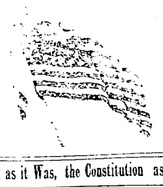
DAILY POST.



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

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 26.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

The telegraph, yesterday afternoon, announced the fall of the rebel stronghold, Fort Sumter. There, on the eleventh of April, 1861, Beauregard opened the rebellion which has deluged the country in blood, and there the same rebel chieftain now sees the stars and stripes waving in triumph over its vanquished ramparts.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID ABOUT OCTOBER.

The following interesting bit of information is from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday. Read it attentively:

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1863.

To-night I learn from a reliable private source, that the present mission of Gov. Curtin to Philadelphia is to have an understanding with the military authorities here, with the view of establishing a thorough cavalry force of many thousand strong, to be organized PARTICULARLY IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES OF THE STATE. There is much afloat in regard to the next raid of Gen. Lee's army North. That army will never make another raid this way; but Gov. Curtin has *received reliable information* that a cavalry raid is projected, AND MAY COME BEFORE THE OCTOBER ELECTION, thus throwing the State into confusion at a very important crisis.

Gov. Curtin is the man of the age. No alarms but cautions. It is contemplated to *raise a cavalry force of* 25,000 *men* to be held in readiness in case of a cavalry raid which is not at all improbable.

Notwithstanding the hapless condition of the rebel cause, at all points, the reduction of Lee's army to less than 35,000 men, and they, as we are informed by the Abolition press, demoralized and in rapid retreat towards Richmond, we are now admonished that we must prepare for another rebel raid somewhere about the coming October election. The danger is considered imminent in certain Eastern counties of the Commonwealth, which are feared will give crushing Democratic majorities. To prevent this a cavalry force of 25,000 is to be raised, so that the re-election of Curtin may be rendered certain.

There are not now, nor have there ever been that number of cavalry in our whole service, and yet, in the face of the notorious fact of the rebellion being upon the verge of dissolution, the party in power gravely asserts the necessity of an overwhelming army to save our borders from rebel invasion. This formidable body of cavalry to control the approaching election in our State, will afford nice pickings for the loyal members of the Union Leagues throughout the Commonwealth. The horses alone at their present prices, will reach nearly a half a million of dollars—a mere trifle, but sufficient to produce harmony among the various jobbers and plunderers into which the Abolitionists of the State are now divided. If, as we are informed, Lee's army numbers but 35,000, why does not the Administration crush it at once? Is it the intention to nurse the war, in order to furnish pretexts for more plunder, and to cheat the people of their suffrages? It looks so.

This remarkable vigilance, which snuffs danger at so great a distance, is very remarkable, in view of the fact of Lee's cavalry having prowled about our southern counties for two weeks, before Curtin ascertained that our State was invaded. And after he did, and informed the Washington authorities of our weakness, they and he had to appeal to the "Copperhead Governors" of New York and New Jersey to come to our assistance. Loyal New England, the land of Abolitionism and contractors, stood aloof and looked on our sufferings, while the "traitors" of the two states mentioned, rushed to our rescue and saved our Commonwealth from the disgrace inflicted upon it, because of the weakness of our Governor and the indifference of our National Administration. But what they could not do to save the State from devastation, they can now accomplish to prolong their power. Twenty-five thousand cavalry, scattered throughout twenty-five counties, will be quite as effective in producing the desired results as could be wished for by the most "loyal" Abolitionist in the State. This contemplated usurpation of the ballot box in Pennsylvania, will be urged upon the stale plea of necessity, and those whose liberties it threatens will be howled down for being traitors, if they object to their own political degradation. So we go on in the path of despotism, Louis Napoleon's advances in connecting a Republic with an Empire, were not half so rapid as our Administration's have been in establishing a military despotism. He gave them the privilege of voting it is true, but he controlled their ballots by the bayonet; our Administration is and has been emulating his majesty's example.

THE "GAZETTE" AND GOV. CURTIN.

