DAILY POST.

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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 17.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

☞ **DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.**—In pursuance of the following Resolution of the Democratic County Committee, the Democracy of the several wards, boroughs and townships will meet on the day named to elect delegates to the County Convention:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the several wards, boroughs and townships of Allegheny county are hereby notified to meet at their usual place of holding primary meetings on Saturday, Aug. 29th and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house to nominate a county ticket.

The meetings in the cities and boroughs will be held between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p. m.; in the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS FARLEY, Chairman.
JAS. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

It is now stated that the Administration intends resorting to another conscription, the present having failed to furnish the number of men required for its purposes. There are already soldiers enough in the field to utterly crush what remains of the rebellion, but this, it appears, is not exactly the purpose of the Administration. The war is to be lengthened out in order to insure negro emancipation; to effect this, and not the restoration of the Union, the President desires only "three hundred thousand more."

In the Senate of the United States in the winter of 1862, Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee of that body, in a speech upon the strength of the army, remarked:

"I have over and over again been to the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country." "We have had the promise that it should be done." "I believe we have to-day 150,000 more men under the pay of the Government than we need, or can well use." "I think the Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force."

These remarks were made about eighteen months since, and about the same time one of the most acute of the Abolition Senators, Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said:

"In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month not called into the field for the reason that the Government has no occasion to use them: and yet no step is taken to disband these men. Why not disband them if they are not wanted?" "We have 250,000 more than we ever intended to have." "It is extravagance of the most wanton kind." "I offered a proposition to stop all enlistments."

In addition to these remarks going to prove that our armies were entirely too large, we have the following, delivered about the same time by Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he declared the government, under such extravagance, would be unable to sustain itself six months. He remarked:

"We shall have to appropriate more than six hundred million dollars without the addition of a single dollar beyond what is estimated for. Now, sir, that in itself is alarming. I confess I do not see how, unless the expenses are greatly curtailed, this Government can possibly go on six months. If we go on as we have been doing the finances not only of the Government but of the whole country must give way, and the people will be involved in one general bankruptcy and ruin. We have already in the field an army of six hundred and sixty thousand men, &c."

About the time these emphatic declarations were made in Congress, General McClellan started upon his campaign against Richmond. Before preparing for the final blow which was to insure the capture of the rebel capital, he applied to the President for reinforcements, asking for McDowell's division. The President replied that he was unable to aid him, and told him to do the best he could with what force he had. Had McClellan been strengthened, when within a few miles of the rebel capital, there is no doubt that on the fourth of July, one year ago, the stars and stripes would have been planted in triumph upon the vanquished steeples of Richmond. But this is precisely what the Abolitionists didn't want.—They provoked the war for the purpose of emancipating the slaves of the South, and in order to accomplish their designs hostilities had to be prolonged. The policy inaugurated at that early day, to prolong the war, has been pursued ever since. Abolitionism has rejoiced over our defeats, because they were calculated to intensify hostilities and give time for them to force the President into radical measures. They succeded, and the policy they are pursuing now is to subjugate and enslave the Southern people and give freedom to their slaves. We do not charge that these are the intentions of all who belong to the Abolition organization; but that they are those of the leaders of that party, who now have control of the President, is perfectly evident to all who are not entirely blind. The rebellion itself is reeling in every direction, while the Southern people are crying out to be restored to the Union. Where then is the necessity of enforcing monstrous acts of conscription for three hundred thousand more men to fight an enemy already prostrated and willing to return to their allegiance? It is as we have stated, for the purpose of reducing the Southern States to depopulated territories; and destroying in them all political power. This, together with draining the Democratic ranks by unfair enrollments, as in the City of New York, will, it is thought give to Abolitionism an indefinite lease of power of the government.

Mr. Webster at an early day penetrated the ultimate effect of the spirit of Abolitionism upon the country, did it ever succeed to power. He said:

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN OPINION, or dare ques ion their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

In the Senate Mr. Clay said in relation them:

"To the agency of their power of persuasion, they now propose to substitute the power of the BALLOT BOX: and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the *inevitable tendency* of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet."

