DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1863.

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

The Union as It Was,
The Constitution as It Is.

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.

In last Monday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, an article appeared in relation to the *Post*, which contained the following:

"*We know* that in the beginning of this war the *Post* by pursuing a loyal course succeeded in *wheedling* from our business men several thousands of dollars. *We have the names of firms* who *contributed* sums varying from fifty to five hundred dollars, to enable it to pay its debts and continue its existence, &c."

The heat of the late political campaign being over, when this article appeared, we were unable to divine a cause for so shameful an attack upon our business and credit. We accordingly addressed a private note to the person who, in the streets, proclaims himself the head of the paper in question, asking him for the names of those contributors to whom his company alluded.

We, on Wednesday, published our note, but up to the present moment we have not received any answer to it, either private or public. We now repeat our demand for the names of those who were *wheedled* out of their money by the proprietor of this paper. The charge of the *Commercial* is an explicit one; there is no qualification about it; the company *know*, they say, what they have stated, and we are determined to prove they lie.

The *Commercial Printing Co.* having made the outrageous charge in question, and refusing to even attempt to prove it, will serve to indicate the character of that institution. As we have before stated, it is controlled by a few damaged adventurers, whose political and personal morality may be judged by the brazen performance to which we have alluded.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

The principal reason given out by the War Department for the sudden and unexpected removal of Gen. ROSECRANS, is that he was "too slow" in marching against BRAGG. This was HALLECK's complaint of Gen. MCCLELLAN; he too was too slow in reaching Richmond, although none of his successors have been able to get far away from Washington. But Gen. ROSECRANS, in his speech at the Merchants' Exchange in Cincinnati on Monday last, shows that if he was too slow in his movements it was the fault of the Administration, not his. He remarked:—"That it was his firm belief that if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga had been ordered there before, as ought to have been done, the backbone of the rebellion would have been broken." Gen. ROSECRANS' dilatoriness was in obedience to orders from Gen. HALLECK, and for obeying which he is dismissed the service. He was not allowed to move when he could have annihilated the army; but was held back until BRAGG was reinforced from Virginia, and then he received a peremptory order to advance. In order to dodge the responsibility of this monstrous blunder, ROSECRANS is dismissed by its author, and all sorts of slander and detraction are resorted to, to blacken his reputation, and excuse the guilty party. This is the strategy of those in power in Washington.

Gen. ROSECRANS is another victim to the stupidity enthroned in the War Office, which appropriates to itself the glory of every petty achievement, and fastens upon subalterns the guilt of all its crimes. From this time forth the effort will be to crush ROSECRANS; nothing can save him from utter destruction by the War Department, except acknowledging the truth of its slanders. This course upon the part of BURNSIDE, in relation to the massacre at Fredericksburg, saved his head, and a similar performance by ROSECRANS may secure him his. This, together with a few Abolition speeches, will, doubtless, go far to keep him in the service, or put him upon the retired list, on half pay.

FREE SPEECH SOUTH.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of a recent date talks out in this way of the rebel President:

"In the serenading speech of President DAVIS, reported in our telegraphic columns of yesterday morning, something is said about the "shafts of malice" which have been hurled against General BRAGG who, in contradiction thereto, is pronounced "a military commander of the first order."

"We do not object to a free expression of opinion at all times, and feel no disposition to quarrel with a man because he is not of our way of thinking, but here the license stops. Mr. DAVIS has a right to puff General BRAGG to his heart's content but he has no right to descend to the undignified game of stigmatizing those who cannot agree with him. By going out of his way to inveigh against the thousands of patriotic citizens whose homes and fortunes and families have been in common with the interests of the whole country sacrificed to the blundering lunacy of this man, the President offers a gratuitous insult, which irritates but cannot convert.

"God, in his wisdom and glory, can bear witness to the purity of those who believe in their hearts that BRAXTON BRAGG is not only no General, but that he is opposed to all freedom—of the press and of personal liberty—and the most dangerous centre of power in the Confederate States."

