DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

☞ A MEETING OF THE COUNTY Committee (Democratic) will be held at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863. A time and place for holding the next County Convention to nominate a county ticket will be fixed upon. By order of

THOMAS FARLEY, Chairman.
JAMES M RIOHARD, Secretary.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

At the approaching Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania, it is of little consequence who may be the standard bearer of the opposition; their cause is lost beyond the power of any candidate to revive it. Like expiring men, however, the desperate condition of the usurping Jacobins, is inducing them to hope against hope; but instead of their steering their bark in the safest channel, they appear determined to dash her to splinters against the rocks.

It was the degeneracy of Republicanism into Abolitionism, that caused a popular revolution last year throughout the Union. Pennsylvania, which, in 1860, gave Mr. Lincoln over eighty thousand majority, last year wheeled into the Democratic column. Does any one believe that, if the Republican party had stood to its pledges, and prosecuted the war for the restoration of the Union, they would have been so unprecedentedly weakened in so short a time? The history of parties has no parallel for such a falling off from a new and victorious political organization. What was the cause of this popular reaction? The *suspicion* that the Radicals who were fast obtaining control of the Administration, intended to pervert the war from its original purpose, into one for the subjugation of the Southern people and the complete emancipation of their slaves. This, we say, the Democracy of Pennsylvania suspected twelve months ago, and beat their opponents upon that impression: but now that the people are told openly and plainly by the Abolitionists, that the war shall not cease so long as there is a slave to fight for, we should like to be informed what possible chance they have of carrying our next State election. To conclude that they can is to imagine that the quick perceptions of the public mind have been blunted, and have, by fanaticism, become insensible to their own condition, in view of giving freedom to the slave. We, therefore, look upon the peaceful election of an Administration candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the approaching election, as a simple impossibility; and the course of those who have control of the Abolition party is only weakening their cause every day.

The rapid strides of the Abolitionists from a war for the preservation of the Union to a crusade for emancipation, have, it appears, left Gov. Curtin and his eastern friends away in the rear. He and they are too conservative for the extreme Radicals, and his defeat for re-nomination has been determined on. As an evidence of his not being acceptable because of his want of fanaticism, may be seen by the course of the *Gazette*, the organ of intense Abolitionism in Western Pennsylvania. Yesterday that paper, in one of those Abolition tirades which have lately filled its editorial columns, calls the Governor weak and vascillating, unfitted for a crisis like the present, "which tries men's souls."

Well, all we desire is, that when Curtin is sacrificed to appease the Abolition spirit of his party, it will be honest enough to nominate, in his stead, some one who is the embodiment of their convictions. Let us have a square encounter next fall; let us, in opposition to our candidate and platform, have an Abolitionist of unmistakable standing, and a platform breathing war and conscriptions until slavery is forever destroyed in North America. Let them pledge the "last dollar and last man" in the free States in order to secure the sudden freedom of the slaves of the South, and then the canvas will be stripped of all ambiguity. Then we shall have the conservatives battling for a war for the Union and the rights of freemen against fanaticism, with its demand for a war for negro emancipation first, and his social and political equality afterwards. Let but the Radicals avow their real intentions and they will be scattered in October next and never heard of after.

Respect for Law.

The *Tribune* of Friday, says the New York *World*, quoted a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, demanded obedience to it, and denounced disrespect to it as disloyalty. The stern logic of events is fast driving conviction into the heads of even such obstinate fanatics as the *Tribune*. Pray, neighbor, why was not the Dred Scott decision just as much entitled to obedience and respect as the case you cite? Why did you denounce that as infamous and do all in your power to nullify it? If a solemn judgment of the Supreme Court is the law, why did you preach that it was not law and endeavor to circumvent it? How could you, without disloyalty, support for President a man pledged to disregard it, to contravene it? Don't you see that you have opened the door to human passion and bolted it against reason? Don't you see that you have preached a doctrine which, carried to its legitimate results, subjects the life and property of every man to the mercies of a political party.—Unless there is some tribunal above the man desires of the hour whose voice can stay the frenzies of the moment as the voice of the Saviour stilled the angry sea, we shall be like those in the boat, crying "Save us or we perish." Don't you know that Mr. Lincoln had only to say, after his election, that he would obey the law as he found it, and there would have been no secession? Don't you know that if, instead of a proclamation for seventy-five thousand men, he had proclaimed that he recognized the judgments of the Supreme Court as his law of action there would have been no war? Perhaps you don't know yet these truths; but is not the suspicion of their existence beginning to steal over you?

