DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Eighteen months ago, when the French Emperor made a descent upon unfortunate Mexico, under the flimsy pretext of compelling her to settle a paltry debt, everyone knew and said that the invasion was intended to subjugate the Mexican people. This conviction was so powerful and prevalent among our countrymen, that our government was compelled to give it expression, in an official form. Therefore, on the third of March, 1862, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, addressed to our several legations abroad, a circular letter, which we republished in yesterday's *Post*) which opens in this way:

Sir: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French and British forces against Mexico is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign Prince.

The letter from which we copy this paragraph, was written on the third of March, seventeen months ago; and it but expressed, as we have stated, the universal opinion of the American people—that the French usurper intended to establish a monarchy upon the bleeding ruins of our sister Republic. Nay, more, every one who knows anything of the policy and craft of the overreaching Frenchman, knew very well that if once firmly fixed in Mexico, his ambition would not be satisfied with that unfortunate country's usurpation. He would look out for new conquests, and would not stop short of the acquisition of Central America. This view of the question is, however, foreign from our present purpose.

Our Government, according to the letter to which we have alluded, knew, seventeen months ago, all about the design of the wily and stealthy Emperor, and what did it do to prevent his encroachments? During all that time it has looked on, seeing not only the progress of the French invasion, but the expressions of Napoleon in favor of the Southern rebellion; until, at this moment, we hear of an alliance between him and Davis' government. Why is this humiliation submitted to by our Administration? Is all its care and attention bestowed upon useless schemes of negro emancipation, while the liberties of ourselves are threatened by a Despot?—Alas for the degeneracy of our Administration; our fathers' minds are dead, and we are governed by paltry pigmies.—How different it is since the days of Jackson, when that intrepid man scared the French Government into the payment of a few francs. Look at us now; the Frenchmen firmly seated upon the dead body of a neighboring Republic, and openly threatening the disruption of our own. "He bestrides the narrow world like a Collossus," because the spirit of Jackson no more animates our rulers. Were that great man now alive, and were his great party in power, we would not see and feel this humiliation and disgrace; but like the first Brutus, he would have "brooked the eternal devil," sooner than see a foreign usurper imposing a monarchy upon a neighboring Republic. But times have changed; we have no Jacksons now; their places are filled by small demagogues. The eagles, "towering in their pride of place," were, by mousing owls, hawked at and killed. The consideration of the present safety and future glory of this vast country, are forgotten in petty schemes of negro emancipation and equality. A foreign usurper is landed almost upon our coast; his legions have prostrated the people of a neighboring country, and is in alliance with traitors to our Government, and yet our Administration, instead of sounding the alarm, stands in terror, and petrified with fear.

The Conscription.

Last week was a busy time at the Provost Marshal's office, in this city. The number applying for exemption was unexpectedly large, and the diseased and other, wise incapacitated for military service, together with those who "forked over" $300, rendered it pretty certain that, of the three thousand and upwards drafted in Lancaster county, not one thousand, if that many, will trouble Uncle Sam for a new suit of clothes and the privilege of carrying a musket to the tented field. If the same state of things exist in other counties, we very much question whether twenty thousand men will be added to the army from the entire State.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Freedom of the Press—The Voice of Former Days.

Francis P. Blair, the father of the present Post Master General, spoke as follows in a powerful editorial article in the Washington *Globe*, when he was its editor, in the days of Jackson's administration.—Hear him:

"Under no possible emergency, not even in civil insurrection, or amid the throes of civil war, can this government justify official interference with the freedom of speech, or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power."

Death of a Maryland Confederate

Captain William R. Bissell, of the Eighth Virginia (Confederate) regiment, was among the wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. After the battle he was placed in the hospital camp at that place, and although he received prompt attention his wounds proved fatal on the 17th inst. The deceased was formerly a citizen of Bellair, Harford county, Md., where his family still resides. He was in the 53d year of his age.

For the Morning Post.

ABSOLUTE POWER.

NUMBER XXIII.