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

Lord BROUGHAM in a recent speech in relation to our affairs said:

"While the submission to every caprice of tyranny has been universal and habitual, and never interrupted by a single act of resistance to the most flagrant infractions of personal freedom, the press, catering for the appetites of the populace, and pandering to their passions, has persisted in every misrepresentation which might most disguise the truth as to passing events, exaggerating each success, extenuating each defeat, often describing failure as victory; while the multitude, if the truth by chance reached them, were one day sunk in despair, another elated to an ecstacy, almost at the pleasure of their rulers and guides. Nor were the falsehoods thus propagated confined to the events of the war; they extended to all things—to the measures of the government and the acts of foreign nations."

WHAT is the principal difference between the swallow and the cat? It is an admitted fact that "one swallow does not make a summer," but any cat can make a spring.

For The Post.

THE HONOR OF THE OPPOSITION.

The country press, following the bark of Wilkes, Forney & Co., falsely and maliciously misstate the position of the Democratic party in this State, and especially of Gen. McClellan. The latter is the particular object of their vituperation, owing to the high place he holds in the hearts of the soldiers, and of the people.

Hear one of these country curs:

"But the benevolent intentions of Gen. McClellan were most wofully perverted—he has deliberately cast his lot with Vallandigham, Pugh and Fernando Wood."

Garbled extracts from the noble and patriotic letter of McClellan are published to endeavor to place him in a false position—his whole letter breathing the sentiments of every citizen of the North who loves his country, they never have and they dare not publish. No doubt "the benevolent intentions of Gen. McClellan," as well as the truth in regard to his sentiments have been perverted by a cringing and polluted press, for, if they know the opinions of Wood and Vallandigham, they know that McClellan's letter does not express one opinion, in common with the doctrines for which Vallandigham and Wood are notorious. Have honor and shame abandoned all who uphold the Administration? Can not the "Government" be supported consistently with truth and manliness? S. S.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26th.—A lady, the wife of an officer in the rebel army, recently arrived in Norfolk from Mobile, says that city is threatened by the Federal troops, who are near enough to be able to watch the movements of the rebel force in the city. The inhabitants think the city will soon be captured, as there are but few available troops there. Various means are resorted to to keep up the appearance of a larger force than the rebels really have. Even women, it is said, array themselves in the garb of soldiers, and parade the outskirts of the city to keep up appearances. If the city is attacked, it is thought no serious resistance will be made.

No Restriction in Prices.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d says: "The people decided yesterday by a large vote that they deem it inadvisable to place any restriction on prices, and the Virginia Senate has decided that there should be none. The proposition is now dead. We submit to this decision with cheerfulness, though we believe it to be a great mistake."

Trying to Escape Conscription.

"It is stated that some who have put substitutes in the army while they have stayed home to make money, are alarmed at the prospect of a repeal of the substitute law, and having made wherewithal to travel, are trying to run away to Europe. We understand that numerous applications have been made for passports. More probably will be wanted."

Federal Prisoners not to be Allowed to Receive 'Greenbacks.'

"An order has been issued from the War Department to Gen. Winder, who is in charge of prisoners of war at Richmond, instructing him to deliver to the Federal prisoners in his charge all gold sent to them by their friends from the North, but to withhold from them all United States treasury notes, as the Confederate Government recognizes no such money, but he may give them an equivalent in Southern scrip."

This is a new mode of swindling Federal prisoners. "The Confederate Government recognizes no such money," says the rebel War Department, yet they direct that the greenbacks be retained and their worthless, depreciated scrip be given to our prisoners of war. It is very evident from this order that the rebel authorities recognize the fact that Federal money has a value, and they are therefore very willing to retain it in their possession, and give in its place their own admitted worthless trash to our badly used soldiers who have been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the "Southern chivalry."

Affairs in Northern Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 23d.

Party's from the vicinity of General Lee's army represent that matters were entirely quiet yesterday, not even a skirmish occurred to break the repose of the army since its return from the pursuit of Meade.