The *Gazette* yesterday, under the pretext of replying to the *Post*, has a long apology for its late assaults upon the personal integrity of Gov. Curtin. The fierce assailant of the 5th inst., has become the whining spaniel of to-day. Hear him:

"When we protested again the nomination of Gov. Curtin, it was only a question between *loyal men*—between himself, and any other sincere Union man—whether Republican or War Democrat. Overruled as we were, then, the controversy has assumed another aspect. It is a question now only between a *loyal man*, and a *Copperhead*. Between two such men, we can find no common term of comparison."

A question between loyal men. It was a question between a set of the most corrupt political rascals the country ever witnessed—one set led by Cameron and the other by Curtin, whom the *Gazette* proved over and over again to be a rogue. The *Gazette* seems to imagine that it can ignore all this by a repetition of twaddle about loyal men and Copperheads. The people are too serious to be attracted by any such prattle.

☞ The *Gazette* requests us to publish Judge Woodward's speech in Philadelphia, delivered in December 1860. We intend to publish it as soon as we can find room for it. In the meantime we direct our neighbor's attention to an extract from one of the Judge's speeches, published in another column, upon the word "white" in our Constitution. There is no negro equality to be found in it; and, in the absence of the speech delivered by our candidate at Philadelphia, we recommend this one to the *Gazette's* attentive perusal. If its sentiments should create any particular Abolition, negro equality, disgust for their author, our neighbor can readily relieve itself by the reading of one of its late editorials, triumphantly proving its present candidate for Governor, a public swindler.

For the Morning Post.

GENEROSITY IN SOCIAL DIVISIONS.

NUMBER XXIX.

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

SIR: Thucydides tells us a very touching story of the rebellion of Mytilene against the Athenian confederacy. It had revolted, not from any actual oppression or wrong, but from a suspicion that oppression was intended; and, in the minds of the Athenians, it was greatly aggravated by the fact that it occurred at a time when Athens was much weakened by the Peloponnesian war and by a severe epidemic, and also by the obstinacy with which the siege was resisted for more than a year, and by the fact that the rebels had confederated with Sparta. The city was at last reduced with the assistance of a revolt of the people within the walls, who compelled the leaders to surrender, and who had not at first any desire for the war.

One of the terms of the capitulation was that the people of Athens should determine what was to be done with the captured town and people, and the Mytilenians were allowed to send an embassy to plead their cause before the assembly of Athens. They were heard; but the sentence pronounced was most cruel—death to all the adult males, and the sale of the women and children into slavery, and the same day a vessel was dispatched to bear the sentence to Mytilene. But it was no sooner gone than some of the leading men repented of the cruelty into which their excitement had lead them, and which was abated by the very exercise of it in passing sentence. Consultations were held, a new assembly called to meet the next day, and the case was reheard.

Cleon, a heartless demagogue, in a speech of great power, opposed the revocation of the sentence, using many such arguments as are now common in relation to the Southern rebellion, referring to the unprovoked and treacherous character of the revolt, the dangerous example it set to the rest of the Confederacy, the danger of vacillating counsels, and the necessity of treating with rigor a set of determined villains who, with a presumption above their strength but below their intention, had violated the integrity of the confederacy. All have rebelled and all ought to have the punishment of rebels. Concede not the justice of the revolt by lenity in dealing with it. Relent not at the scene of horror which you have purposed; but think of the weight of misery which was just now suspended over your own heads. Punish those wretches according to their deserts. Make them a notable example to the rest of your dependents, that death must be the portion of whoever dares revolt.