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

SIR: I have shown already that, in your late letters concerning the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, you have plainly assumed an irresponsible and discretionary power over the liberties of the people, and assert that the constitution gives you this power as the military head of the nation: and thus you make the military the supreme power in times of rebellion or invasion. You have also practically asserted this doctrine by your hundreds of military arrests of citizens not belonging to the army, and by confining them in forts and refusing them any civil hearing or trial according to the due course of law. You have asserted it also by your proclamation of emancipation, by which you undertake as commander-in-chief to abrogate the civil institutions of the rebels.

Such a principle was never heard of before, though there was occasion for it while the constitution was yet fresh, and nearly all its authors still alive. Shay's rebellion, the whisky insurrection, the rebellion of the Connecticut settlers in Pennsylvania, and the rebellion of that State itself in the Rittenhouse affair; all these furnished occasion for the principle, but nobody thought that it existed. In all the troubles of the reigns of the Stuarts in England and Scotland, no one thought of it, though every possible effort was made to increase the power of the king by the interpretation of his prerogatives. And how easy could Philip II have set aside all the arguments of William of Orange, founded on the constitution and customs of the country, if he could have discovered this *military principle* that overrides them all. It is reserved for what has been supposed to be the freest constitution in the world's history to bring it to light at this day, as one of its heretofore sacred mysteries and undeveloped germs.

Forgive me, Sir, if I characterize your principle by the appropriate English words. *It is tyranny, it is despotism.*—Forgive our language for having such names for such principles. No calm observer can avoid seeing that history will use these words freely when peace and order allow it to look quietly back at the events which you are now directing. *Beware in time.* A Scottish historian, Aikman, in giving a history of the persecutions in his country, says: "Tyranny is never stationary until it either level all resistance and degrade a nation into one quiescent mass of torpid subjection, or rouse the people to a pitch of determined, enthusiastic, resistless exertion, which drives their oppressors from the land."

But you are entitled to the doctrine, if it be true, whether you have assigned the proper reason for it or not. Your Attorney General has announced another theory, that would justify all your acts against the charge of usurpation, by resting your power on your official oath to "protect" the Constitution, and on your official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and by assuming that *the whole mode and every mode* of performing those duties is left to your discretion, because no mode is expressly defined; and that, in the exercise of this discretion, you may disregard any and every other part of the Constitution and laws. He, therefore, rests the justification of your acts on your *civil*, and not on your *military* power.

This doctrine is as novel and original, and therefore as suspicious, as your own. It was never heard of before. That the Executive may *disregard the Constitution in protecting it, and set aside laws in taking care of their faithful execution*, is simply absurd. The Executive duty, of taking care that the laws be obeyed, is common in our State constitutions; it is a function of all supreme executive power—and yet it has never before received such an interpretation. It is, in fact, as the Attorney General reads it, a grant of absolute power. According to him, the Executive must at all times and in all cases, and not merely in rebellion and invasion, see that the laws are executed, and it is merely by grace or inability that he does not interfere everywhere. We should gain but little security by confining this power to times of rebellion, for *arbitrary rulers can easily stir up rebellions, and thus create their own power.* The Stuarts kings were continually exciting rebellions by their arbitrary conduct, and continually striving for such a power as this; but they were always foiled; and we have always thought that the liberty obtained or confirmed by those struggles was part of our undoubted inheritance. But I fear we must have another struggle for it.

If the Executive has the power contended for by the Attorney General, he may hang all traitors, pirates and murderers without the aid of a court or jury, and even against their decision, because the law assigns death as the penalty of such crimes, and requires him to see to its execution without saying how he shall do it. Nay, more than that; he may hang or at least imprison and exile at pleasure, all who encourage such people by writing or speaking against such a stretch of power. Any one can multiply these illustrations without trouble, when he is fully possessed of the doctrine. It is hard to see why such illustrations did not start up before the mind of the Attorney General when he was studying the subject. You can easily see that his doctrine would give you despotic power, by allowing you to act when and how you please in the execution of what you may consider law.—And if his discovery be true, he may rejoice as Phillip 2d did, and say, "Thank God, this Kingdom is one of the most absolute."

