DAILY POST.

The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is.

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

☞ NOTICE—THE SEVERAL County Committees of Sa eintendence are requested to communicate the names and Postoffice address o' their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him.
CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22d, 1863.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

We publish in another column the letter of Gen. Scott to Secretary Seward, prior to the inauguration of President Lincoln. It is worth another perusal.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

Some misapprehensions appears to exist as to the part taken by the Pennsylvania State Militia, in the capture of the notorious Morgan, the rebel guerrilla and horse thief. The meed of praise appears to be bestowed upon Colonel Gallagher and his regiment exclusively, when in fact the regiments of Colonel Porter and Colonel Bemus, contributed just as much towards he glorious result. None of the Pennsylvania regiments had an opportunity to attack the rebels, but were so posted by their different commanders, under instructions from Gen. Brooks, as to cut off their retreat to the river. Colonel Porter's regiment was first posted on the roads leading from the interior to Warrenton Ferry It was at this point that Morgan attempted to cross the river on Friday night and Saturday morning, but his scouts found the roads leading to it so closely guarded by Col. Porter's Regiment that he turned northward, via Smithfield and Richmond.

The Regiments of Cols. Porter and Bemus were then moved to the woods above Steubenville, the former occupying the roads leading from Richmond to the Ohio river at Island Creek ford. Here the Rebel scouts again encountered our pickets and were turned back northward. Col. Gallagher's Regiment (or a part of it,) had in the meantime been moved to the village of Salineville, and were posted on a hill to the north of the town. The Rebel scouts discovering his position immediately on the road they were traveling, fell back and ran back right into the hands of Col. Shackleford, of the Indiana Cavalry. They were charged upon and being completely demoralized, scattered in all directions—a part of them taking to the woods where they surrendered to the citizens, and another part crossing the fields got away in the direction of New Lisbon. These latter, with Morgan still at their head, subsequently surrendered to the Cavalry force at a place called Scrogg's church.

The Pennsylvania troops, without a single exception, nobly performed their part in the capture of this band of raiders, and during the ten days hunt after the Rebels, endured the privations and hardships of a soldier's life, without a murmur. The whole affair was managed by the commanding officer of the Department, Gen. Brooks, with sagacity and judgment. He appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the whole country and posted his troops just at the right places, and in time to prevent the escape of the daring and foolhardy rebels. Our informant, an officer of the expedition, says that the captured rebels insist that John Morgan left them a week ago, and effected his escape in citizens dress, and that it is Charles Morgan we secured. This may be so but we don't believe it.

LOOKING FOR AVAILABILITY.

The Cameron wing of the Abolition party of the State is determined to hold Gov. Curtin to his letter to the Legislature last winter, withdrawing his name from further gubernatorial honors. The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in pursuance of instructions from Major Errett—a creature of Cameron, and the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, another of Simon's creatures, are leading the crusade. The *Gazette* tactics are abuse of the Governor, while the Harrisburg organ insists that he is not, nor will not be a candidate before the approaching convention. Forney, too, another political marauder and profligate, who is indebted to Cameron for his present clerkship of the U. S. Senate, is also for the sacrifice of Curtin. The Governor, therefore, is, we think, doomed to fall beneath the stabs of Cameron's banditti.

Forney's opposition to Gov. Curtin arises, he writes, purely from public considerations. The nomination of Judge Woodward by the Democracy has alarmed the whole set of Abolition wire pullers, and his great strength among the conservative who have been Republicans admonish them of overwhelming defeat in October. To avert this, which is as fixed as destiny, the Abolitionists of the Cameron wing in their desperation are hinting not only at a new man for Governor, but they desire that he should be a Democrat; some damaged individual like Ben. Butler, or that other sleek and oily trimmer John C. Knox. Forney says: "It would not be amiss if we would take a leaf from the recent political history of Ohio and Missouri, *both of which have nominated loyal Democrats as their candidate for Governor.*"