We have some few particulars of the capture of the Yankee garrison at Charlestown, on Sunday, by Gen. Imboden. The enemy, it seems were not apprised of the approach of our forces until the town was surrounded, and all the avenues of escape cut off. They then repaired to the Court House, in the yard of which they had built fortifications, and prepared to make a resistance. General Imboden ordered up his artillery, which was placed on a hill South of the town, near where John Brown was hung, and opened fire upon the Court House square, some of the shells passing through the building. Discovering that they were surrounded, and that resistance was useless, the white flag was run up, and the whole Yankee force surrendered. The number of prisoners captured was four hundred and forty, all of whom were safely brought off.

Soon after the surrender, General Imboden was informed that a heavy force was moving against him from Harper's Ferry, and he prepared to fall back towards Winchester, taking what is known as the old road, by way of the White House. At Summit Point, seven miles west of Charlestown, his rear guard was overtaken by the enemy, with whom they became engaged, and the fight was kept up for four or five miles, when the Yankees gave over the pursuit. General Imboden did not remain in Charlestown long enough to gather up all the stores the enemy had accumulated at that point, and only brought off a portion of those captured.

The Yankee loss in killed and wounded in the town was not large. Our loss in the retreat was about twenty-five killed and wounded.

From Gordonsville.

Gordonsville, Oct. 21.—Everything appears quiet in front to-day. Most of the prisoners who went through here to Richmond last night are foreigners, and express themselves tired of the war. Many of them wanted to take the oath of allegiance.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Oct. 21.—Yankee officers on horseback were observed to-day inspecting the works on Morris Island.

Charleston, Oct. 22.—No firing of any consequence to-day. One Monitor left to-day and proceeded South. Rafts have been placed around the Ironsides as a protection against torpedoes.

From Tennessee—Capture of Seven Hundred Prisoners, Six Pieces of Artillery, etc.

Chickamauga, Oct. 21.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—The following dispatches have been received from Major General Stevenson:

Charleston, Tenn, Oct. 20.—The cavalry under Morrison and Dibbrell attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about four hundred prisoners, their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss nothing. They are in pursuit of the enemy, who are entirely routed.

Charleston, 21.—The enemy were pursued to their defenses at Loudoun, and arrived there after dark. The force there is not known. Their loss is seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery, a lot of horses, mules and other property.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Rebel Loss at Chickamauga.

A correspondent of the Columbia (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that the official report of the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Chickamauga amounts to 17,999.

Slave Revolt in Hancock, Ga.

The reported insurrection of blacks in Hancock county seems to have been a more serious affair than first supposed. From reliable information communicated us, quite a large number of negroes are implicated in the intended revolt. The organization was complete, and officers chosen from that of Major General down to Corporal. The chief of the conspiracy is an artful and intelligent fellow, who was well qualified to be a leader of such a dangerous enterprise.

He was the Major General of the forces, and proceeded to Atlanta on business connected with the plot. The plan was laid to join Rosecrans when he arrived and captured Atlanta, after killing off the old white men, and women and children and appropriating the young women as wives. To this they were put up by designing rascals from Lincolndom, who are now infesting the whole country. A number of the ringleaders of the plot have been arrested and lodged in the Hancock jail, and with them the Major General, who was brought in irons from Atlanta.

Sent North.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Louisburg, N. C., has been sent North under the charge of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Mr. Moore was a refugee from Wheeling, Va.—*Rich. Ex*

Western Virginia.

The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* says news has reached that place, by letter from a gentleman in Highland, that General Averill, with a force of 6,000 men, was, a few days ago, at Cheat Mountain, this side of Beverly, and contemplated a raid on that place.

Arrested and Sent to Richmond.

The Staunton *Spectator* says that on the 12th inst., the Confederate pickets, west of Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier county, arrested Mr. Thaddeus Jones and a son of Mr. Waldron, formerly contractor of the Covington and Ohio railroad, while attempting to work their ways into the lines of the enemy. Mr. Jones, before the war, lived in Washington City, but has been living for the past two years at the White Sulphur Springs, where he acted as agent, superintendent and salesman for Mr. William Colwell, one of the proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs.