Sir, you are bringing back the old struggle raised by Charles 1st, between himself and the people of England, two and a half centuries ago, for and against arbitrary principles of government. Then, as now, there was a *Court Party* that advocated with persecuting earnestness, the largest and most lawless discretion of the sovereign in the administration of the government; and then, as now, there was a *Country Party*, standing up against the manifold dangers that surrounded them, and advocating the right of the country to be *governed according to law and not otherwise.* Then Charles 1st called the opposition party VIPERS, as you or one of your cabinet, the other day, called the present opposition party COPPERHEADS. We can very well bear to be treated now as *the High Court Party* then treated those who were contending for the free constitution of their country. Then, as now, our attorney general and others of the court party, and even judges of that party maintained the absolute power of the supreme executive—"that this power was invested in the person of the King; that he can do no wrong, because he alone is the judge of what is proper to be done by him; he may convict one or many to prison, with or without cause shown, and for such time as he pleases: we must trust the king without questioning his power or his wisdom; the law is servant of the king; it is not proper to say that the law is king, but that the king is the law: the king may dispense with all laws that interfere with his pleasure or discretion; he has a right to defend his people and every act of parliament that interferes with this right is void; he cannot be prevented from governing his subjects, their property and even their money." And then, as now, there were brave men of *the country party* who spoke out their mind bravely, and many of them suffered from it by pains, imprisonment, stripes, pillory, branding and maiming. Seventy of such prisoners were discharged shortly after the meeting of a new parliament, and many of them were elected members of it. No rank or position was safe before such a doctrine. Sir Edward Coke called it a *new doctrine* then, and said—"it is like the little god Terminus, it yields to none; nay, the judges themselves, when they should sit on the bench, must be *walking towards the Tower.*" Very respectfully, yours,

MORRIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Government Property at Acquia Creek Landing.

Arrivals to-day from Acquia Creek landing represent the Government building at that point as being entirely destroyed by the rebels. The wharves, which are still unirjured, are protected by a gunboat lying in the Potomac.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL CIRCULARS.

The Provost Marshal General issues the following circulars to-day.

CONCERNING DESERTERS.

WAR DEP'T P. M. G. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 58.

Hereafter, Provost Marshals will forward to this office, on the first day of every month, through the headquarters of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals of their respective States, a list of the deserters reported to them from this office who are found, upon examination, to have died or to have been discharged from the service of the United States since the date they were reported to have deserted. This list will give the date and place of death, authenticity and place of discharge.

JAMES. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEP'T. P. M. G. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON. D. C. July 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 59.

Whenever any drafted man shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled, that he was improperly enrolled, having been, when enrolled, an alien, a non resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service of the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the Enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

NATIONAL BANKING.

Certificates to commence banking operations have been issued to the following: Second National Bank of Akron, capital $100,000: First National Bank of Kendallville, Ind., capital $58,000.

An Arrival from New Orleans Direct—First for two Years—Steamer Imperial.

The 29th day of July, 1863, forms an epoch in the history of the commerce of St. Louis, to which our citizens will refer in after times as the dawn of better prospects, and the harbinger of glad tidings.

On the day named, the steamer Imperial, Capt. Henry Symms, Clerk J. R. Powell, arrived at our Levee direct from New Orleans, the first incident of that sort in two years, or since the establishment of the blockade in the Mississippi river by the Confederate Government.

The steamer arrived at the New Orleans wharf boat, foot of Market street, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and was welcomed by a salvo of thirty-five guns, fired in honor of the event.

The occasion was productive of very considerable excitement on the landing. The sight of the steamer was ocular demonstration of the fact that there was free and unobstructed navigation of the great river from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Balize, and innumerable glad shouts were sent up by the thousands assembled on the landing to witness the novel scene.

The artillery was stationed at the foot of Chestnut, and being a little late in getting into position, the boat passed on up the landing. The firing commenced in good time, however, and was the signal for a general rush to the levee from all parts of the city. The crowd continued to increase until the Imperial backed down to her place below the wharf-boat at the foot of Market street. When she landed the people rushed aboard by hundreds, in a state of decided excitement, until the boat's cabin and decks were crowded with spectators.