Washington Correspondence.

The Secret Mission of Vice President Stephens—His Arrival at Richmond followed by the Sending of a Bearer of Dispatches to Slidell—Propositions made by Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon and Spain—The Southern Confederacy Places itself Under the Protectorate of France.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1863.

Since the return of Vice President Stephens to Richmond, several facts have been brought to light calculated to make people think that his mission was not simply confined to the topics contained in Jeff. Davis's instructions, but had a far more important object in view.

A gentleman connected with the State Department tells me to-day, that independent of his public and ostensible mission, Mr. Stephens had been intrusted by the President of the Conferacy with a secret one—that the first was only a cloak to conceal the second, and that revelations of the greatest importance were at the bottom of the diplomatic transactions intrusted to his care.

This, it appears, has been discovered since the return of Mr. Stephens to Richmond, where his arrival was immediately followed by a Cabinet Council, and by the sending of a bearer of a dispatches to London and Paris by Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

This bearer of dispatches carries with him, I am told, a proposition of alliance to Louis Napoleon, in which the Confederate Government proposes to the Emperor of the French, to acknowledge forever the right of France to a protectorate upon Mexico and upon the Republic of Central America, and the offer of free trade with the South for a term of twenty-five years.

At the same time, Jeff. Davis, in compliance with the well-known spirit of antagonism existing in Europe on the question of slavery, proposes to modify that institution in a manner consistent with the requirements of civilization and humanity.

In exchange, the President of the Confederate Government demands the recognition of the South and the raising of the blockade; and should this measure cause a war between the Northern States and France, all that the Confederate Government requires in such a case is the co operation of her navy. Neither a man nor a musket is needed from Europe, but simply vessels of war and a few iron clad ships.

Mr. Slidell, to whom these communications have been transmitted, is authorized to offer the same inducements to every nation that may feel inclined to comply with the wishes of the South, and particularly to Spain, to which the possession of Cuba and the Southern part of San Domingo would be guaranteed forever should she decide to lend her assistance to the permanent foundation of the Southern Confederacy.

I am also told that Mr. Slidell is invited to take advice of Louis Napoleon in everything belonging to the institutions to be hereafter framed by the Southern Confederacy, to solicit his opinion as regards the best means to be employed for the foundation south of Mason and Dixon's line of a strong consolidated government, and even to promise him a protectorate upon Texas should he deem the independence of that State necessary to his designs upon Mexico.

In fact, the proposition of Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon is that of an offensive and defensive alliance, attended with as large concessions as a Government can make to another without losing its freedom of action or dignity of character.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 26th, '63.

Certificate Checks on the Treasury.

Hereafter all certificate checks on the Treasury of the United States, covering amounts of $5,000, are to be paid in cash at the office of the Treasurer. Certificate checks of $10,000 are to be paid 50 per cent in cash, and 50 per cent in 6 per cent certificates of indebtedness.

Gen. Burnside's Response to Writs of Habeas Corpus.

General Burnside has issued a general order commanding officers in the Department of Ohio in case of a writ of habeas corpus issued from State Courts, for persons in the official military custody, either as spies, deserters, or parties tried before a military court, to make a respectful return of said writ, setting forth, first, that the respondent is a military officer, daly commissioned; second, the reason for which the person demanded is held in custody; third, that the production of said person would be in violation of orders from superior authority; fourth, that said person is now held under the authority of the United States for said reasons, without intending any disrespect to the honorable judge issuing the writ.

Relieved from Duty.

Capt. Jas. M. Cutts of the 11th Infantry who disgraced himself by spying through the keyhole of a lady's room at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, has been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of Ohio, by command of Gen. Burnside. Major Henry L. Burnett, 21 Ohio Cavalry, has been appointed Judge Advocate in place of Cutts.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1863.

Veteran Troops.