Forney and his set seem to forget that they last year attempted this dodge of electing what he terms "a loyal Democrat"—meaning a renegade with Abolition convictions—and it magnificently failed. It will hardly be more successful now. The naked truth is, that no artifice or chicanery that it is possible for reckless, unscrupulous and desperate political gamesters can resort to, can save the present party in power from a crushing defeat in Pennsylvania. How could it be otherwise?—For if the people of our state are not now convinced of the dangerous tendencies of the party in power, we may bid a long farewell to our Republican forms of government. Were it possible for the electors of Pennsylvania to endorse by their suffrages the conduct of the party in power, we should look for consolidation or usurpation or any other national calamity, which might best suit those who have already usurped many of the rights of the people. Let the voters endorse these usurpations, and an Empire may, ere long, be reared upon our Democratic ruins.—Let them endorse the doctrine of *necessity* and they may find that that plea of usurpers and tyrants may induce some one to become like Napoleon—"a cut purse of the Empire and the rule." But our faith in the people's fitness for self government is still so great that we do not fear any such calamity.

THE MARAULING CHIEF MORGAN.

Were it not for the concentration of the public mind upon the progress of the main armies of the Union, the exploits of the captured Morgan would command universal attention. He, in his department, was the most reckless dare-devil in either army. He appears more like a dramatic creation than a living thing. For weeks the inhabitants of Ohio and Indiana were petrified with fears of Morgan's incursion; and, up until the day of his capture, his dashing and rapid movements and hair breadth escapes, combine in making him the romantic hero of the rebellion.

Previous to the rebellion John Morgan was, as we learn, a professional gambler, in Lexington, Ky., and was well known as a clever, off hand, generous fellow, as brave as a lion, full of animation, and one who prided himself upon being a gentleman—which means that he is a fellow of easy address and unbounded assurance. He would preside at a faro table with great ease and elegance, and would endeavor to relieve his customers of their "chips" and currency, in the most gentlemanly manner imaginable. Gambler is not the word to describe Morgan's profession: it is too vulgar and common; he was really an artist, as bland as Hoxey while selling shares of his Galvanics, which he said "could'nt explode, although the company might." With the assurance and ward robe of a Dazzle, and the politeness of Robert Macaire, Morgan was a success, and was as gentle and soft spoken a man "As ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

With the capture of Morgan the amusement of invading Northern States will likely be suspended. Lee's extensive raid into Pennsylvania will hardly be repeated while Morgan's capture and the breaking up of his band will discourage similar organizations hereafter. It has always been a favorite idea of the rebel journals that the war could be brought to a close favorable to secession by transferring its evils to Northern territory. They overlook the important fact that the prosecution of the war in Southern territory arises from the superior strength and resources of the North, who are able not only to protect their own States, but to carry the war where it will most hurt their enemy. It is an easy enough thing for the rebel authorities to resolve to invade the North, and, from the absence of preparation on our part to receive them, owing to the little fear that we have of their being seriously able to execute their determination, they have been enabled partially to put their feet upon Northern soil. But the outpouring of people to resist them has always arrested their march upon the borders of our territory, and each attempt has met with a most disastrous termination. Lee twice has essayed to change the seat of war, and twice his army has been so badly damaged that he has been glad to get back again without its being entirely destroyed.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

The telegraph yesterday announced the death of this aged statesman and patriot; he died of general debility. He was the last of our public men whose career went back to the better days of the Republic, when Clay, Webster, Wright and Benton labored for the true glory and greatness of their country. Mr. Crittenden was a candidate for re-election from the Lexington district, Kentucky, which he represented in the last Congress. His death at this time is a national calamity.

He was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in September, 1786. When quite young he entered the army, and during the war of 1812 served as an officer under General Hopkins, in his Expedition, and was aid-de-camp to Governor Shelby at the battle of the Thames. After adopting the profession of law he entered Congress as a member of the Senate, from Kentucky, in 1817, serving then but two years. From 1819 to 1835 he continued in the practice of his profession, residing principally at Frankfort, and occasionally representing his county in the State Legislature. In 1835 he was elected to the United States Senate, and continued to serve in that body until March, 1841, when he was appointed Attorney General by President Harrison. In September, 1841, he resigned with the other members of the cabinet, except Mr. Webster, and retired to private life, from which, however, he was soon called by the Legislature, to resume his seat in the United States Senate, in 1842. He was also elected a Senator for another term of six years, from March, 1843, but, in 1848, having received the Whig nomination for Governor of Kentucky, he retired from the Senate, and was elected to that office, which he held until his appointment as Attorney General by President Fillmore. He was again elected to the United States Senate in 1855, for the term ending in 1862.

AN EMPEROR.