A Horse for Jeff. Davis

The fine Arabian horse presented to President Davis, which has been awaiting a passage at Nassau for some months has safely arrived in the Confederate States.

The Enrolment and the Draft.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report for your information certain general facts connected with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this time.

The machinery for executing the Enrolment act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to resist or evade it, or to escape from its operation.

Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from a perfected law and more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advantages, however, which could reasonably have been expected from the law are accruing.

Its general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is, perhaps, more generosity than justness in some of its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may, by the direct and indirect operation of this act, be surely and cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers heretofore furnished, and from the same cause the quotas in other Western States are rendered quite small; the present draft is therefore but a partial one, and no specific total was established as the quota for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the fifty per cent. additional, over eighty per cent. have reported in accordance with the orders of the boards. Of the twenty per cent. who have not reported, many are not willful deserters, being unavoidably absent at sea and the like. The deserters are being arrested.

Of all examined, about thirty per cent. have been exempted on account of physical disability, about thirty per cent. have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act, or found not liable to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, non residents, &c. Those who are not liable to military duty, and form no part of the National forces, and, therefore, have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the boards among those exempted, because their non ability to serve could not be established until they came before the boards. The number of exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than it really is.

About forty per cent. of the men examined have been held to service, and have either entered the army in person, furnished substitutes or paid commutation.

About one half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one third have gone in person, and two thirds have furnished substitutes, and all except a few in transit and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier substitutes accepted, are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose that most of those who willfully fail to report, and thus become deserters, are physically fit for service; if they had been examined, the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about twenty five per cent. The proportion of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the enrolment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfitness, and of aliens and others not liable to military duty, as may be done where this system of raising troops is well established.

The proportions above given are based upon the reports up to this time from the seventy three Congressional districts where the draft has been completed, or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began about 200,000 soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable that at least one half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be safely said that forty millions of money were useless, ly expended in bringing them into the field to say nothing of their subsequent expenses to the Government.

In Great Britain, under the system of voluntary enlistments, the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842, the average number of exemptions was 94,800; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 conscripts were annually examined.

Of the recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent. were rejected for physical infirmities, exclusive of age or stature. Between 1st January and 1st July last more than half were rejected. These were men who desired to be accepted. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less than one third of the drafted men who desired to be accepted have been exempted on account of physical unfitness.

There have been but few cases of incompetency, fraud, neglect or abuse in the examination of drafted men. These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with Boards of Enrolment, as for example, the fact that certain drafted men were physically unfit for service has become known to these sharpers, when it was perhaps not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or credulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption to which the rogues knew they were entitled and would surely receive, and the drafted men, finding themselves exempted as promised, have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption by bribery of drafting officers, whereas they were legally entitled to exemption, and have themselves been swindled by sharpers.

All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to meet properly the few cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this bureau.

All the expenditures up to this time on account of this bureau, including the enrolment draft, and pay of officers and persons connected with it, are but little over $1,200,000. These expenditures include all made on account of the machinery which has produced the arrest and return of twenty thousand deserters.

The amount of money received from the draft up to this date is about ten times as great as all the expenses incurred on account of the Enrolment Act; those resulting from the New York riots are not, however, included in this statement, as they are more properly attributable to other causes and other persons than to the draft or officers of this bureau.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

An English Mob.

The ancient village of St. Catharine's, near Guildford, England, holds an annual fair on the fourth day of October; and, on the Sunday previous, the public houses of the village are privileged by royal charter to remain open from morning to night. It is hence designated "Tap up Sunday." This festive occasion has usually been celebrated by the youth of St. Catharine's in a manner more conducive to their own pleasure than to the comfort of those who had occasion to pass through the village. It was their playful custom to pelt the passengers with chestnuts, and to annoy them in various other ways, a harmless but somewhat irritating style of recreation, to which people submitted as a kind of necessary evil.