☞ **PRENTICE says the American eagle only needs a few tail feathers replaced, and he will be just as good a bird as he ever was.**

POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

Our exposition of the Pittsburgh *Gazette's* theory that "a few more generations" are necessary to qualify Americans for the proper performance of their public duties, while at the same time, it is laboring for the immediate emancipation and equality of the blacks, has thrown it into a fit of genuine Abolition rage. On Saturday afternoon it gave us the following broadside, in a sentence of eighteen lines:

"That any Abolitionist—leader or otherwise—at this or any other time, has inculcated "negro equality" or "amalgamation," insisting that both races would be improved thereby, is so disgusting a falsehood, such utter mendacity, that any man guilty of asserting it by that action, puts himself outside the pale of common decency; and unless the exhibition of such traits of character as this article indicates shall stagger our convictions on this point, we never can be brought to believe this theory, which the imagination of the writer puts forth—although we are willing to admit now, our own belief, that as an exceptional case, "the admixture" would prove a great improvement to the "capabilities" and character of the author of the above extract."

Without mentioning numerous small fry to prove our statement, we refer the *Gazette* to the speech of Wendell Phillips, the brains of its party, delivered near Boston on the Fourth of July last.

National Banks.

The number of National Banks established since June 20, 1863, up to August 13, are proportioned as follows:

Ohio	18	Michigan	1
Pennsylvania	14	District of Columbia	1
Indiana	11	Massachusetts	1
New York	5	New Hampshire	1
Illinois	3	New Jersey	1
Iowa	2		
Connecticut	2	Total	90

Claims Against England for Destruction of American Vessels.

Hon. George E. Upton and George B. Upton, Jr., owners of ship Nora, destroyed by the Confederate s eamer Alabama, have made a protest in reference thereto and demand of the government of Great Britain full reparation for the same in the sum of eighty thousand dollars of the coin of the United States, being the value of the said ship and freight at the time of her destruction. They claim indemnity because the Alabama is an English vessel, built in an English port and allowed to leave English waters, although information as to her character and the intention to use her as a privateer, to prey upon the commerce of the United States—then and now at peace with Great Britain—was lodged with the British government; that she was allowed to leave by giving bond to return, and left under the protection of the British flag, manned by British subjects, and has never since been in a Confederate port to change her flag; that she has since been repeatedly in British ports, and instead of being seized and detained by the British government, was allowed every facility for obtaining supplies, and allowed to resume her piratical cruise.

Mr. Vallandigham.

The friends of Mr. Vallandigham are laying down the programme for his return to Ohio, in case of his election. In a speech at Toledo, last week, Mr. Cox said:

"In case their State ticket was successful, Pugh would appear at the proper time and be installed as Lieutenant Governor, when, from the State House steps, he would call three times for Vallandigham, the Governor elect, and if he did not come, he (Pugh) as acting Governor, would call out the State militia, and at the head of two hundred thousand men, march to the Canada line and escort Val. to the capital."

Justice, Democratic and Republican.

In June, 1854, says the *World*, a mob, incited by the teachings and rewarded by the applause of the New York *Tribune*, assailed the court house in Boston to prevent the execution of a law of the United States. The mob was resisted by the police there posted, and in the conflict which followed, one faithful defender of public order was barbarously murdered. Of the ringleaders of that mob, one being subsequently arrested, was pronounced by the *Tribune* a martyr in the cause of human rights, and another now holds a high commission in the national army, with great acceptance from the same journal.

In July, 1863, a mob, excited by the *Tribune's* persistent contempt of the Constitution, and by its virulent efforts to degrade beyond redemption the national banner, assembled around the *Tribune* office in New York and attempted its demolition. A journeyman barber, charged with leading this mob, which failed to do anything more than for a few moments to frighten Horace Greeley white, has just been condemned to a heavy fine and long imprisonment. The rioters of 1854 were avowed Republicans, and Republican justice rewarded them with honor and with office.

The rioters of 1863 were alleged to be Democrats, and Democratic justice rewarded them with stern and impartial chastisement.

Destruction of Rebel Property near Jackson, Miss.

A letter received in Roxbury from a member of Co. K, of the 35th regiment, dated Memphis, August 5, in describing the march from Vicksburg to Jackson after the fall of Vicksburg, speaks thus of the scenes on his route, when the soldiers were permitted to destroy the property of the rebels:

"Every house was ransacked by the soldiers. After they had got all the molasses and sugar they wanted, they went into the houses and tore up the carpets and broke all the furniture. In one house I saw two splendid pianos, all broken to pieces, elegant mirrors smashed and shattered on the floor, and finally the house fired and consumed. All the uninhabited houses were similarly served, when, if the people had remained, their property would have been safe. Such a destruction of property I never saw before."