The telegraph announces Maximillian, of Austria, as Emperor of Mexico, and in the event of his non-acceptance, the Emperor of France will designate one. Of course this is a little bit of clap trap the ruling European powers wellunderst and, and about which we will have something to say when this "cruel war is over."

GEN. Paez, of Venezuela, has retired from the head of the government, and surrendered his authority to the National Assembly.

THE Nashville papers record the death of Mrs. John M. Bass, a daughter of the late distinguished Judge Felix Grundy.

"Come Now, Let us Reason Together."

Order and quiet being restored, and time enough having elapsed since the late disturbances for the partial subsidence of the fierce passions kindled in their progress, we avail ourselves of the first moment, when the voice of calm reason has any chance of being heard, to address, alike to our political friends and political foes, such "words of truth and soberness" as seem fitting in this unhappy crisis. While the waves are still surging on which we have all been so rudely tossed, it will require some effort, even though the storm has spent its violence, to take correct observations, determine our latitude, and wisely direct our future course. We all have a common interest in the preservation of civil order. Government and people, Republicans and Democrats, radicals and conservatives, rich and poor, natives and naturalized, are alike dependent for security on the supremacy of the laws, and ought alike to shun the disgrace which will fall on the country if it shall present to the world a protracted spectacle of wild uproar and civil commotion. There are, in reality, but two parties to this unhappy difficulty about the conscription—on one side the Administration, on the other the people; for the Republican workingman as well as the Democrat feels the draft as an oppressive burden; and the Administration will equally gratify the great body of its supporters and of its opponents by any mitigations it may think it consistent to make of the hardships of this unpalatable measure.

We suppose it will hardly be disputed that in government, as in mechanism, as little as possible of the power of the machine should be expended in overcoming unnecessary friction. A few half-ounces of lubricating fluid may save the expenditure of tons of coal, besides the wear and racking of the machine. Governments work easily only when the laws commend themselves to the reason of the community and have the sanction of the public judgment. Macaulay once said, in his place in Parliament, that the cruel game laws were repealed by the poachers, as many absurd commercial regulations had been by the smugglers. A wise government will avoid this kind of opposition by rendering its laws, and its administration of them, reasonable and just. The supremacy of the laws is the product of two factors—a spirit of respect and obedience on the part of the people, and a spirit of justice and conciliation on the part of the government. When either of these are wanting, the laws fall into contempt. In this matter of the conscription the administration is not bound by a fixed and imperative law which it has no choice but to enforce. It is just as free to accept of volunteers as to demand conscripts. Provided it can get the requisite number of soldiers by enlistments, it is under no obligation whatever to enforce the draft. It cannot, without diehonor, wish to execute a distasteful and oppressive law for the mere exhibition of its authority and to satiate a thirst for power. The only reasonable interest it can have in this whole matter is to obtain a sufficient number of soldiers to render its armies efficient. And if it can have reasonable assurance that these will be voluntarily furnished in any state, or even in any congressional district, by voluntary enlistment, it is the clearest dictate of prudence that the draft shall be suspended in such state or district, and the volunteers accepted.

Whatever some sycophantic journals and office-holders may have said to the contrary, there can be no reasonable difference of opinion as to the superiority of the voluntary system to draft. There exists in the human heart the same innate repugnance to forced military service as to forced labor; and it is a curious circumstance that the political party which came into power by its opposition to an involuntary labor system, should be the first advocate under our government of an involuntary military system. If free labor is more efficient, more economical, and more ennobling, so also is free fighting. The administration has borne ample testimony, both documentary and practical, to the superiority of the volunteer system. It kept postponing the draft, last year, to enable the states to fill up their quotas by enlistments, and finally, without any detriment to the public service, abandoned it altogether. The first report of Mr. Lincoln's first Secretary of War spoke in terms of reasonable pride and just exultation of the superiority of our volunteer system to the conscription of the old world. "History," he said, "will record that men who, in ordinary times, were devoted solely to the arts of peace, were yet ready, on the instant, to rush to arms in defense of their rights when assailed. At the present moment, the government presents the striking anomaly of being embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action. Instead of laboring under the difficulty of monarchical governments, the want of men to fill its armies, *which in other countries has compelled a resort to forced conscriptions*, one of its main difficulties is to keep down the proportions of the army." "I cannot forbear," he says again, "to speak favorably of the volunteer system, as a substitute for a cumbrous and dangerous standing army. * * * A government whose every citizen stands ready to march to its defense can never be overthrown: for none is so strong as that whose foundations rest immovably in the hearts of the people." The second report from the War Department, under this administration, contained similar glowing panegyrics on the volunteer system. There is not a Republican statesman, nor a statesman of any party in the country, who would not have boasted with just pride if we had gone through this war without any resort to a draft.