But this year the villagers gave a more serious turn to their popular Saturnalia. A mob of about 400 roughs, of whom a considerable number were disreputable characters from the neighboring town of Guildford, assembled tumultuously in the village. Taking possession of the road, they attacked every decent person who chanced to pass, mauled them with brutal violence, and pelted them with stones. Ladies had their bonnets torn from their heads, their shawls were snatched off, and their dresses torn into shreds. One young lady, who turned to remonstrate with the ruffians, was hit by a stone which nearly cut out one of her eyes. Several gentlemen were severely wounded by kicks, and those considered themselves fortunate who got off with no worse injuries than smashed hats and tattered coats.

Toward evening, says the English account, things became worse. Several members of the county constabulary force made their appearance on the scene; but this was only the signal for a still more riotous demonstration than before, and it was considered advisable to leave the mob to their own course, and to prevent them having further victims, by placing the police at convenient distances from the village and cautioning passengers against going on the turnpike road, and inducing them to pursue, for their own personal safety's sake, their journey by the river bank instead, though more circuitous. Several fugitives from the insults of the mob were pursued, however, notwithstanding this precautionary measure, and more than one case occurred in which persons were pushed into the water. At nightfall nothing could restrain the fury of the crowd. A gentleman was incautious enough to appeal to the roughs, but he was at once assailed with a shower of stones. They next proceeded to his residence, pulled up the whole of the pailings of his property, and conveyed them to the top of St. Catherine's hill, whence they went to cutting between the two tunnels on the London and Southwestern line of railway, where they carried off all the wooden railings they could get at, and afterwards built a large bonfire, the light of which could be seen for miles.

Taken in connection with other outbreaks of a similar character, the riot at St Catharine's is regarded by the English press as an alarming indication of a dangerous state of things throughout the country. In spite of the elaborate police machinery for the preservation of peace and the protection of property, such occurrence as the one detailed above not unfrequently remind the tax-paying subjects of Queen Victoria that they are not really so well guarded as they had fondly supposed. Last winter the garroters in London were so bold and skillful that a walk through the streets after nightfall was unpleasantly exciting; and these outrages have been recently revived. We agree with the *Star* that it certainly seems hard that the dwellers in a metropolis burthened with a heavy police rates should be unable to walk through the streets at certain hours without running the risk of being throttled, pommelled, kicked and plundered.

In the rural districts the condition is still worse. St. Catharine's is not the only village which has attained the inevitable notoriety for acts which would have brought disgrace upon a tribe of savages. The local authorities seem to be entirely incompetent to check these lawless propensities, and the interference of the Home Secretary is earnestly demanded by the leading papers.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—In November last, the Freeman's Bank at Bristol, R. I., was robbed, and among the effects stolen were sheets of new bills signed by the President, but not filled up or signed by the Cashier. There was stolen in amount of the bills, $200 in 1's, $200 in 2's, $300 in 3's, $1,500 in 5's and $1,000 in 10's. These have since been filled up and the signature of the cashier forged, and the bills recently put into circulation. Being printed from the original plate, they are very likely to deceive, unless most carefully inspected in the particulars mentioned. The bank refuses to have anything to do with these bills, although the President's signature is genuine, and it would be well to refuse taking any bills on this bank with red letters on the face. The new and genuine issue of the bank is distinguished by the green backs.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 28th, in review of the Money Market, speaking of stocks, says:—"Along with much that is worthless, largely dealt in for a week, there are, however, some really good and productive securities, and others that offer a fair margin for a further rise of prices from the continued improvement in the business of their respective companies. Among these are the Pennsylvania Railroad, Reading Railroad, Beaver Meadow, Little Schuylkill, Minehill, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation, Morris Canal, and others. All these companies are profiting largely from increased legitimate business, and most of them from their connection with the coal trade, from which they are earning and paying large dividends."

SIX MEN TO BE SHOT.—General Meade has just approved the sentence of court-martial in the case of six soldiers, who are to be shot for desertion. They are Thomas Sands, 118th Pennsylvania; James Haley, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers; H. H. Williams, 11th Pennsylvania; Mathias Brown, alias Albert Brown, 90th Pennsylvania, and H. C. Beardsley, 5th Michigan.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Session of 1864.