WAR DEP'T, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE, Washington, July 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 216.—1. All able-bodied men, betwen the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, have been honorably discharged, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old, and, when mustered into the United States service, will be entitled to all the benefits provided by General Orders No. 191 for recruiting "veteran volunteers."

A regiment, battalion, or company shall bear the title "veteran" only in case one-half its members, at the time of muster into the United States service, are "veteran volunteers."

2. The benefit providad by General Orders 191, for "veteran volunteers," will be extended to men who re-enlist prior to the promulgation of that order, provided they have fulfilled the conditions therein set forth. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A man who enlists in the veteran corps must show that he was honorably discharged, and has served not less than nine months, when he will be entitled to four hundred and two (402) dollars bounty from the Government, and one hundred and fifty (150) dollars from the State, according to orders.

A veteran volunteer cannot be enlisted in any new organization and obtain the four hundred and two (402) dollars Government bounty. The veteran corps is to be composed entirely of men who have served not less than nine months, and have been honorably discharged from the service.

The Courts and the Conscription.

"It is said that somebody in New York, that charming home of order and brotherly love, proposes to act upon Mr. James T. Brady's patriotic hint of the desirability of testing the constitutionality of the Conscription law—there are some sesquipedalian words in the above, but they are Mr. Brady's, not ours. *No court of law, at a time like this, ought to permit such a question to be raised. No loyal and law-maintaining judge can sanction it.*"

In this manner spoke the Philadelphia *Press*, on Saturday last. It is almost impossible to imagine a more infamous sentiment than is contained in the concluding portion of the paragraph we have quoted. If it were not that we believed it was uttered "by authority," and simply echoed the wishes of the central despotism at Washington, we would attach no more importance to it than is ordinarily given to the fatuous ravings of Abolitionism:—Emanating from the source it does, however, it is well calculated to occasion the deepest alarm and consternation in the public mind. If the character of the cases to be presented to the courts is to be determined by a corrupt Administration or any of its satellites, the people will be utterly powerless, and every legal means of redress for wrongs and grievances will be destroyed. The attempted censorship of the press in a free country is enough to rouse the sleeping indignation of the masses, and call upon its misguided authors a just and righteous retribution.—But the application of such a principle to the courts, which would render them the mere tools of a designing and dictatorial Executive, will never be submitted to by a nation conscious of its rights and jealous of its liberties. Its inevitable results, would be the perversion of all justice, the subversion of all laws, and the destruction of all order. Does "the marble heart" at Washington seek such a consummation? Are the courts of the land to be made the shops in which clanking chains are to be forged for the limbs of a suffering people? Is the President of the United States, faithless to his oath of office and cruelly false to the interests of his countrymen, willing to assume this fearful responsibility, and sit,

"Grave as Libanus, slumbering o'er the laws,
Whilst gold and party seal decide the cause!"

If the doctrine of a censorship of the courts is to be enforced, we had better know it at once. The Democratic and conservative masses have already borne much from "the insolence of office."—They have witnessed the grossest outrages upon personal liberty and private rights, by the deluded fanatics now controlling the Government. They have seen the Union broken and the Constitution assaulted by the wretched partisans who have madly sacrificed the hopes of millions of white freemen upon the altar of negro equality. But not until this fatal hour have they ever been told that a court of law must not permit a question to arise involving the constitutionality of an odious enactment, and that a judge who, in the solemn discharge of his duty, hears such a question, is disloyal!