There is, then, a substantial agreement (if we could once induce men to judge dispassionately) as to the great superiority of the volunteer system as a mode of raising troops. The loss of near a hundred thousand which we have, within a few weeks, inflicted on the rebels, and the release for active operations elsewhere, of our victorious armies at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, make us relatively stronger than we have been at any previous time since the beginning of the war; far stronger than we had any expectation of being when the present draft was ordered.—Under these circumstances, we are fully of opinion that there is no exigency which may not be met by voluntary recruiting, provided the people and the local authorities will take hold of it with the hope and energy which ought to be inspired by the near prospect of the close of the war, and the satisfaction which all just minds must feel in finally allaying the present unhappy difficulties. For any unforeseen emergency there is a ready resource in the militia; and if the government will suspend the draft and give us a leeway of six or eight weeks, we are sure that New York and New Jersey, at least, and probably most of the other states, would furnish their proportion of the men necessary to put a speedy and final end to the already crippled rebellion. Will the government allow us to make the trial? Or does it prefer to play, on northern soil, the *role* of Russia in Poland, where resistance to an odious conscription has held the mighty Muscovite at bay, and kept all Europe on the *qui vive* for the last four or five months?—*N. Y. World.*

Couldn't Spare Bill.

The Mexico (Mo.) *Citizen* tells the following:

"A gentleman of strong Southern sympathies, while on a hunt for three black boys, who had left him without any just cause, said to a friend that he didn't care so much for Sam and Wes, but I can't do without Bill.' Here he burst into a flood of tears and exclaimed. 'Bill is my own son.'"

GEN. GABRIEL RENE PAUL.

This gallant Missourian had been reported as killed in the late battle of Gettysburg, but strange to say, he will probably recover from his wound, notwithstanding its terrible effects.

Having distinguished himself in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec, he was early selected, and exhibited marked gallantry and skill in driving the rebels from New Mexico in 1861. The St. Louis *Republican* has this account of the frightful wound as described in a letter to the General's brother:

"It was a round ball, supposed to be from a common hunting rifle. The ball entered the right side of the head in front of and above the right ear, near the temple. It passed obliquely through the head, at the base of the brain, severing in its passage the optic nerve leading to the right eye and coming out through the upper lid of the left eye close to the nose. It is the opinion of the surgeon that though he will lose the sight of the right eye, he will recover the use of the left eye, which will, however, be disfigured. His general health is good, and it is hoped that he will be well enough to bear removal in the course of a month."

A Remarkable Letter from General Scott.

On Monday evening last, at a public meeting, John Van Buren read the following remarkable letter from General Scott to Mr. Seward the day previous to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally, this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

1. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittendon or the Peace Convention [applause] and my life upon it, we shall have no new cause of secession, but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not of all the States, which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measures the remaining slave-holding States will probably join the Montgomery confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 thousand troops to protect the garrison within it.

(I stop here to call your attention to the fact that Maryland did not join the Montgomery Confederacy, and yet, with Maryland on our side to-night, it requires a garrison of 150,000 men to protect Washington. (Applause.)

2. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this government has lost command, or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

(And this, unhappily, was the course entered upon.)

3. Conquer the seceeding States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able general—a Wolfe, a Dessix, or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of life to the North and Northwest, with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brough into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes, which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

4. Say to the seceeded States—wayward sister, depart in peace!

In haste, I remain, very truly, yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c., &c.

Strategy—What Does it Mean?

To the Editor of the Constitutional Union:

Sir: Our present war has made the term "strategy" a household word, and, like many other such words hourly applied, without a clear appreciation of its meaning. In a biography of Wallenstein, written by a British military officer, I read, some years since, the assertion that Bonaparte, though a great tactician, was not a skilful strategist. The writer maintained Gustavus to be the greatest strategist ever known. Cannot some of your military readers furnish us with the exact meaning of the two words—apparently closely synonymous—that we may all speak and write understandingly on military manœuvres?