There were some rivalry as to who should be the first person aboard, and the enterprise was attended by risk of a plunge into the Father of Waters. An unknown hack-driver attained the distinguished honor of accomplishing the feat by a leap of something less than twenty feet from the wharf-boat to the forecastle of the steamer. The artillery kept up its firing at regular intervals until the boat was safely moored and the pilots had vacated their stations.

The Imperial had a "big thing" on the day of her first arrival at this port—the finest steamboat on the western waters, but this "thing" was bigger.

It is difficult to realize the fact that a steamboat has arrived from New Orleans, but there she is, subject to inspection.—Of the salute fired in honor of the occasion, we may say that the artillery was furnished by the Government authorities, and the powder burnt was the result of the individual enterprise of Captain Bofinger, Stillwell, Powell & Co., and other owners of the boat.

The Imperial did not come up without freight. There was one shipment made at the port of New Orleans for St. Louis—a consignment of twenty five boxes of lemons to Mr. E. R. Powell, the clerk of boat. This is a historical fact, and will so be regarded. Captain Powell had several opportunities to dispose of his stock of lemons on the way, but he refused all such tempting offers, and brought them through to St. Louis without breaking a package.

Navigation in the Lower Mississippi is open, and it is to be hoped that a long time will not elapse before we shall be enabled to chronicle the daily arrival of steamboats from the sunny South, heavily laden, as of yore, with staples from the land of cotton.—*St, Louis Republican.*

Where, Oh Where?

The Father of Waters is in a sad way. It is running down, until instead of a river it is but a creek, with fair prospect of being but a rill. The steamboats pay no attention to channels—"slush" their bottoms and go it over dry land. To say that the river is low does not half express matters, and unless housekeepers will take pains to empty slops into it, there will, in a short time be grass growing where erst the finny tribe did play. Birds have been prohibited from drinking water from the river two weeks since, and we hear that it is intended to grease the fish that the moisture they now absorb may be saved for navigation. Passengers on boats are not allowed to wash their hands and faces, under the penalty of being stuck on a sand bar!—*La Crosse Democrat.*

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Situation at Charleston—From Gen. Lee's Army—Position of Gen Johnston's Forces.

The following interesting extracts are from the latest Richmond papers:

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 23.]

The news from Charleston continues to be more than satisfactory. The operations of the enemy against that important city commenced when the heart of the country was depressed by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburg and the check at Gettysburg. In that unlucky moment, many, who ought to have known better and felt differently, were heard to declare that the loss of Charleston was an inevitable event. On what reasonable ground such an opinion was entertained we could never learn. The assumption that Morris Island commanded Sumter was an assumption not justified by anything in fact. The nearest point of the island to the fort is fourteen hundred yards distant.—Where, in the history of sieges, do we read of a well-constructed fortress reduced at that distance? Parallels are brought within pistol shot of walls, and fleets are compelled to come within six hundred yards before their fire is effective against good forts.

Even if Sumter should be broken to fragments, why is it thus swiftly believed that "Charleston is doomed?" That event might eventually close the port and put an end to smuggling; but until the white feather appears among the plumage of Charleston it cannot surrender to siege guns. If the place should be circumvallated, invested by sea and land, and could not be relieved, famine would in time cause it to surrender. But such a condition of things there is impossible, while the armies of the Confederacy remain to hold the fields.

Happily we are not at present called to consider such contingencies. The enemy have not secured Morris Island. The ground is said to be such as to render the excavation of trenches impracticable, being simply sand above water. Hence, the strenuous efforts to take Wagner by assault. The grand assault has proved a disastrous and sanguinary failure. We know now, on official authority, that the Federal loss in that affair, killed and wounded, surpassed two thousand. The reader will have already devoured the cheering dispatch of Gen. Beauregard.—While that officer controls the defense of Charleston, it is difficult to believe it truly imperiled. He is able, he is resolute, he is fortunate. The heart of the South trusts him. While he lives and Richmond stands Charleston will stand.

