's armies depicts them as being for life. Judge Woodward has another in great destitution and greatly demoral-son in Gen. Couch's army. During hs brief stay in Gettysburg and York, the Judge was called upon by a number of the terms possible. Scouts report that the majority of the planters are anxious that we should get possession of the country before Davis has time to conscript. Johnston's army is estimated not to exceed thirty thousand.

Great consternation exists throughout our success at Natchez, Yazoo City and amounts of munitions of war, and especially ammunition have fallen into our

CINCINNATI, July 28. - Morgan cross the Muskingum river at Eaglesport, It miles below Zanesville, at ten o'clock this morning. Scouts report his force one thousand strong, with three pieces of artillery. Col. Lemont, of the 86th Ohio, sent his regiment and a large number of militia after him. Col. Chaudler, of Zanes ville, and twenty five citizen' scouts we captured at Deavertown last night.
Letest reports from Eaglesport state that the Eighty-sixth Ohio, under Lieutenant Colonel McFarran, are fighting with the rebels and driving them towards Zanesville. This is not entirely reliable Susiness is suspended at Zanesville, and the citizens are turning out en masse to resist Morgan's progress.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- No Gen. Banks to recover Brashear City and Opolousas Railroad. At last accounts, the enemy were reported to have fallen back beyond Bayou Lafouche.

An expedition is said to have also gone

clergymen were as praiseworthy in this respect as the Roman Catholic clergy are.— ole, from New Orleans on the 16th, arrived at midnight. rived at midnight. She spoke off the the coast of Florida, the gunboat Cuyler, the coast of ribrius, the gunboat cuyler, with a prize side wheel steamer in tow.

The tollowing is from the Era:

"A dispatch from Port Hudson dated the 13th from General Irwin to General

pursuing him rapidly.

Col. Chickering, Provost Marshal at
Port Hudson, has sent large numbers of
prisoners to New Orleans including all
commissioned officers, who are not to be

nother quarter.

that the main body of our army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, with no present appearance of a forward movement. It is not impossible they may return to Berlin. Lee lies between Martinsburg and Winchester. His pickets occupy the Potomac river from Cherry Run, thirteen miles west of Martinsburg, down to Harper's Ferry. On Friday night they drove in our pickets at the Ferry. They are in force at Shepherdstown, Martinsburg and Charlestown.

New York. July 23.—Washington specials state that Gen. Grant is to be appointed Major General in the regular army, in place of Gen. Wool, retired.

Hazel B. Cushing, a wealthy citizen of Montgomery county, Md., has been arraigned before a court martial, charged with furnishing information to Stuart's tavalry, where to find a drove of 1,000 government cattle, and the number of troops, guarding them. Two witnesses testing 1 to the fact.

The rumor that Lee had recrossed into Maryland is unconfirmed. The latest unofficial intelligence leaves the two armies watching each other, the rebels on the west, and the federals on the east side below the ridge.

the following;
Washington, July 22 — There is a rumor in town of Johnston's surrender to Sherman or Grant, but it is impossible as yet to get it sufficiently authenticated.
The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her news has been anticipated. the following;

Dissolution. THE COPARTNERSHIP, existing tween the undersigned, under the firm and name of KNAP, RUDD & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by Charles Knap, by whom all demands due to or from the late firm will be settled.

CHARLES KNAP,

H. F. RUDD,

NICHOLAS K. WADE,

Fort Pitt Foundry, July 1, 1853. jy18-2m COME ALONG AND BUY YOUR

BOOTS SHORE AND GAITERS. AT equality to determine

ARMY GREATLY DEMORALIZED

Our Successes Confirmed MORGAN STILL AT LARGE GENERAL BANKS ARMY.

POSITION OF GENERAL MEADYS ARMY

&c.

MEMPHIS, July 21, via Cairo, July 23.len. Harlbut's scouts, who arrived to day from Oakland, Miss., report Johnson at Brandon, and Sherman in possession of Jackson. Ruggles', Chalmers', Saunders' and Ferguson's forces are at Tupola.

the whole Southern country. Reports of Jackson are fully confirmed. Large

paroiea.
On the evening of the 8th, seven trans-ports left Port Hadson for operations in

New York, July 23.—The Tribune's Harper's Ferry letter of the 21st states, that the main body of our army is twenty-

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Times has

New York, July 23. Mayor Opdyke offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehenhension and conviction of any person convicted of murder and arson during the late CINCINNATI, July 23. - Three steamboa loads of Morgan's men arrived here thi morning,

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Price in Wrappers FIVE CENTS

J A I MACRUM & GLYDE'S. WE ARE IN BECEIPT OF NEW

HODDS and NOTIONS.

Also, We are glosing out at reduced priess on your of the Mings, SUM mel send priess of the Mings, SUM mel send priess of the Mings, SUM mel send priess of the Mings o MACRUM & GLYDE. No.78 Market Stre Between Fourth and the Dian

WANTED, m. Save . rocassave ... BERGS ATTA BOY A situation as a porter in a ware house Grocery store by a young man who is acquait who the business. Address "B," this office, OTLY S OFFOR A NEW TWO STOR frane dwe lag house of the round litthen, porch de. A cool sisble a d two au 27 feet front on Union st. Menchester 140 feet dans on the contract of the contra

10 feet doep on thertiers at to an alley; Wer on half call, balance in five years, payment B. CUTHERT'S SUNS. 1924 3y24 PANKIS'S SPICED SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY, nvaluable for

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ONDON AND INTERIOR Royal Mail Company's CELEBEATED REMEDIES BLOOD POWDER AND BONE OINTMENT A certain curs for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, kp. wn to and used only by the Company in their wn stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal ronzes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discentinued, a saving to the Company extoceding £4,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables. BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheuma, tism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lunys, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, policy evil, mans e, inflammation of the eyes, fastule, and all diseases arising from impure blood, correct the stomach and liver, improves the apperaiste, regulates the bowels, correct all derance ments of the glands, strengthens the system makes the whin smooth and glosty. Horses two-ken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

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lumos, tumers, sprains, swellings, bruises, foudered set, ol illibains, wind galls, contractions
the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Pew der 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bor
Jatment 50c per 8 oz. jar. Ro. &b Strand, Lo.

McKesson A: Rorbins, New York. French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia. Pittsburgh Drug House. YON'S MA CHETIC PLEA POWDER

In summer when the 'un is low, come forth in a warms the insect foe, And for our blood triey bore you know, And suck it in most rapidly.

But fless, rosohes; akesters, black or white In do ith's embrace are stiffened quite. If Lyon's Powder is the control of the India of Indi

to-day's advertisements, to day's advertisements WEEKLY MORNING FORT MOURISTS WOULD DO WELL TO NEGLIGEE

TRAVELING SHIRTS,
of which we have received a large invoice of new
and very hand, ome styles.
MAC: UM & GLYDE,
78 Ma ket st., bet. Fourth and Diamond.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. JAMES E. MURDQCH, Esq. of Cincinnat. Having kindly offered an entertainment for the Benefit of the Sanitary and Subal tance Com-mittees, will give a Reading at CONCERT HADLE 1 00 Ba urday Evening July 25th, 1863, and Tickets, 50 cents—to be bad at the Music and Book stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

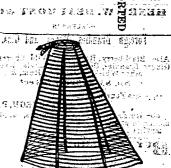
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