July 7. T.

We refer the preceding letter for proper elucidation to the scientific in the army; but, in the meantime, that our inquiring friends may not be kept too long in expectation, we will attempt such an explanation as our limited knowledge permits.

"Strategist" is a derivation of a compound Greek word, and means, in its simple acceptation, as used in English, a General gifted with the wisdom and perspicacity that anticipate all the contingencies of an advance when expedient, and provides for the contingencies of a retreat, should one be necessary—in short, that plan a whole campaign.

The etymological origin of "tactician," is also Greek, and means one who sets things in rank and order. In the military sense it is used in contradistinction to "strategist," to denote one who is skilled in manœuvering troops on the battle-field.

Strategy indicates the science which conducts properly a whole campaign—tactics the knowledge which guides the movements of an army, while actually engaged in battle.

To say that Meade manifested great strategic management in the fight near Gettysburg is incorrect; it should be great tactical skill.

Bonaparte exhibited, it is said, his want of strategical ability in his march on Moscow, by not foreseeing and providing against the obstacles thrown in his way on his outward march by Barclay de Tolly, and by not calculating the contingencies which might impede his return. Lee has proved himself an excellent tactician; his march into Pennsylvania may indicate his deficiencies as a strategist.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

KILLS FLIES INSTANTLY,

without danger to anything else. For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
corner Smithfield and Fourth street

☞ Burnett's Preparations still selling at 50 cents and articles such as Boerhave's Bitters at something like half their former prices.
jy21

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

Reasons why it is better than dry Polish:
1. It is already mixed.
2. It has no smell whatever.
3. It prevents dirt or dust.
4. It stands the most intense heat.
5. It preserves from rust.
6. It is the most economical polish.
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For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
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STAMPED GOLD AND BANDS
Printed Gold Paper Hangings, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
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TELEGRAPHIC

MEXICO DECLARED AN EMPIRE,

Maximillian of Austria, Emperor.

Assault on Fort Wagner.

Capture of Jeff. Davis' Correspondence.

Morgan's Men to be Retained.

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

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamship Roanoke from Havana on the 22d has arrived. An arrival from Vera Cruz with dates to the 13th, at Havana, states that Mexico was declared an empire on the 10th, and Maximillian, of Austria, proclaimed Emperor, if he will accept, and if not, Napoleon is to select one. Salutes were fired in Vera Cruz in honor of the event.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The details of the charge of the 22d made on Fort Wagner show the most desperate fighting by Gen. Strong's brigade. Scarcely a field or line officer escaped wounding, and many were killed. At one time, nearly the whole rebel force concentrated upon the 54th Massachusetts colored regiment. They fought heroically, and only retired when the rest did. Col. Putnam, in command of a storming party, after they had gained part of the fort, and planted the flag on the parapet, sent to Generals Strong and Seymour for reinforcements, but both these Generals had been wounded. Meantime, his party were being decimated by rebel grape, and when Gen. Stevenson's brigade had received orders to advance it was too late, our gallant men had been forced to retire.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A correspondence of the Herald, dated Jackson, Miss., 12th reports that the library of Jeff. Davis has been captured, comprising several bushels of private and political papers of the arch traitor, and several letters on secession, dating back to 1852. The whole collection will bring to light the correct history of secession. The letters are from both Western and Southern traitors.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special to the Tribune, Dated Columbus, Ohio, July 26th, says: Nine hundred of Morgan's men were lodged in Camp Chase prison to-day. They will be kept until the officers of Straight's expedition are released from the Libby prison.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The steamboat Boston was accidentally burned on Saturday above Portsmouth, Ohio. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $18,000.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Roanoke reports an immense conflagration raging at Havana when she left on the 22d. Among the warehouses on Regla wharf, sixteen buildings had been consumed, but with prospects of subduing the flames. It is estimated that $4,000,000 worth of sugar had been destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It appears that on the 22d, while Longstreet was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia, via Manassas, A. P. Hill's force took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry attempted to drive them out, but could not. We, however, checked them until they were reinforced by Longstreet, when he and Hill came through the Gap, and are now probably at Culpepper. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