The following is a complete and correct list of the members of the next Legislature of this State:

SENATE.

1st District—Phil'a
Jeremiah Nichols, U
C. M. Donovan, Op
Jacob Ridgway, U
George Connell, U
2d—Chester & Delaware.
W. Worthington, U
J. C. Smith, Op
4th—Bucks.
William Kinzey, Op
5th—Lehigh & Northampton.
G. W Stein, Op
6th—Berks.
Heister Clymer, Op
7th—Schuylkill.
Bernard Reilly, Op
8th—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.
H. B. Beardsley, Op
9th—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming
W. J. Turrell, U
10th—Luzerne.
J. B. Stark, Op
11th—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren.
S. F. Wilson, U
12th—Union, Lycoming, Centre and Union.
Henry Johnson, U
13th—Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia.
D. Montgomery, Op
14th—Cumberland and Perry.
Geo. H. Bucher, Op
15th—Dauphin and Lebanon.
David Fleming, U
16th—Lancaster.
Benj. Champneys, U
John M. Dunlap, U
17th—York.
A. Heistand Glatz, Op
18th—Adams, Franklin and Fulton.
Wm. McSherry, Op
19th—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.
G. W. Householder, U
20th—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield.
W. A. Wallace, Op
21st—Indiana and Armstrong.
Harry White, U
22d—Westmoreland and Fayette.
John Latta, Op
23d—Washington and Greene.
William Hopkins, Op
24th—Allegheny.
John P. Penny U
J. L. Graham, U
25th—Beaver & Butler.
C. C. McCandless, U
26th—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango.
Thomas Hoge, U
27th—Erie & Crawford.
Morrow B. Lowry, U
28th—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.
C. L. Lamberton, Op

Union Senators 17
Opposition 16
Union majority 1

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia.
1 William Foster, U
2 T J Barger, Op
3 Samuel Josephs, Op
4 John D Watson, U
5 William W Watt, U
6 J H O'Hara, U
7 Thomas Cochran, U
8 James M Kerr, U
9 Geo A Quigley, Op
10 S S Pancoast, U
11 S W Hopkins, Op
12 J V Sutphin, U
13 Frank McManus, Op
14 A R Schofield, Op
15 Wm F Smith, U
16 Ed G Lee, U
17 James Miller, U
Adams.
James H Marshall, Op
Allegheny.
Thomas J Bigham, U
Alfred Slack, U
W H Dennston, U
John P Glass, U
H B Herron, U
Armstrong and Westmoreland.
J B Chambers, Op
John Hargett, Op
John W Riddle, Op
Beaver and Lawrence.
William Henry, U
Josiah White, U
Bedford.
B F Myers, Op
Berks.
C A Kline, Op
William Poteiger, Op
John Missimer, Op
Blair.
R A McMurtrie U
Bradford
Dummer Lilly, U
Jos Marsh U
Bucks.
L B Labar, Op
J R Boileau, Op
Butler.
Wm Haslett, U
J H Negley, U
Cambria.
C T. Pershing, Op
Carbon and Lehigh
Charles Lusz, Op
Nelson Weiser Op
Centre.
Cyrus T Alexander, Op
Chester.
P Frazier Smith, U
Robert L. McClean, U
William Windle, U
Clarion and Forest.
Wm T Alexander, Op
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk.
T J Boyer, Op
A W Benton, Op
Clinton and Lycoming.
A C Noyes, Op
J Beck, Op
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming & Sullivan.
George D Jackson, Op
John C Ellis Op
Crawford and Warren.
H C Johnson, U
W D Brown, U
Cumberland.
John Bowman Op
Dauphin.
H C Alleman, U
Daniel Keiser U
Delaware.
Edward A Price, U
Erie.
Byron Hill, U
John Cochran, U
Fayette.
T B Searight, Op
Franklin and Fulton.
J McD Sharpe Op
William Horton, Op
Greene.
Alexander Patton, Op
Huntingdon.
David Etnier
Indiana
J W Huston.
Juniata, Union & Snyder
John Balsbach, U
Samuel H Orwig, U
Lancaster.
H B Bowman, U
Nathanial Mayer, U
D Billingfelt, U
E K Smith, U
Lebanon.
G Dawson Coleman, U
Luzerne
Peter Walsh, Op
Jacob Robinson, Op
Harry Hakes, Op
Mercer and Venango.
Charles Roonce, U
Wm Berryvin, U
Mifflin.
S S Stanberger, U
Monroe and Pike.
Peter Gilbert, Op
Montgomery.
Geo W Wimly, Op
Joseph Rex, Op
H C Hoover, Op
Northampton.
S O Shimer, Op
Owen Rice, Op
Northumberland.
N H Purdy, Op
Perry.
Chas R Barnitz, U
Potter and Tioga
A G Olmstead, U
John W Guernsey, U
Schuylkill.
Edward Kerns, Op
Conrad Graber, Op
Michael Weaver, Op
Susquehanna.
George H Wells, U
Somerset.
C C Mussemen, U
Washington.
Robert McReed U
James R Kelly, U
Wayne.
Wm M Nesen, Op
York.
Daniel Reiff, Op
John F Spangler, Op