The Army of Northern Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 27th, says:

"The train from Gordonsville last evening brought intelligence to the effect that the whole of General Lee's army was now on this side of the Blue Ridge, and that the main body was already at and about Culpepper Court House. On Friday last a cavalry skirmish occurred near Culpepper, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy, the capture of a number of his men, and the loss in killed and wounded of some four or five on either side.—This skirmish is said to have had the effect of diverting one of our trains, which was coming up on the way to Culpepper, into another road. Meade's army was pressing us very closely, and frequent skirmishes of this kind were the result.—About two hundred prisoners, all cavalry, arrived last evening from Culpepper, taken in several of these engagements.

Gen. Lee's Army.

The Montgomery, Alabama, *Advertiser* says:

Lincoln has already profited largely by the failure of Lee's army to take permanent hold on his dominions by taking advantage of the general alarm to recruit and consolidate his forces, and by the quietus given for the present to the peace party which was just beginning to develop itself into a power which he had cause to fear. All this is now dashed to the winds, and, what is worse, we have lost Vicksburg, which it does seem might have been saved by the obvious policy of retaining enough of Lee's army in Virginia to hold a defensive position, and reinforce Johnston with the balance, thus enabling him to drive Grant from his position before he could fortify and starve the garrison out. The truth is, however, and it had better be at once, the army of Virginia has been treated all the time as if it belonged mere to Virginia than to the Confederacy, and the idea of dividing that army for any purpose outside of that State never seems to have occurred to the authorities, as within the range of possibilities. This, we submit, has worked injustice to the other portions of the country, certainly as valuable and vital to the cause as Virginia, and should not in the future be in the way of a speedy concentration of Confederate troops at any point most needed.

DIED:

At the residence of Mr. A. D. Smith, Park Hill, Allegheny City, on Friday, July 31st, at 2½ o'clock A. M., Capt. JOSEPH SMITH, sr., aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY, Aug 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, as above, to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery. 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,
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.
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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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6. It is the most economical polish.
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For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
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Passage from England & Ireland
$25 00.
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THOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 123 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.

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CUNARD LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool.

The first class powerful Steamships
SIDON MARATHON. | CEDAR. 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. RATTIGAN, Agt.,
No 122 Monongahela House, Water St.,
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OFFICES FOR RENT—TWO OFFICES on Diamond street; four on Grant street. Immediate possession.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy31 64 Market st.

TELEGRAPHIC

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Peace Party in Mississippi.

MOVING THE negroes TO GEORGIA.

Fight with a Rebel Conscripting Force in Tenn.

ADVANCE ON MOBILE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

SKIRMISHING IN KENTUCKY

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

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Johnston's army is said to be on Pearl River, a few miles west of Meridan, where fortifications are being erected. Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Okalona on on the north, to Mobile on the south, his line of defences. Johnston is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg.

Mississippi is virtually abandoned by the rebels. There is a strong peace party in that State favorable to returning to the Union upon a guarantee of the rights of the people under the constitution, of person, property and conscience. Some say they would donate half of their incomes to liquidate the public debt, if present difficulties could be adjusted.

General George, commander of the Mississippi State militia, Chalman and other rebel officers are now moving their commands from the northern and central portion of the State toward the south.

The removal of slaves from Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia is carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued a proclamation forbidding their future introduction, and Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back.

The steamer Empire Parish, from Port Hudson on the 24th and Vicksburg on the 28th, arrived to day with about seven hundred of the 22d Maine regiment, en route to the East. Twenty-five sick were transferred to our hospitals. Following this regiment are 21st, 24th, 25th and 26th, from the same State, all nine months' men, whose time has expired. Some other nine months' men from Banks' army will return North via the Mississippi.

All was quiet at Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The fortifications at the former place are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops was progressing rapidly.

A rumor prevailed that General Weitzel had captured three thousand rebels at Donaldsonville, and that Brashear City had been retaken by us.

Gen. Franklin has arrived in New Orleans to take a command in Banks' army. Gen. Grant has effected a thorough system of mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans, who, with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels.