This was answered by Deodatus. His appeal was not to their mercy in favor of Greek brethren, for the excitement of the war had suppressed that feeling in the hearts of the majority; nor to the generosity of the conquerors, for in that day the world had not learned to consider that a virtue to be emulated. But he conceded the vice of the rebellion, and the *justice* of severity, and manfully disregarding the slanders of want of patriotism by which the best advice and the ablest counselors are too often set aside, he appealed to their interest and asked them to take a larger view than the fanaticism of party spirit and the fury of the hour would suggest. By strict law, rebellion is treason, and its punishment is death; but no people is restrained by that when they feel that they are wronged. Hope and love are stronger incentives than fear. The ardent passions of a people are not suppressed by law. Severity drives to acts of despair, while kindness encourages to repentance and reconciliation. Severity repels, but kindness attracts. Restore them and you increase your strength by adding affection to numbers. Oppose them, and though subdued, they remain your enemies, and make you distrusted by all your other allies, and thus decrease your strength. Men who have known what liberty is ought not to be too severely dealt with even for revolt. No union is safe that is cemented by terror. The most of the people were driven into this rebellion by treacherous and selfish leaders, and have got out of it as soon as they could. Punish not the innocent with the guilty, and thus exclude the hopes even of the loyal. By such punishments all rebellions must become desperate and interminable.

Mercy prevailed as being the *best policy*, and the cruel sentence was revoked. But the ship laden with the heavy sentence of the previous day had already accomplished one third of its sad voyage. Slowly and heavily its oars struck the wave, for sad hearts worked them. Often the sailors rested from their mournful labor, and slowly returned to it, conversing of the terrible massacre which was to follow their arrival.

How different was the spirit that filled and enlivened the vessel of mercy that followed the next day. It awaited eagerly the expected revocation. Every oar was in its place, and every sailor in his seat. The message of mercy was received, and the ship bounded forth on its errand of love. Mercy nerved every arm, and enlivened every sweep of its oars. Night and day it bounded onward with its glad tidings without any cessation of its labor of love; for refreshed spirits always stood ready to take place of wearied ones. Perhaps there were fathers, brothers and sons of those men, women and children doomed to death and slavery, whose hopes gave increased speed to their ship. They were not too late. The vessel of wrath landed first; but mercy was in time, and the Mytileneans were saved from massacre, and the Athenians from the disgrace of their first hasty sentence.

Sir, let us profit by such examples. Every mail from the South brings us clear proof that a large portion of the population still cling to their old recollections of the American Union, and would love to see it restored. Let this war be sacred to the restoration of the Union; and divert it not to the purpose of subjugation. Give up your confiscation and emancipation and other abolition and mere party measures, and plant yourself again promptly and fully on the integrity of the Constitution and Union, and very soon we shall all be one brotherhood again.

Very respectfully, yours,

MORRIS.

For the Morning Post.

Proceedings at Our Provost Marshal's Office.