No man can see the ultimate tendency of such teachings. The revolutionary and treasonable doctrines of the Abolitionists, have already excited a spirit of lawlessness and contempt for authority, that found vent in pillage, arson and murder. The true friends of law and order viewed with horror the wreck and ruin which threatened to engulph civil society, and struggled with all their energies to avert the fearful evils which gathered thick and portentous around them. The great criminals, who, by their precepts and example disjointed the frame work of our social system, were properly denounced and held up to public scorn and reprobation. But "the eternal law that where guilt is, sorrow shall answer it," [illegible] led them to a sense of duty. A greater crime than any that stains their blackened record is now sought to be perpetrated.—The inviolability of the courts is openly assailed. Appeals to these sacred tribunals are denounced as disloyalty. The judge who dares to listen to the voice of justice finds his patriotism questioned and his devotion to his country denied. He must first meekly ask permission of the imbecile faction at Washington to hear a cause, and if that be refused, he must turn the case out of court, and coolly inform the petitioners for redress that their despotic masters forbid the trial. If it be "disloyal" to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act in a proper and legal manner, through the avenue of the courts, it is equally so to attempt to bring any law before the judiciary that the party in power, in their wickedness and disregard of right, may choose to fasten upon an unwilling nation. The courts are the great conservative element in our Government. They have ever been viewed as the constitutional protector of the liberties of the people. Instead of seeking to weaken their influence, every true patriot should endeavor to throw around them the broad and ample shield of public confidence.—While they are acknowledged as one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, they must be considered supreme in the enunciation of law and sacred in the assertion of their authority. Proudly looked upon as the guardian of the people's rights, every effort to destroy their power or assail their decisions will be resisted by the masses to the last extremity. Unawed by the clamors of reckless demagogues, and unseduced by the blandishments of power, a fearless and independent judiciary, which has always been the glory of our once free and happy country, will continue to perform its acknowledged constitutional functions, and enunciate the great principles of government upon which our national fabric was founded.—Justice and right may for a time be crushed and buried beneath the weight of wrong and oppression; but, like the fabled Arethusa, they will work a passage of their own, silent but certain, through all the mass of error piled upon them, until their limpid streams once more appear in view, and bless the lips that touch their clear and sparkling waters.

The mere personal interest which individuals may have in the decision of the courts in reference to the Conscription bill, great and overshadowing though that be, is lost in the magnitude of the danger involved in the attempt to deter those tribunals from hearing the question. *The subject will be heard, and whatever the decision may be, it must and shall be respected.* Unless such be the case, justice is a mockery and law a miserable delusion. We warn these bad men in season. If they succeed in breaking the power of the courts, they must not hope that the people will long cherish a reverence for the laws. One will follow the other, as surely as harvest follows seed-time. As they sow, so shall they reap. Let the Jacobins be warned in time! The smouldering volcano may yet burst forth, and from its burning throat pour forth the red lava and the devastating flames. If they are without shelter in that hour of peril, it will be because they blindly refused to listen to reason and patriotism, and, by their criminal assaults upon the judiciary of their country, destroyed the only remaining hope of preserving law and order.—*Phil. Age.*

IT IS announced that the "Life of Caesar," by Napoleon III., is in the printer's hands; that the first and second volumes will speedily appear together; and that the third will be published some time later. It will be illustrated with maps, plans of battles, portraits, numisatical engravings, and sketches of scenery and buildings. Napoleon has been over six years engaged upon it.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Speech of Vice-President Stephens.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

Vice-President Stephens, who is on his way to the South, stopped at Charlotte, N. C., Friday night, and was serenaded by a large concourse of citizens. In reply he made them a speech about an hour in length. He commenced by alluding to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by General Lee's army; and that it had whipped the enemy on their own soil and obtained vast supplies for our own men, and was now ready to again meet the enemy on a new field. Whatever might be the movements and objects of General Lee, he had entire confidence in his ability to accomplish what he undertook, for in ability and intellect he was a head and shoulders above any man in the Yankee army. He commended General Lee for keeping his own secrets, and told the people not to be discouraged because they did not hear from Lee over his own signature. He would come out all right in the end.

Mr. Stephens next spoke of the surrender of Vicksburg, and said that it was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; that the loss of Vicksburg was not as severe a blow as the loss of Fort Pillow, Island No. 10, or New Orleans. The confederacy had survived the loss of those points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other places. Suppose, said he, we were to lose Mobile, Charleston, and Richmond, it would not affect the *heart* of the confederacy. We could and would survive such losses, and finally secure our independence. He was not at all discouraged at the prospect; he never had the "blues" himself, and had no respect or sympathy for "croakers."—The enemy has already appropriated twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and, after two years' war, has utterly failed, and if the war continued two years longer they would fail to accomplish our subjugation. So far they had not broken the shell of the confederacy.