Passage from England & Ireland
$25 60.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 122 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.
SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.
Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, for the Steamer Great Eastern, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway.
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CUNARD LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool.
The first class powerful Steamships
SIDON, MARATHON, | KEDAR, TRIPOLI,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday.
Steerage Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35; from New York, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in Currency.
For Steerage Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton St., New York, or
THOS. RATTIGAN, Agt,
No 122 Monongahela House, Water St.,
ju3:1yd

☞ 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

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 these 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,
janlf,daw No. 89 Fifth street, Post Buildin
☞ My place of business is closed on Saturday

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of JOSEPH BELL, late of Robinson Township, Allegheny County, Penn'a, dec'd, offer for sale 110 acres of choice land, situate within 5 miles of the City of Pittsburgh in said township, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad: said land containing 70 acres of coal, and being part of the homestead farm of the said Joseph Bell, dec'd.
JAMES BELL, }
ROBT. H. NICHOLSON, } Executors.
ALSO, twenty-three acres of land adjoining the above farm, on which there is a two story frame cottage in good order and nearly new, 4 acres of said land being creek bottom, and the one half of said land being under cultivation with a large number of choice fruit trees planted thereon.
For particulars and terms apply to R. H. NICHOLSON, at Adams' Express Office, Grant street, Pittsburgh.
jy11:1md

JOSEPH B. MILLIKEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,
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my22:1yd

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE, OF good color, paces finely under the saddle, trots in harness. Six years old. Inquire of
JNO. SCHUEFFER,
jy27-3t Diamond Alley.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

STRAY HORSE.
YESTERDAY MORNING A LIGHT Bay Horse, measuring eleven hand high was caught on Diamond street. The owner can have him by applying at 151 Fifth street, proving property and paying for advertising and this notice, otherwise he will be sold, according to law.
jy28-3t

RANKIN'S
SPICED SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY,
invaluable for
Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysintery, &c.
From its very agreeable taste it is especially applicable to children.
Prepared and sold only by
A. J. RANKIN & CO.,
jy24 Apothecaries, 63 Market street.

GERMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL
OF
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
NO. 597 PENN STREET.
We highly approve of the German Catholic High School recently established in this city, and we cordially recommend it to the patronage of all the Catholics of our Diocese.
† M. DOMENIC,
Bishop of Pittsburgh.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on TUESDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1863. The studies of the school are so arranged as to embrace a full and thorough course of Greek, Latin, English, German and Mathematics, including the branches usually attended to in connection with these respective departments. Students who are intended for commercial or profession al pursuits, are carefully instructed in Book-keeping, Mercantile Arithmetic, and such other branches as may fit them to be useful and intelligent in the discharge of the various duties of the store or counting-room, or of any profession. Our course of studies embraces also the subjects required in preparation for entering any of our Theological schools or Seminaries.
Parents wishing to secure for their sons a thorough instruction, are respectfully invited to apply to Prof. F. W. A. Riedel, A. M., No. 597 Penn street, as soon as convenient, and, if possible, BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.
Mr. Riedel will be at home daily from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M.
For further information, or for a prospectus containing full details, please call on or address
REV. JOSEPH M. HELMPRAECHT,
Rector of St. Philomena's Church, or
PROF. F. W. A. RIEDEL, A. M.,
P. O. Box 1240, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy2:2daw:tl

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER Dry Goods without regard to cost, consisting in part of Shawls, Silk Mantles, Circulars and Sacques, Lace Points, Sun Umbrellas, and Dress Goods of all kinds.
As I will vacate the front part of my store in ten days for improvements, I desire to reduce my stock. Entrance on Market Alley and Market street. Customers and the public are invited to call at
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 160 Market street,
jy25 between 5th st. and Diamond.

NEW GOODS,
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 27th INSTANT, A VERY LARGE STOCK of seasonable
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DOMESTICS,
We will also close out the balance of our stock of Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Sacques, Lace Points, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c., at reduced prices.
N. B. Another lot of those Linen Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, wagon covers, awnings, &c.
Please call and examine our stock.
C. HANSON LOVE,
74 and 76 MARKET STREET.
jy25

NEW STYLES
HOOP SKIRTS.
AT
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE,
55 Fifth Street.
jy25

CALL AND BUY YOUR
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND BALMORALS, AT
BORLAND'S,
jy25 98 Market street, 2d door from 5th

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
jy25 at 98 Market st.

RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND GAITERS, AT
BORLAND'S,
jy25 98 Market st.