When the Conscription Law was passed almost every one thought there would be fine openings in these offices just created for disabled and maimed soldiers. The tedious length to which the Board of Enrollment has spun out their operations has completely upset that notion. We find they require active, strong and quick-minded men. Here we have a Board equalled by few and surpassed by none for talent and especial fitness for their peculiar duties—at least in their own estimation—protracting their work beyond all expectation, rolling it under their tongues like a sweet morsel. They commenced like a new broom. The "last man" in the District was notified under pain of death to appear on or before the 28th of July, and here is the last of August and they are not near half through. No one can suspect these gentlemen of protracting their labors on account of the *daily* pay they receive. It only goes to show how particular the authorities should be in selecting the members of their Board. They should be most energetic and practical men, able and willing to work, not fossils and invalids. They should be the first subjected to the strict physical and moral examination to which substitutes are now put through. A draft is only resorted to to meet any emergency and its efficiency depends on the promptness with which it is carried out. These officials should know how to treat people with common courtesy at last. The Provost Marshal seems very active. Witness his promptness in offering a reward for the conviction of the boys who assaulted a U. S. soldier at a fire. This unusual activity was explained when it was known that the said "U. S. soldier" was a negro. How he makes a negro out a U. S. soldier in the face of his master's order telling him that he is *not* the equivalent of a U. S. soldier we can't say. How many it takes to make one soldier or his equivalent Col. Fry don't state. Also how quickly he applied the lash to a fellow who tried to impose on the honorable Board, a punishment severe and summary enough to deter all from attempting the same trick, provided they were simple enough to believe that he would ever dare to do such a thing again under any circumstances. As to the Surgeon, it was not to be expected that a very *good* physician or one with any practice of any account would give all his time for less wages than a common coal digger makes, making examinations for $4 00 a day, for which if he added prescriptions he would charge $50 00 in his office. But there were plenty of young, active surgeons to be got instead of the nearly superannuated one they did select. The literalness with which this one construes the word of the orders he receives is worthy of Handy Andy. The orders are to examine each man in the presence of the whole Board. This is all right, and is doubtless intended to prevent the surgeon from receiving bribes (an insinuation most honest men would dislike) for the others could be of no use in deciding on diseases they never even heard of. It also shows the kind of men the authorities expected to get, and it was a very natural conclusion in view of the fact that they were to be selected exclusively from their own party.—But when it comes to stripping a decent man stark naked to sound his chest, or to measure his height, (while deficient stature, 5 feet 3 inches, exempted,) or more ridiculous yet, *to examine his teeth*, it seems to be a vulgar construction of the order that no man of sense would ever think of. But examinations of this kind occupy more time, and therefore yields more dollars, and hurts the feelings of the victim more, a consummation probably desired at that office. When deficient stature exempted, what was the use of examining further, unless it was to consume time; and what was the use of publishing a disease in addition, except it was to annoy the unfortunate man. Another proof the suspicion with which the framers of the law looked on the members of their party, was making the Board consist of *three* members. This was not actually necessary, as the Commissioner is only a mere clerk; but it was taken from the rules of the old Knight Templars, and also from those of the Jesuits, both self-distrusting orders. These compelled their members, especially of the lower classees, invariably to consort together in *threes*, and no other number, as it was supposed the odd one would watch the other two rotatively. We don't like to say anything about the personal appearance of men, but three such "lean and hungry Cassius" as our Board of Enrollment consists of, are seldom thrown together by chance, and if Shakspeare is to be believed, it looks dangerous. And as to the whipping at the Provost Marshal's office a short time ago. It is a disgrace to this community that this thing should be passed over so quietly and allowed to be forgotten; it is a disgrace to the War Department that it overlooked such an outrage, by one of its satellites. But the victim was only a poor white man. If he had been a negro it never would have taken place, and for two reasons: In the first place, Capt. Foster's feelings would not have permitted him, for has he not for years howled in response to every lash laid on a negro in the South, no matter what his offense? And in the second place, if he was a reasonable being at the time he did it, he would have known that his own party would never have rested until he had been punished, even if the Department had been disposed to let it pass quietly. The cries of a brutally beaten white man can not penetrate the recently Africanized ears of the Secretary of War, but the shrieks of scared negroes, held as prisoners of war, make him nearly frantic, and the whole power of the Government in retaliation is threatened to be used on white men, if a bunch of wool on their heads is harmed. We must remember that the Administration endorses this outrage by retaining its perpetrator in office. We repeat that if this man had been of "African descent," instead of Irish, Foster would have been removed at once. If any Irishman or voter forgets this at the polls this fall—the only chance we may have if we let it pass unimproved of showing our condemnation of such a one-sided party—he deserves the lashes that poor Hagan received. These Know Nothing Abolitionists would prevent a white foreigner from voting but would receive a Hottentot or Caffre with acclamations and give him a vote before he could wear decent clothes with comfort.

CITIZEN.

For the Morning Post.

Consistency.

MR. EDITOR: The *Gazette*, in its issue of July 31st, says: "We have shown some of the reasons why Governor Curtin *cannot and ought not* to be elected."

Will the *Gazette* please inform its readers who ought to be elected Governor if Curtin *cannot and ought not to be elected*. If Curtin cannot and ought not to be elected, why does the *Gazette* keep his name at the head of its columns? The proper course for the *Gazette* to pursue in the present campaign would be to tear down the name of a thief from its masthead, (as the *Gazette* has denominated Curtin,) and remain in a position of strict neutrality, or rally like a man to the support of the patriot and statesman, Judge Woodward. Such base slavery to party, or such obedience to the behests of a rotten, corrupt sectional and fanatical organization never has or can be equalled. There are more terrors in the crack of the party whip than one can imagine.