In the Revolutionary war the British at one time had possession of North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States; they took Philadelphia and dispersed Congress, and for a long time held almost complete sway in the colonies—yet they did not conquer our forefathers. In the war of 1812 the British captured the capital of the nation, Washington City, and burnt it, yet they did not conquer us; and if we are true to ourselves now, true to our birth rights, the Yankee nation will utterly fail to subjugate us. Subjugation would be utter ruin and eternal death to the Southern people, and all that they hold most dear. He exhorted the people to give to government a cordial support, to frown down all croakers and grumblers, and to remain united and fight to the bitter end for liberty and independence. As for reconstruction, said Mr. Stephens, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North.—Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom. In regard to foreign intervention, Mr. Stephens advised his hearers to build no hopes on that yet awhile. He did not believe that the leading foreign powers ever intended that the North and South should be again united—they preferred that the separation should be permanent—but they considered both sides too strong now, and did not deem it good policy on their part to interfere and put an end to the war. Foreign nations see that the result of the war will be to establish a despotism at the North, and are therefore waiting to allow it to consume a little longer.

The whole tone of Mr. Stephens's speech was very encouraging, and showed not the slightest sign of despondency.—He concluded by expressing entire confidence in the ability of the confederacy to maintain our cause and achieve independence.

THE *Tribune* wonders that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has not opened its batteries against slavery.—The calibre of intellect which sways the Roman Catholic Church is not exactly that of the *Tribune*. What that church has done for freedom throughout the world—more perhaps than any other power—has been done by acting on the slaveholder, not against him. England rose from serfdom principally through the exertions of the Roman priesthood. In the hour of remorse, at the bed of death, the priest suggested to the softened heart that to do good was the best sin offering to God; that freedom to those in chains would be more acceptable than groans and prayers. By the silent influence of the church the serf was redeemed from his bondage and endowed with the rights of a man. If the church had abused slaveholders and denied its rites, there would simply have resulted fewer Christians and more serfs. *N. Y. World.*

DIED!

On Monday evening, the 27th inst., at half-past 9 o'clock, Mr. ALEX. GUFFEY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at Guffey's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

KILLS FLIES INSTANTLY,

without danger to anything else. For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
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☞ Burnett's Preparations still selling at 50 cents and articles such as Boerhave's Bitters at something like half their former prices.
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LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

Reasons why it is better than dry Polish:
1. It is already mixed.
2. It has no smell whatever.
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4. It stands the most intense heat.
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For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
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Passage from England & Ireland $25 00.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS BATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 122 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by 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.
fe11

CUNARD LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool.

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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, $25; 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. BATTIGAN, Agt.
No 122 Monongahela House, Water St.,
jn24:1yd

TELEGRAPHIC

Movements of Lee's Army.

SOLDIER TRAIN FIRED INTO.

A British Built Rebel Steamer Captured.

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

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Information received to-day shows that Lee's army, under Longstreet, Hill and Ewell, passed through Chester Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now at and south of Culpepper. Buford's cavalry opposed them, but had to fall back, but hang on their rear, capturing prisoners and cattle.

It was generally thought that Lee was making all possible speed to Richmond, but Buford thinks the rebels intend making a stand on the south side of the Rapidan. Rebel prisoners say our cavalry has done more to defeat Lee's plans than any other arm; also that a great deal of despondency prevails in the South and in the army, in consequence of the recent defeats and failure of Lee's plans, while the defection of Joe Johnston and his refusal to obey the orders of Jeff. Davis, will necessitate the destruction of the army of the southwest.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Herald's Washington special says: Yesterday a train from Warranton to Alexandria, conveying about three hundred troops, was fired into by guerrillas when within two miles of Manassas. No damage was done. The troops scoured the woods in the vicinity, but were unable to find the enemy. Proceeding a short distance further, the train was again fired into without injury, and the soldiers were again unable to corner the perpetrators, and the train proceeded without further interruption.

It is reported here to-day that some forty of Moseby's guerrillas were captured last night, but on inquiry, the story proves to be unfounded. One scouting party captured six and another a single guerrilla, which appears to be all that has been done in that line for the past forty-eight hours.

The Times has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 25, 6 P. M.—The position of the rebel army is as follows:—On Friday morning at 6 o'clock the advance of Hill's and Longstreet's corps reached Culpepper. The columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time. Of this retrograde movement there can be no question.