Union Members 52
Opposition 48
Union majority 4

RECAPITULATION.

	Union	Opposition.
Senate	17	16
House of Representatives	52	48
	69	64
Opposition	64	
Union majority on Joint ballot	5	

PRESERVE YOUR CIDER.

THE SULPHITE OF LIME,

Discovered by Prof. Horsford, will prevent Cider from turning sour, and, also greatly improve its quality. In bottles sufficient for a barrel of Cider with full directions for use. For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
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Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
AND
Superior Liquors of all description s,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
oc30-f&w

[COMMUNICATED.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—YOU may recover your health by the use of other remedies. You may recover without any—but do not forget that you may die, and that Brandreth's Pills could have saved you. For remember that the AWFUL PRINCIPLE OF DEATH, when you have it in excess in your system, is evident to your animal instincts. Your countenance tells your friends; your dreams and your own heart tells you.

Now, at these times there is no medicine so deserving of your confidence as

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Is the only medicine known that can certainly save, when all the usual indications tell you that you must die.

Mr. John Pudney, Springfield, Union co., N. J., has used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Bilious affections, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Measels, Whooping Cough, and says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New York.

Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicine. oc6-1m10c

Editor of the Daily Post.—Dear Sir—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail to all who wish it (free,) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

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In peculiar cases or where persons desire any style of truss not on hand we will manufacture to order. Having the largest stock in the city all persons requiring trusses will find it to their advantage to call.

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French, English and German Trusses,
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At the Pittsburgh Drug House.

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corner of Fourth and Market sts., Pittsburgh.
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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,
And manufacturers of
Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge.)
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FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the ALLEGHENY CITY MILLS situated in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City. This well known Mill has been rebuilt lately, and contains four sets of French Burrs, with all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing the best brands of Flour. Enjoys a good local as well as foreign custom. This is a rare chance for business men, and invite any who wish to engage in a profitable business to call at the Mill, where terms will be made known.
oc21-3md&w J. VOEGTLY.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Premium Sewing Machines.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois

These machines were awarded the Highest Premium *over all competitors, for the Best Family Sewing Machines*, the *Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS of 1863:

New York State Fair.
First Premium for family machine
First Premium for double-thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Vermont State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Iowa State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Indiana State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Illinois State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Kentucky State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Pennsylvania State Fair.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for beautiful machine work.
Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for machine work.

And at the following County Fairs:

Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family sewing machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Champlain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.
Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
Mechanics Institute (Pa.) Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing machine has received the First Premium at every state Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

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CELEBRATED

IMPROVED LOCK STITCH

Family Sewing Machine!

Highest premiums at the London and Paris Exhibitions and at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Call and examine these machines before purchasing.

We offer for sale

Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand,

which insures perfect safety to an article proverbially given to be led astray.

WM. SUMNER &
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IN WHICH THE INSTRUCTIONS are so clearly and simply treated, as to make it unnecessary to require a teacher. More than

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