UNION.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

The New York *Evening Post*, on the authority of private letters, states that the Liberals of Mexico (the Juarez party) have determined to give up the contest with the French and submit to the fortune of war; that Gen. Comonfort had taken the oath of fidelity to the Government established by Gen. Forey; and that it was probable that the greater part of the Liberals will also make their peace. It seems that they consider the struggle hopeless and perhaps injurious to their country, and prefer peace and the security of their rights of property to the risks of war.—And we should think that they acted wisely in doing so, considering how fruitless have proved all their bloody intestine struggles to obtain these objects through the independent establishment of a Republican Government. They will have exchanged the wretchedness of civil war, which has afflicted their unhappy country almost unremittingly from the birth of their nation, for at least two of the blessings for which government was ordained—those, namely, of internal peace and the protection of property—the latter indeed being held by a high British authority as the highest function, if not chief value of civil government. However this may be, as a general rule, certain it is the people of Mexico have not been able to secure this essential good through any of the transient forms of government which they have spent almost the entire period of their existence in rearing. It has been said, indeed, by one of the most enlightened observers and longest foreign residents in Mexico, that the inhabitants of the country—that is, of the Central States, which constitute the controlling power of that extended Confederacy—had, through the long prevalence of civil war and anarchy, come to be divided substantially into two classes, the plunderers and the plundered; the former embracing all the loose adventurers of the land, ever ready to follow any chieftain who could pay them, and by making a political pronunciamiento against the President or Dictator of the day, give them military license for spoliation and pillage; the latter class consisting of the men of property, planters, merchants, miners, artizans, and the friends of order, who would at any time have gladly exchanged half their property for security to the remainder and the blessing of peace, which boon it seems they are now to receive at the hands of a foreign conqueror. The possession of this long desired good must doubtless suffer some alloy from the mode and medium through which it is acquired. This reflection must naturally touch the sensibilities and the national pride of the true friends of freedom in a country where, amidst so much of gross ignorance and licentiousness, there is yet so much of high cultivation, bravery, and public spirit. But, as long and bloody experience has sadly shown, there is in the nature of the race, the habitudes of the people, or the frame of society in the Spanish American States, not in Mexico alone, but all, from the Sierra Madre to the Andes, something apparently inimical to the consolidation of free government and the habitual obedience to public law. For nearly fifty years the people of Mexico have striven to attain this highest form of government, but their efforts have resulted in every phase of government save this. They have tried Emperors, Dictators, and a long line of Presidents, so called, but rational liberty and regular government, the safety of person and security of property, have eluded their grasp, and proved to them, so far, an *ignis fatuus*.—*National Intelligencer.*

Judge Woodward on the Word "White" in our Constitution.

In January, 1838, twenty five years ago, a great question came before the Convention which made our present Constitution whether the right to vote should be confined to white men or extended so as to embrace the blacks. To the powerful efforts and speech of Judge Woodward upon that occasion we are indebted for that word in our Constitution which now, in view of the emancipation policy of the administration, becomes more valuable than ever. The Judge commenced his great speech upon the motion to insert the word "white" by saying:

"Who ought to be voters in Pennsylvania, or, in other words who ought to have political control of our government?—This is the question of the first impression and of great magnitude. When you established and distributed its powers among the several departments—legislative, executive and judicial, it remains to decide who shall direct and control that government. The machine may well be supplied with all the necessary wheels and springs, but in preparing and fitting them, no question can arise of so great moment, as who *shall have the regulation of its motions and direction, when it is finished and ready for use.* This question has now to be answered with reference to two distinct and separate classes of men, the whites and the blacks, and from all the reflection I have been able to give the subject I am prepared to say, that the political powers of this government ought to be exercised exclusively by the whites. In coming to this conclusion I have endeavored, as far possible, to divert my mind of all popular prejudices against the African race, whom we have among us. They deserve my sympathies and they have them; but I feel unwilling to surrender this government in whole, or in part, into their keeping, and I am therefore prepared to vote for this amendment and to say in our Constitution that the voters of Pennsylvania shall be WHITE freemen."