What a Drafted Man can Do.

A conscript can do one of four things: 1st. He can report for service. 2d. He can furnish a substitute. 3d. He can pay $300 to the collector of the district, and present his receipt to the enrolling officer, which will secure his discharge. 4th. He can be examined by the government surgeon, and then be exempted on physical grounds.

Jefferson Davis Reported Ill.

A letter received in Washington by way of flag of truce boat on the James river, states that Jeff. Davis continued quite ill in Richmond, and that doubts are now entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.—*Wash. Star.*

Effects of Mental Excitement.

A scientific writer says that bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face: fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. The news of defeat killed Philip the Fifth. The doorkeeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis.—Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize, for which he had competed, had been awarded to another.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Preparing for the Grand Bombardment.

Advance of Gen. Gilmore's Line—Operations of the Confederates—Fort Wagner—Flags Captured by the Federals—The Capture of the Wabash's Launch—Prisoners Taken, &c.

If the news from the Federal forces near Charleston published yesterday be true, we may soon expect to receive stirring intelligence. Thursday last was the day designated for the grand bombardment, and the next arrival will probably bring us some account of its progress, if not its final result. In the meantime we make up from letters in the New York papers the subjoined additional interesting extracts concerning "the situation" when the Arago sailed on Monday last:

Another Advance of Gen. Gilmore's Lines.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 10.—On Saturday night the pickets of the enemy were driven in about two hundred yards by our advance in front of Fort Wagner. The position thus secured was held in the face of the rebel sharpshooters throughout the following day, and last evening our trenches were advanced and our entire lines were moved forward a distance of one hundred and sixty yards.

Casualties.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened a vigorous fire upon our trenches from Sumter, Wagner and Gregg, and for a few hours their shells were bursting about our men with more than usual rapidity. Very little attention was paid to their fire, however. An occasional response from our batteries was elicited; but upon our side there was no waste of ammunition. Only three men of ours were wounded.

Operations of the Enemy.

So far as we have ascertained, the rebels have not relaxed in their preparations to resist our approach toward Charleston. They are working like beavers on James Island, building batteries and mounting heavy guns with which to enfilade our position. With our glasses we can see the features of the men and flashing of their spades in the light of the rising sun. They labor as if confident of checkmating us. Last night they hauled down a monstrous piece, requiring sixteen horses for the transportation; but whether they have yet put it in position I cannot say. There was evidently a great jollification in honor of its arrival, for the shouts and buzzas of the secesh were wafted over towards us until a late hour.

Fort Wagner.

During the past week Fort Wagner has been in a state of siege. Several efforts have been made during the night to reinforce it with troops and supply it with provisions, but all attempts thus far have failed. Our heavy guns reach the boats by night and by day, and in every instance they have been driven back. The only communication with Charleston is by small boats via Sullivan's Island, and but two are known to have reached the fort from that direction. Wagner starved out and reduced by continued cannonading, Sumter must fall, and after Sumter, Charleston.

The Federal Position.

Gen. Gilmore's position is now impregnable; should the whole male population of South Carolina resolve itself into an army, it could not drive him from it.—When he will again assume the offensive it would not be proper for me to state, but the moment he is prepared to strike the final blow I have not the least doubt of his success. He has now everything he could ask in men. His little army has suddenly increased to quite a formidable one.

Hot Weather.

For a week past the weather has been very sultry, with no showers to cool and purify the air; a sea-breeze every day has been our comfort and salvation. As we write the thermometer indicates 105 degrees above zero in the shade, and 126 in the sun, and this is not the hottest part of the day. Still there are no signs of unusual sickness, either among the troops or civilians. The sanitary arrangements of the post are good, and we do not apprehend a very sickly season in the three months to come.