Ewell's corps, it is understood here, still occupy the Shenandoah Valley, where it is guarding fords on the Shenandoah, and in the rear of the rebel army. This fact is supposed to explain the recent alarm about alleged movements, indicating that Lee was not retreating, and was preparing to return to Maryland.

The Times' special says:—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a certificate of exemption for those who have been drafted, and have furnished a substitute under the conscription act, being expressly required by law to be issued by a board of enrollment, is exempt from stamp duty. Any certificate which may be issued by a magistrate in connection with the proceedings under the conscription act is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

Surgeon General Hammond is making arrangements to secure the aid of a corps of volunteer surgeons to meet the exigencies of the battlefield.

Gen. S. A. Meredith has been ordered to Fortress Monroe to relieve Lieut. Col. Ludlow, present agent for the exchange of prisoners. Col. Ludlow has been ordered to report to Adjutant General Thomas.

NEW YORK, July 28—The rebel steamer Merrimac, built by the British for the rebels last year, arrived here, captured by the gunboat Iraquois, while running the blockade at Wilmington. She is a five hundred tons, iron vessel, loaded with cotton.

The schooner Mason, from Port Royal, reports having passed aft of Charleston on the 26th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces are still battering Fort Wagner.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Gen. John Morgan, Col. Cluke, and about thirty other rebel officers, arrived here last night, and were taken to the city prison.

☞ 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 Irishmen 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.
jn16:tf

NEW DISCOVERY

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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. 39 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, } Executors.
ROBT. H. NICHOLSON, }
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

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JAS. P. FLEMING,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs and Perfumery.

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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
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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 Cheer, &c., &c.
Price $4 00 a Dozen, or 38 cents each. Copies mailed on receipt of 40 cents.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
jy25 81 Wood street.

CHEESE,

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Roofing Materials at Auction,

THIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 29th, at 10 o'clock at No. 3 St. Clair street will be sold without any reserve, 3,000 feet felt roofing, 5 bbls gutts pen ha cement; also the Right for using Jones & Uvolle's cement for Allegheny County.
jy29 T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

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.

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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 the respective departments. Students who are intended for commercial or professional 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. 507 Penn street, as soon as convenient, and, if possible, BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Reidel 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.,
jy25:dawtd P. O. Box 1240, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAY HORSE.

YESTERDAY MORNING A LIGHT Bay Horse, measuring eleven hands high was caught on Diamond street. The owner can have him by applying at 154 Fifth street, proving property and paying for all charges. Otherwise he will be sold, according to law.
jy28-3t

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. 66 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 Sun Umbrellas, &c., at reduced prices.
N. B. Another lot of heavy linen canvas for steamboat decks, 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

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

TORRENCE & McGARR,

APOTHECARIES.

Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

DRUGS!
DRUGS!
DRUGS!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!
CHEMICALS! CHEMICALS!
DYES!
DYES!
DYES!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
PAINTS! PAINTS! PAINTS!
OILS!
OILS!
OILS!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!
SPICES! SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!

Soda, Cream Tartar, Eng. Mustard, &c.

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

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

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

J. D. HANCOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND U. S. COMMISSIONER,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST.,
jy27 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES MAGEE..... J. ROBMAN HICKS

MAGEE & HICKS,

Importers and dealers in

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings,

255 *MARKET STREET,*

North Side, PHILADELPHIA.
jy4—no2-1yd

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 ALVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, July 16th, 1863.

THE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON Mining Company has declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Monday, 3d August.
THOMAS M. LOWE, Treasurer.
jy29 5t

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.....$50
STEERAGE, with superior accomodations..$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,
jy28:e2 At the Office, 26 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, a large barn, stone foundation, stable, carriage house, tool house, fine cool dairy, two springs, well of water, chicken house and other buildings, 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 term, apply to
C. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy28 51 Market 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.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, WM. BIGHAM,
JOHN B. CANFIELD, JOHN SCOTT,
jy25-td WM MCCREERY, and others,
Co porators.

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

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 88 Market st.

RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND GAITERS, AT
BORLAND'S,
jy25 98 Market st.

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