He then proceeds in a statesman-like manner to support his position and in reply to others who had spoken in favor of conferring the right to vote to the blacks.

On the 6th of May, 1842, President Lincoln made a speech in Cincinnati on the same subject at a gathering of negroes for the purpose of presenting Secretary Chase with a silver pitcher. Then, and there Mr. Lincoln said amid the sweet aroma of perspiring negroes, "We feel, therefore, that all alleged distinctions between individuals of the same community founded in any circumstance as color, origin or the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true history of American liberty. I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of the clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage."

BŒRHAVE'S BITTERS,
BŒRHAVE'S BITTERS,
BŒRHAVE'S BITTERS,

The Great Cure for Dyspepsia.
The Great Cure for Dyspepsia.
The Great Cure for Dyspepsia.

Selling at Half Price by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
corner Smithfield and Fourth street

au22

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

NINE BREACHES IN FT. SUMTER.

Surrender of Morris Island Demanded.

SUMTER REPORTED SURRENDERED.

The Invasion of Kansas.

THIRTY OF QUANTRELL'S FORCE KILLED.

Explosion of the Steamer Madison and Loss of Life.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

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

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.—The steamer City of Richmond arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday noon. She reports having left off Charleston at noon on Saturday last. The flags of Sumter were shot away on Thursday and Friday, and no reply made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the southwest side of Sumter is demolished, and nothing left but a heap of ruins.

On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in the fort.

Our casualties averaged about four daily.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Two steam transports, from off Morris Island, midnight on the 21st, report the bombardment continued. The south wall of Sumter has been demolished almost to its base.

Forts, Wagner, Gregg, and other batteries, replied at short intervals.

An expedition was fitting to silence James Island batteries, which became annoying.

Every confidence in our success is felt by all.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.—The steamer from City Point has arrived.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 24th, contains the following highly important dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—The fire from the enemy's land batteries is being kept up on Sumter, and more guns are disabled; also a heavy fire on Wagner from the fleet and land. Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island, with the threat to shell Charleston in four hours from the delivery of the papers at Fort Wagner, was received and returned this morning.

Beauregard in reply, charges inhumanity and the violation of the laws of war against Gilmore, and affirms if the the offense is repeated, he will employ stringent measures of retaliation. Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—On Saturday six hundred and four shots were fired at Sumter; four hundred and nineteen struck her inside and outside. The east wall is scaled and battered, and the parapet undermined. The north-west wall and the arches have fallen in. The guns are all dismounted.

On Sunday the land batteries opened from the south and north, and the Monitors from the east and west, coming close up. The fire was very damaging. The shot swept through the fort. A shell wounded several officers, including Col. Rhett. The latter is ordered to hold out until relieved, or the place taken.

Col. Gaillard, of Wagner, was killed, and several wounded.

It is said there are twenty-three vessels inside the bar, including the iron-clads.

Gen. Gilmore sent notice on Sunday that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open on Charleston, and in the meantime non-combatants could leave.

VERY LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—A private dispatch from Washington says:

The War Department has an announcement of the surrender of Sumter.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24, 11 P. M.—Gen. Ewing has just returned from the pursuit of Quantrill. The rebel force that burnt Lawrence is estimated at not over 300.—They disbanded at the head of Grand river, some going South, some North-east and the others scattering into the brush. Our forces have been divided accordingly, and are closely pursuing them. Constant skirmishing is going on. Lieut. Colonel Lazear, with two squadrons, first cavalry, Missouri State Militia, had an engagement with the guerrillas on Big Creek, near Harrisonville, Mo., killing five and capturing a considerable quantity of goods and horses taken at Lawrence. Thirty-one guerrillas have been killed as far as heard.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25—Some particulars of the explosion of the steamer City of Madison, at Vicksburg, was received here last night. The steamer was being loaded with ammunition, and had received nearly a full load, when a negro, carrying a precussion shell on board, let it fall, causing instant explosion. The boat took fire and communicated to the ammunition on board. The steamer was entirely destroyed. Out of one hundred and sixty on board, only four are known to have escaped. The City of Madison was a large side-wheel boat, owned by Captain J. S. Neal, of Madison, Indiana, worth about forty thousand dollars.

BERLIN, WIS., Aug. 24.—A tornado passed through Buenavista, Wis., on Friday, and every house in the place was blown down. Three persons were killed and fourteen wounded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A Morris Island letter to the Herald states that the appearance of the gorge face of Sumter, last night, and its parapet, was not unlike that presented by Fort Pulaski on the evening of the first day's fire. Thirty or forty large holes could be counted on the face of the work. The parapet was knocked off in places. The barricades of bricks covering the magazines, and the sand traverses were seriously damaged. Three days of such work will bring down Sumter around the heads of its defenders if they wait so long.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Monongahela Water Company.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Monongahe a Water Company, held August 24th, at the Birmingham Council Chamber, James Salisbury was appointed Chairman and John P. Pears Secretary. On motion of Mr. Chambers it was

Resolved, That the books of the Monongahela Water Company be reopened to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Company, commencing on Thursday, the 27th day of August, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., continuing open until further notice, at the following places:—At the Office of Esquire Ammon, East Birmingham; at the Office of Esquire Salisbury, Birmingham, and at the Office of James Millingar, South Pittsburgh.

One Dollar per share will be paid on subscribing, according to the charter. au25

Furniture and Piano at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 26th, at 10 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 88 Fifth street, will be sold a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, comprising Walnut Field Post Bedstead, High and Low Post do, Mahogany Side Tables, Walnut Spring Seat Arm Chair, Mahogany Sofa, Seat Rocker, Extension Table now, Kitchen and Dining Tables and Chairs, Venitian Blinds, Desk, Ingrain Rag and Stair Carpets, Matrasses, Queensware, Kitchen Utensils.

Also, one Piano.

T. A. M'CLELLAND,
au25 Auctioneer.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN THE Fourth Ward, Allegheny will be held on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in Mr. Beilstein's Hall, corner of East Lane and canal. au24-3t

au22

1863. 1863.

NEW FALL GOODS.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

NOW OPENING AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

To which we respectfully invite all Cash Buyers, (Jobbers and Retailers,) to an examination of our large and attractive stock of Woolen and Cotton Goods, such as Fulled Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linsey, Plaids, Stripes, Mose De Laines, Heavy Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, &c. Please give us a call.

74 and 76 MARKET STREET.

CHICKERING & SONS,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
W P EMERSON,
J W VOSE,
MILLER, GIBSON & CO.,
GRUPE & KINDT,
J & C FISCHER,

18 Pianos

From the above Factories.
from $225 to $500.

Just received and for sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
au22-d&w 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Selling at

ONE HALF PRICE

AT

HUGUS & HACKE,

Corner Fifth and Market streets.

au21

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.,

au15-d&w Between Fourth and Diamond.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Only 50 cents.

The most complete assortment of pure and genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

Liquors, Soaps, Hair Brushes, &c., &c., to be found in the city.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
au22 corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

50 GROSS McLANES PILLS AND vermifuge, just received by

GEO. A. KELLY,
jn3 69 Federal St., Alleghany.

5 BARRELS FRESH PUTTY IN "bladders," just received and for sale by

GEO. A. KELLY,
au20 69 Federal St., Alleghany.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.