Everything is quiet. There are no signs of rebels on either shore. Gen. Grant has ordered all the soldiers in the hospitals here able to bear the journey, to be sent home on a thirty days' furlough, and all those permanently disabled to be immediately discharged, or recommended for membership in the Invalid Corps.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—The forces sent out under Col. Hatch to look after the rebel troops enforcing the conscription in West Tennessee, had a fight at Lexington, routing the rebels and capturing Col. Campbell, of the 23rd Tennessee, two Lieutenants, twenty-five prisoners, and two cannon. Campbell was en route from Chattanooga to join Gen. Pillow, who is understood to be near Paris. Col. Swelldinghurst, captured by the rebels and recaptured by Gen. Roddy's forces, is still on Bear Creek. Biffles, Forrest, Newcomb and Wilson are operating under the command of Pillow. Gen. Dodge is watching all these parties, and will soon make West Tennessee too hot to hold them.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The Fifty-second Massachusetts, numbering seven hundred and eighty-nine men, arrived at Cairo yesterday from Port Hudson, en route home to be mustered out of service. Their time expired on July the 11th.

Vicksburg advices of the 26th say that Gen. Herron's division has gone to Mobile. Our army has fallen back to Big Black river, Jackson is entirely destroyed. Johnston is believed to be retreating to Mobile, which place the enemy is making desperate efforts to defend.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Within a few days past more than 2,000 men, representing every regiment in the Army of the Potomac, have arrived here for horses to take the place of those worn out by late extensive service.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to night, says that the corps is to be broken up. The first division will go with General Howard, who takes command of the second corps, and the second division will be incorporated with the 12th corps, and the others. Carl Schurz has an independent position guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock.

There has been no important field operations for some time past. Our cavalry has been reconnoitering the country between Warrenton and Culpepper, but they have met only small scouting parties of the enemy.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—At Paris, Kentucky, the enemy, three hundred and seventy-five strong, drove in our pickets, when they were driven back two miles, and unsuccessfully attempted to flank us and burn the bridge. The 45th Ohio came on their rear, and captured fifteen and drove the rest toward Mt. Sterling.—Col. Sanders, at Winchester, attacked their main force, two thousand strong, with eight pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated towards Irvine, Sanders pursuing. None of our men were hurt. The railroad is all safe.

Gen. Burbridge, home on a furlough, volunteered his services, and was complimented for his gallantry. Gen. Roussea spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Court House this evening.

CAIRO, July 31.—The steamers Choctaw and Starlight arrived here yesterday from New Orleans on the 12th. General Paine, who lost a leg at Port Hudson, came a passenger on the Starlight. The 53d Massachusetts, Colonel Greenleaf, also arrived from Port Hudson en route east, where it will be mustered out of service. The regiment is in good condition, and numbers nearly eight hundred men. It is understood that Gen. Logan will be assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps, vice Gen. Hurlbut resigned.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A Bermuda letter, of July 22, says the Pirate Florida is still there. Her departure has been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her fuel. She is getting her supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pinckney, and leaves shortly for the verge of destruction. Any American in these waters could easily have captured her, as her speed has been defective.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

AUGUST 1st.....1863

AT

MACRUM & GLYDE'S.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF NEW GOODS, bought during the present depression of prices, and can offer to wholesale and retail buyers, at much lower rates than usual, handsome assortments of **Trimmings, Fancy Goods and Notions.**

☞ Country merchants will find our wholesale department well stocked with all goods in our line and at prices as low as any house in this city or in the East.

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GENTS' PATENT
BULLET PROOF
STEEL COLLARS.

GENTLEMEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

in HUMBOULT,
AZULINE,
SOLFERINO,
and all other desirable colors.

GENTS' FINE LINEN SHIRTS
for one dollar and a half.

For sale by

MACRUM & GLYDE,
No. 78 Market street,
aul-daw between Fourth and Diamond.

Auction Notice.