Obituary of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Thomas Addis Emmet, nephew of the distinguished Irish patriot and martyr, Robert Emmet, and son of the illustrious jurist whose remains now lie buried in St. Paul's cemetery, died at his residence in Astoria, on Wednesday afternoon, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Emmet inherited to a large extent the great abilities and virtues of his father and uncle. He exhibited a marked taste for the study of the law in early youth, and pursued his researches in that line with so much earnestness and assiduity that he soon rose to the first rank among the lawyers of his time. For many years he filled the position of master in chancery—an office which required the most profound knowledge of the intricacies of law—and to say that he reflected credit upon his position is only giving a feeble testimony to his ability and integrity. Had he been a man of ambition he might have held many higher offices in this State; but, being of a domestic turn of mind, he appeared to shun political distinction, and passed through life in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, leaving behind him a record of which his family and connections have reason to feel proud. He was born in Ireland in the memorable year 1798, and was consequently sixty five years of age at the time of his death.—Within the past eighteen months he was overwhelmed by a load of afflictions, having lost three sons, one after the other, in the service of the Union. It is only a short time since the last of these beloved sons was borne to the family cemetery, only a little in advance of his honored father. It is believed that sorrow for the loss of so many members of his domestic circle was the main cause of his death.—Robert Emmet, formerly judge of the Superior Court of this city, and still living.

A short sketch of the father of these two eminent men will be interesting in this connection. Thomas Addis Emmet was born in Ireland in the year 1764. Having graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, he studied medicine at the University of Edinburg, where he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1784. Some time after he studied law at the Temple, in London, and was admitted a member of the Irish bar in 1791. He took a very prominent part with his brother Robert in the efforts made by the United Irishmen for the independence of their native land, and after the failure of those efforts came to this country, where he soon rose to the highest eminence in his profession. In 1812 he was appointed Attorney General of this State, a position which he filled with distinguished ability. His death took place on the 14th of November, 1827.

The funeral of his son, Thomas Addis Emmet, will take place at half-past two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from St. George's Episcopal church, Astoria.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Deceased.

Samuel P. Hildreth, M. D., died at his home in Marietta, Ohio, a few days since, in his 80th year. Dr. Hildreth was a pioneer and historian of the pioneers of Ohio. He was yet more distinguished as a scientific contributor to the leading societies and journals of the United States.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Reconstruction.

Correspondence Mobile Evening News.

"The game's up. It's useless calling for up men up to forty five, for we can't go. Reconstruction on whatever grounds we can get it, say I." These startling words, uttered in a brisk, confident, and shameless tone, awoke me from my after dinner torpor as I lay back in my chair in a public house at Tuscaloosa. The speaker was a hale, hearty, old young fellow of forty-two. His auditors, numbering half a dozen, were mostly younger than himself, and apparently as fit food for powder as any class of robust "exempts" as have come within my vision. The various replies in answer to the speaker's discourse were flattering enough to him. One of the submissionists exclaimed: "You're right, John. A d——d old Mississippi refugee, with his family and fifty niggers, stopped at my place yesterday and wanted supplies. Told him I'd see him in purgatory first; to go home and defend his own State, not run off and eat us all up. If having to run off and leave everything to the Yankees aint subjugation, I'd like to know what is. It is time this thing was stopped, and now I'm ordered out, although my substitute is with Lee, and must leave my property to take care of itself. I'll be d——d first."

Such ideas as these I have heard recently so frequently advanced by men of property, who, for various reasons, are exempt from military duty, and who have never shouldered a musket or carried a saber, that wealth and patriotism seem incompatible. Now, when it becomes imperative to lend the aid of their strong arms in support of the cause—"reconstruction," sing they all—sooner than expose their precious persons, or relinquish an acre of their cherished lands.

The "Last Ditch" Abandoned—A New Finality Found in the "Friendly Tree."

This writer, in the course of his appeal, makes a confession which may be taken as evidence of the entire change of tactics for the tactics for the last extremity by the rebels. He "gives it up" that subjugation is possible—an admission which necessarily required an abandonment of the "last ditch" theory, and the invention of a new one. This is ingeniously done by introducing the great President himself in the grand historic act of firing from behind a "friendly tree"—a genuine bushwhacker. Here is the passage:

Our President promised that, if the darkest hour should be forced upon us, when our capital should fall, when our last military organization should become scattered or expire, he would join that patriot band of heroes who, from behind some friendly tree, would continue to greet the invader with the crack of the rifle, and make his track one of blood, famed ever in history as the last stand of the freeman. When the last armed man shall retreat to the Gulf: when every mile of southern soil shall be watered by the patriot's blood: when even the buzzard shall fly from the stench of our putrid foes—[Classical, E.]—then subjugation may come honorably; but submission, reconstruction, never.

The Confederate Government Charged with Pusillanimity.

[Richmond Correspondence of Mobile Tribune.]