Best sustained College in the State. Superb Buildings, to which extensive additions are making. Nineteen Teachers. Unsurpassed facilities in the Ornamental Branches. Forty Dollars per term pays for all expenses in the Boarding Department except Washing and Fuel. The Fall Term will commence on Tuesday, September 1st. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON,
President of Trustees.
au26-3w

Superior Household Furniture at Auction.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 156 Third street, will be sold the entire furnishment of new and superior Furniture, Carpets, &c., comprising in part Mahogany Hair Seat Sofa, 6 Mahogany Hair Seat Chairs, Mahogany Hair Seat Arm Rocker, Marble Top Mahogany Pier Table, Walnut Hat Rack, Solid Walnut Extension Table, Wardrobe, Solid Walnut French and Field Post Bedsteads, Walnut Enclosed Washstands, Tapestry Cane Seat Chairs, do do Rocker, Ottomans, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Mantle Ornaments, Venitian and Buff Blinds, Matrasses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, Large Cooking Stove, Queensware, &c.

Carpets—included in the above sale will be found one nice Plush Velvet carpet, Brussels and Ingrain do, chamber and rag do, Brussels and Stair do, Dining Room, Hall and Stair Matting, Rugs, &c.

Special attention is called to this sale, the furniture and carpets being well kept and in use but a short time.

T. A. M'CLELLAND,
au25 Auctioneer.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,
TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

A superior article of Trusses. The latest improvement.

Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,

Those wishing a good Truss and at a low price should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Superior Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, Soda Ash and Pot Ash,

Perfumery and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

A large and complete assortment of Gum Elastic and Hard Rubber Syringes. Remember the place,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
au20

LONDON AND INTERIOR

Royal Mail Company's

CELEBRATED REMEDIES

BLOOD POWDER AND

BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

London and Interior Royal Mail Companys,

CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.

McKeeson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House.
ju8:d1ye Corner Fourth and Market street

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE HIGH PRICE paid for feed the Milkmen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh will, on and after the 1st day of September, charge 3 cents per quart. Cash every week. au24-4t

J. G. WELDON. JNO. KELLY.

WELDON & KELLY,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

PLUMBERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. au22

FOR SALE.

A LOT AND TWO STORY BRICK house, containing

FOUR ROOMS AND A CELLAR.

The lot has a front of 48 feet on Fulton street, and runs back 160 feet to Crawford street. For further particulars apply to

GEO. ENGLEKING,
au22:1wd No. 322 Liberty street.

FINE FARM AT AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXpose to public sale, on the premises, his farm, consisting of

80 ACRES AND 23 PERCHES,

situate on the Baptist Church Road, about one mile from White Hall, in Baldwin Township, and known as the "CARSON FARM."

On Thursday, August 27th,

at 2 o'clock P. M. Said farm is all cleared and under good fence but about twenty acres; has a frame dwelling house, log barn, and other frame buildings erected thereon. Also, an Orchard of Fruit. Is also well watered, having three never failing springs. Said farm is susceptible of being divided into two smaller farms, as the public road runs through it, leaving 22 acres on one side and 58 acres on the other. It will be sold in two parts if desirable. Sale positive.

Terms made known on day of sale.
Coal is supposed to underlie the whole tract.
au15 JAMES McGOWAN.

LLOYD'S STEEL PLATE

Telegraph, Express

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RAILROAD MAPS

OF THE

United States,

CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

SIZE 8 FEET BY 6 FEET.

Accompanying each main map is an independent map of

THE EASTERN STATES,

In a scale ten times as large as the main map; SIZE FOUR FEET IN DIMENSIONS.

The two maps together show 60,000 Railroad Stations.

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MEEN FUN,

ROSE LEAF POWDER
Pearl Powder,
THEATRE ROUGE,
Vinegar Rouge,
VIOLET POWDER,
Violet Powder,

HARD & SOFT RUBBER SYRINGES,
Hard & Soft Rubber Syringes,

Just received at RANKIN'S Drug Store, No. 63 Market street, 3 doors below Fourth.

Just received at my23

OATS—

100 bush prime Oats in store and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
au12 Corner Market and First sts