ON TUESDAY NEXT AT TEN o'clock on the farm lately occupied by W. B. Bredin, nine miles from Allegheny City, about half a mile north of Flocker's Keys Walk and a half mile east of Lightcap's Tavern, on the Butler's Run Plank road, will be sold a Horse and Cows, a large assortment of Poultry, Farming Implements in great variety, consisting in part of Wagons, Plows, Harrows, &c., &c. Carriage, Buggy, Spring Wagon, Sleigh Single and Double. Also Harness, Corn Sheller & Grinder, Chains, Halters Bridles, Saddles, &c., &c., in endless variety, to gether with a large lot of Household Furniture, too tedious to mention. This is a very rare chance for persons wishing to buy good articles at great bargains as the stock to be sold is large and in the best possible condition throughout.
C. B. HARDISON, Auctioneer.
T. A. M'CLELLAND, Salesman
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W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,
87 FOURTH STREET.

A large portion of our stock having been bought previous to a series of advances, and now replenished. Gust previous to the largest advance of the season,) with the newest designs in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

A favorable opportunity is offered to purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will certainly be higher. aul

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, AT C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN CITIES WITH A LARGE STOCK of Goods, we are prepared to offer some very good BARGAINS in the way of Flannels, Plain, Barred, Striped and Tweed; also Cotton Flannels, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Mitts, &c. Our stock of Summer Shawls and Dress Goods at Great Bargains.

C. HANSON LOVE,
74 and 76 MARKET STREET.
aul

NEW STYLES

HOOP SKIRTS.

AT

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE,

55 Fifth Street.

jy25

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 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. 597 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.,
P. O. Box 1240, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
jy25:dawtd

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.
jy25 at 88 Market st.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

☞ NOTICE—THE SEVERAL County Committees of Southmoreland are requested to communicate the names and post-office address of 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 23d, 1863.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE. There will be a meeting of the above named committee, held at the Central Democratic Club Rooms, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of August at 10 o'clock a. m. Punctual attendance is requested.
ALLEGHENY, July 29th, 1863. aul

☞ 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
DOUGLAS PARLEY, Chairman.
JAMES MCCARDY, Secretary.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS.

Fourteen new Pianos just received from the factories of

CHICKERING & SONS, Boston,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO., Boston,
GRUPE & KINDT, New York,
W. P. EMERSON, Boston,
J. W. VOSE, Boston.

Prices from $200 to $400.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
aul 81 Wood street.

LYON'S MAGNETIC FLEA POWDER

In summer when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know,
And such is in most rapidly.
But fleas, roaches, skeeters, black or white
In do th's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powder chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind and will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. For sale at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
aul

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
SPRING & SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
AND BALMORALS,
to make room for Fall Goods.

Goods marked down from
10 to 25 PER CENT.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER AT
BORLAND'S,
No. 98 Market street,
aul Second Door from Fifth.

STRAY COW.

CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF G. W. Johnston, in Penn tp., on the Northern turnpike, 4 miles from Williamsburg, a light red cow, about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. For further particulars inquire on the premises of
aul-3tdaw G. W. JOHNSTON.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF HELMBOLD'S Buchu, Sarsaparilla and Rose Wash, just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
jy30 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

1 CASK CARB AMMONIA JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
jy30 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

AYERS PECTORAL, SARSAPARILLA, and Pills, Lindsay's Blood Searcher, Barnett's Cocoine, Lyon's Kathairon, Mrs. Wilson's Soothing Syrup, just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
jy30 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

MEDICINE CHESTS SUITABLE for steamboats and families. The medicine warranted of best quality and properly assorted, received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
jy30 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

KEYDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, Mustang Liniment, Boerhave's Bitters, Tobin's Liniment, McLane's Pills and Vermifuge, received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
jy30 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

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 $13
SECOND CABIN, state room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$ 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.....$5
STEERAGE, with superior accomodations..$25

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:t e2 At the Office, 28 Broadway.

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 purchaser.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 62 FIFTH STREET.
jy25

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
B. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market street,
jy25 between 5th st. and Diamond.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

We are now manufacturing a superior article of
LIME,
which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET.

Best quality of Family Coal always on hand as usual.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.
mv9t

BURLINGTON HERRING—10 BOXES just received and for sale by
REYMER & BRO.,
Wood street.