We are now in the very throes of this revolution. The bloody sweat and agony of our labor for the birth of liberty are upon us. All hopes of peace have become obscured by an impenetrable gloom. At every point of the compass from which we look for a fair wind and a bright sky, dark storm-clouds threaten and lower. The time has come when every state in this confederacy must depend upon itself. Let blind adherents and partisans close their eyes, but the people must awaken to the fact that *our government lacks vigor, health, and strength*. This is no time to inquire into the cause of its debility or inability. But the fact has been too long apparent, that a morbid distemper has exhibited itself in the exercise of its functions. Let no man misunderstand me. I do not mean to attempt for a moment to impair the confidence of the people in the high integrity, devotion, and patriotism of our President in this crisis. All men are not endowed with the same great mental, moral, and physical abilities; and the President has not certainly called around him men of that distinguished stamina, as statesmen, who might have been selected, even if he has exhibited on all occasions these eminent qualities himself. The people of the states, therefore, must look to their own defense, using every means in their power, and acting with vigor, courage, and determination, while giving, to their fullest extent, their hearty support and co operation to the administration.

Desperation of the Cause.

[Army of the Tennessee Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

My letters may have seemed too discursive for the general taste, but I may say, in addition to my own persuasions of duty, that I have it in commission from an officer in high rank, and higher intelligence and patriotism—the patriotism which springs from the active sympathy of warm interest and pursuit with the people, as the more general or enlarged sentiment of a love of country, and who has been with the army from the beginning—to press the fact home to the people that nothing will now save us, under the blessing of God, except by recruiting our army by the addition of every man, even his age, capable of military service. In our present extremities [illegible] service, [illegible]—and nothing else will [illegible] this may save us.

Mr. Vallandigham's Statement.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

A portion of Mr. Vallandigham's address embodies a very strange statement. It is to the effect that he (Vallandigham), while in the Confederate States, did not meet with a single person who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; but that every person he conversed with expressed himself willing, if the Yankees would withdraw their troops, to discuss the terms of reunion. We not know who were the persons with whom Mr. V. conversed. We are sure we have conversed with many more southerners than he ever did, and we never heard the first one yet speak of reunion. He has certainly made a great mistake somehow or other.

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 produces no dirt or dust.
4. It stands the most intense heat.
5. It preserves from rust.
6. It is the most economical polish.
7. It is not one-fourth the labor.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
corner Smithfield and Fourth sts

APPLES.

20 bbls green apples just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
aul5 corner Market and First sts.

☞ 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. BINGHAM,
JOHN B. CANFIELD, JOHN SCOTT,
WM MCCREERY, and others,
Corporators.
jy25-td

TELEGRAPHIC.

A FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Enemy Completely Routed.

MOUNTED FORCE NECESSARY IN TENNESSEE

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LATE DISASTERS AT SEA.

Female Prison Fell Down---Burying Eleven.

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

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Col. Catherwood commanding the Sixth cavalry of the Missouri State Militia, telegraphs to Headquarters as follows:

PINEVILLE, McDONALD Co., Aug. 13.—Col. Coffee attacked me to-day. He is completely routed with over thirty killed and wounded. We have a large number of prisoners, all his ammunition, wagons, commissary stores, arms, horses, cattle, &c. He has scattered all his command except two hundred with himself. Our force is following him close. My horses are so worn down I cannot move further until rested. Capt. Hirsh is just in and reports he killed twenty-five and wounded a number.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The *Tribune's* dispatch says the number of colored troops actually in the field, is between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand.—Fifty additional regiments are partly organized, and speedily approaching completion. The estimate of one hundred thousand being in arms by fall, will, it is thought be fully sustained.

Prominent western men, among them Gov. Tod, called on the President yesterday, and urged the immediate organization of a mounted force to operate in Tennessee. The interview was renewed to-day. The greater importance is attached to the expedition, as Gen. Rosecrans deems such a force essential to his future success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following has been received at Headquarters of the army here:

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-chief:

The following dispatch from General Sibley, dated August 7th, is just received:

We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found.

Signed, H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier General.

Gen. Sutly marched from Fort Pierre to the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principal Chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities has been killed, and his son captured. Indian hostilities East of the Missouri river may be considered at an end.