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! CHEMICALL!
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.
ju3:dly,c

CHARLES MAGEE.....J. ROBNAN HICKS
HAGEE & HICKS,
Importers and dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings,
255 MARKET STREET,
North Side, PHILADELPHIA
jy4—x3-1y3

100 SUGAR CURED HAMS, choice brands, Swift, Evans & Co., cured for sale at No. 4 Diamond by
jy24 J. DUNLENY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH CLOAK & MANTILLA STORE,
No. 73 Market Street.
IS NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR any kind of Cloak or Mantilla, at the shortest notice. The proprietor of this establishment, from the large number of Cloaks and Mantillas purchased at the late sales in Philadelphia and New York, feels confident that he can offer to his customers and the public generally, a very large and beautiful assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, which he is selling at New York prices to close out, and shall continue to do so during the season. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and be satisfied that this is a rare opportunity to select from an entire new stock.
M. J. SPENCE.
jy28

Steamship Great Eastern,
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
Great Eastern,
WALTER PATON, Commander
WILL BE DISPATCHED
From Liverpool.....Wednesday, August 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From New York.....Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN, state room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$ 70
Excursion Tickets; out and back in the 1st & 2d Cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and Children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants
THIRD CABIN, intermediate state room, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$35
STEERAGE, with superior accommodations.$30
Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate.
All fare Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on Board.
For passage apply to
THOMAS RATTIGAN,
No 122 Monongahela House.
or to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
jy18:3t e2 At the Office, 25 Broadway.

ONE MILE FROM THE STATION AT Sewickleyville 50 acres of valuable land for sale, a well finished and conveniently arranged dwelling house of hall, 9 rooms and cellar, large barn, stone foundation, stable, carriage house, tool house, ice, coal dairy, two pull-houses, orchard of 400 choice trees, small fruits in abundance, vines, shrubbery, etc., grove of two acres, forest trees, 42 acres of meadow, fences all in good order. For price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy28 51 Market street.

CHEESE,
25 boxes prime choese just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jy28 corner of Market and First street.

OATS.
350 bush prime Oats in store and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
jy28 Corner Market and First sts.

THE SILVER LUTE,
A New Singing Book, for schools, academies, and juvenile classes; By Geo. F. Root. It contains 216 pieces of choice music, among which are the following:
Battle Cry of Freedom;
Stand Up for Uncle Sam;
Vacant Chair;
I Have no Mother Now;
Star Spangled Banner;
Wake, 'Tis Freedom's Call;
Nellie Lost and Found;
Cheer, Boys Cheers, &c., &c.
Price $4 00 a Dozen, or 38 cents each. Copies mailed on receipt of 40 cents.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—An election will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Pittsburgh on Tuesday, the 25th day of August next, at 12 o'clock m., to elect seven Directors of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co., to serve for the ensuing year.
SENECA HARBAUGH, WM. BIGHAM,
JOHN B. CANFIELD, JOHN SCOTT,
WM. MCCREERY, and others,
jy25-td Co-partners.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE FRIENDS OF BARGAINS in BOOTS and SHOES, assembled daily at
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
to ratify the schedule of exceedingly low prices of BOOTS and SHOES, which has been adopted for the
Closing Out of Spring Stock.
Don't fail to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you, for the following very good reasons: Whether you purchase or not you will receive polite attention. All goods are warranted in every particular. The privilege allowed of exchanging every article which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchasers.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
NO. 62 FIFTH STREET.
jy25

FILL YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC
ALBUMS.
5,000 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
(Only One Dollar a Dozen.)
OF
Prominent Men and Women.
ALSO,
COPIES OF FINE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
(Only One Dollar a Dozen, or Ten Cents each).
AT
Pittock's Stationary and News Depot,
Fifth street opposite the Post Office.
Photographic Albums of all Styles.
jy25

McCOLISTER & BAER,
108 Wood Street,
ARE SELLING OUT THEIR LARGE Stock of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
at the very lowest
Cash Figures.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
jy23 3taw

PURE SODA ASH AND POT AS
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
PURE SODA ASH AND POT ASH,
At Reduced Prices,
At Reduced Prices,
At Reduced Prices,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
jy27

HAY ELEVATORS, WITH ANTIFriction, or Common Blocks, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
ju4 No 147 Liberty street.