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Major General.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—In the National Democratic Convention held at Newport to-day, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Convention be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, at noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, and take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

BOSTON, August 15.—The ship Electric Spark arrived from London to-day. She makes the following report:

JULY 25.—Fell in with the North American built barque Hiawatha. She was totally dismasted, and had the appearance of being stripped of all her valuables. She floated light on the water, with no appearance of damage to the hull further than the after-house being badly stove.

AUGUST 6.—In lat. 43 N. long. 68, we fell in with the new St. John built ship Gloucestershire, from St. John bound to London. She was water logged, having having been ashore on the Seal Islands three days before; took off twelve of the crew, who refused to proceed in the ship.

KANSAS CITY, August 15.—The female prison, in this place, fell on Thursday morning, burying eleven women. Six were taken out slightly injured, one mortally, and four killed.

The mail coach and passengers [illegible] robbed by guerrillas this morning [illegible] ere Big Blue, between here and In[illegible] g, near [illegible] ependence.

ST. JOHNS, August 1[illegible] —The steamship Hibernian, from [illegible] Liverpool on the 6th, via Greencastle, [illegible] arrived at Cape Race last evening. The [illegible] political news was unimportant.

The Rebel loan in London declined to 35 per cent. discount, but rallied to 24.

Consols closed Thursday at 93⅞@93¾ for money.

American cotton declined ¼d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Capt. Luce, of the ship Sunrise, has published the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the Florida. The latter was flying the American flag, when she overhauled the Sunrise, but after some inquiry ran up the Confederate flag, and sent a prize crew on board. Capt. Luce ultimately signed a ransom bond of $60,000 in the presence of an armed force.

The Times contains a letter from Mr. McRae, agent for the Confederate loan, who says the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government will probably amount to 500,000 bales. He says that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, North-western Louisiana and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses 300 feet from other buildings.

The London Morning Post, in an editorial on Canadian defense, says: We have the confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will have a salutary effect in Canada.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamer Evening Star from New Orleans on the 9th has arrived. There is nothing new in the papers.

The American sailed this noon for Bremen with $190,000 in specie.

The steamer Morning Star sailed this p. m. for New Orleans, taking a large number of passengers, including Lieut. A. G. Hills, editor of the New Orleans Era, and many officers of Eastern and New York regiments.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—A very large meeting was held by the Christian Commission this morning. A collection of nearly $500 was taken up. The collection for ice yesterday was increased to nearly $3,000 more at midnight. One gentleman at the United States Hotel gave $5000 and another $200.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The Twenty-sixth Maine regiment left Indianapolis last night, and the Seventh Massachusetts this morning, for the East via Buffalo.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

SPECIALITIES AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

Superior Carbon Oil at 60 cts. per Gallon.
Superior Carbon Oil at 60 cts. per Gallon.
Superior Carbon Oil at 60 cts. per Gallon.

The Best Quality of Cement for Fruit Cans.
The Best Quality of Cement for Fruit Cans.
The Best Quality of Cement for Fruit Cans.

At Prices that Defy Competition.
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Soda Ash and Pot Ash of the Best Quality.
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For Medical Purposes.
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Mineral Waters of all Kinds.

Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Camphine.
Burning Fluid, White and Red Lead.

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JOSEPH FLEMING'S
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
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ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE,

UNDER CAR OF THE FRANCISCAN BROTHERS!

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN LORETTO, Cambria county Pennsylvania, about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was chartered in 1858, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees. The location of the College is one of the most healthy in Pennsylvania—this portion of the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery.

The Scholastic year commences on the FIRST MONDAY after the 15th of AUGUST, and ends about the 29th of JUNE following. It is divided into two Sessions. Students cannot return home between the Sessions. All the Apparatus necessary for Land Surveying, Engineering, &c., &c., will be furnished by the Institution to the students.

Instrumental and Vocal Music forms no extra charge. Students will be admitted from eight years to the age of manhood.

TERMS—Board and Tuition, payable half yearly in advance.....$ 65
Surveying and use of instruments, per annum.....20
Classical and Modern Languages, extra.....10
Students spending Vacation at the College..20
Reference can be made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, to the Rev. T. S. Reynolds, St. Mary's Loretto, and to other Clergymen of the Pittsburgh diocese, Bishop Domenec, Pittsburgh; Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Rev Dr. O'Hara, Philadelphia; Rev. Henry Mclaughlin, Philadelphia; Rev. P. Mahar, Harrisburg. aul7

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain by the use of Dr. Ondry's apparatus.

J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.
All work warranted.
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BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS AND BALMORALS,
selling at great bargains for two weeks,
to close out
SUMMER GOODS,
to make room for a large
Fall Stock.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Be sure you go to the right place
at BORLAND'S,
No. 98 Market street,
aul5 Second Door from Fifth.

PEEBLES TOWNSHIP PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned Committee of Thomas B. Sutch, in and by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, offers at private sale that very desirable tract of land, the property of said Thomas B. Sutch, situate in Peebles township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of [illegible] Heirs, John Alderson, [illegible], Allegheny, others, containing about [illegible] acres, having thereon erected [illegible] Forward's barn, stable, and [illegible] Forty-five acres, and [illegible] on the premises [illegible] a frame dwelling house, fine springs [illegible] other out-buildings. There are [illegible] a good well of water, several [illegible] and an excellent orchard. For terms and price apply to Robert Patterson, near the premises, or to

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Committee.
Corner Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.
au15:6td

H. J. LYNCH

HAVING VACATED THE FRONT of his store, No. 96 Market street, to make alterations, will be found in the new addition, in rear of old store, entrance on Market alley, first door from 5th street, where Dry Goods will be sold cheap. aul5

Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railway Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SAID Company will meet at the of the Oakland Railway Company, No. 51 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, August 25th, 1863, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Three Managers for said Company to serve until the third Monday of January, A. D., 1864. By order

JAS. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1863.
au15-10td

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New Styles.

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New Styles.

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PINK, BLUE, BUFF AND BROWN

CHAMBRAY GINGHAMS,

Best Quality.

PINK, BLUE, BUFF, ORANGE,

MAGENTA and GREEN

WOVE De LAINES,

JUST OPENED AT

HUGUS & HACKE,

Corner Fifth and Market streets.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Sale.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC outcry on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, a farm of about Fifty Acres, situated in Chartiers township, about 22 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and within twenty minutes walk of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.—The land is of the best quality for gardening purposes; the greater portion of it being creek bottom. Any person wishing to purchase a desirable country residence will do well to call and see this farm before purchasing elsewhere. There are on the premises Three Dwelling Houses, Stabling, Orchard, &c. On the premises are situated the celebrated Mineral Springs, (best known as Scully's Springs.) It will be discussed (in lots to suit purchasers. The terms will be moderate, one fifth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in four equal annual payments with interest secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of John D. Scully at the Pittsburgh Trust Co., or to the undersigned near the premises.
au17-ltdawtd CORNELIUS SCULLY.

New Discovery.

WARRANTED IN ALL CASES!

IT CAN BE RELIED ON, IT NEVER fails to cure! It does not nauseate! It is speedy in action!

No Change of Diet is Required!

It does not interfere with business pursuits! It can be used without detection!

Upward of 200 cures the past month, some of them very severe cases. It is adapted for male and female, old or young!

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice and all speak well of their efficacy and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable and perfectly harmless on the system. Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

Bell's Specific Pills are the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Genital Debility and Irritability, Incontinence, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of Married Life!

In all Sexual Diseases, as Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Stricture and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys they act as a charm! *Relief is experienced by taking a single box!*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Sold by JOSEPH FLEMING,
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and by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh.

They will be sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of the money by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, N. Y.,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Diseases, who will send free to all the following valuable work:

The Fiftieth Thousand.—Dr. Bell's Treatise on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c. A pamphlet of fifty pages, containing important advice to the afflicted and should be read by every sufferer as the means of cure in the severest stage is plainly set forth. Two stamps to pay postage. aul7

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES!

We are selling, at a REDUCED PRICE,

Cotton Hosiery,

Gloves,

Lace Mitts,

Embroideries,

Veils,

Sleeves,

Waists, &c.,

Hoop Skirts, slightly soiled, half price.

We are receiving the latest styles of

Head Dresses, Nets,

New Fall Dress Trimmings,

BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.

WHOLESALE ROOMS up stairs.

MACRUM & GLYDE,

No. 78 Market St.,

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GREAT EASTERN,

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Great Eastern,

WALTER PATON, Commander
WILL BE DISPATCHED
From Liverpool.....Wednesday, August 12
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
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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.....$75
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 free.
THIRD CABIN, intermediate state room, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$55
STEERAGE, with superior accomodations $30
Prices of cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above
Prices of steerage passage from Liverpool, $25.
All fare Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic fe